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Labour Market Trends

Economic inactivity
and the labour
market

Labour Force Survey
regrossing April
2002

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A fuller listing of statistical enquiry points is available on pS104.

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Labour Market Update

Data released on or before 16 January 2002

All figures are seasonally adjusted and for UK unless otherwise stated. For detailed figures, definitions and concepts see the Labour Market Data section.

Headlines

Employment rate unchanged as indicated by September-November 2001 Labour Force Survey (LFS) results.

ILO unemployment rate unchanged in September-November 2001 LFS. Claimant count rate unchanged in December 2001.

The total number of people in employment has risen but the working-age employment rate remained unchanged. Based on the ILO definition, the number of unemployed people has gone up but the unemployment rate remained unchanged. The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits increased. The whole economy headline average earnings growth rate has fallen.

The working-age employment rate for September-November 2001 was 74.6 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of people in employment rose by 65,000 over the quarter.

The unemployment rate on the ILO definition was 5.1 per cent, unchanged over the quarter. The number of unemployed people on the ILO definition rose by 15,000 over the quarter.

The claimant count rose by 3,200 in December 2001. The average rise has been 5,600 per month over the past three months and 100 per month over the past six months.

The headline rate of growth of average earnings in November 2001 was 4.2 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from October 2001.

News this month

September-November 2001: Latest LFS three-month average results, earnings;

December 2001 data: Claimant count;

November 2001 data: Manufacturing productivity and unit wage costs, manufacturing jobs, labour disputes.

Figure 1 Working-age employment rate

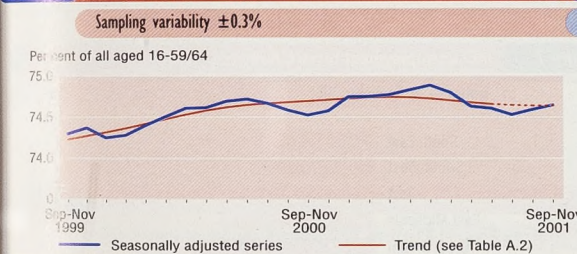


Figure 2 ILO unemployment rate

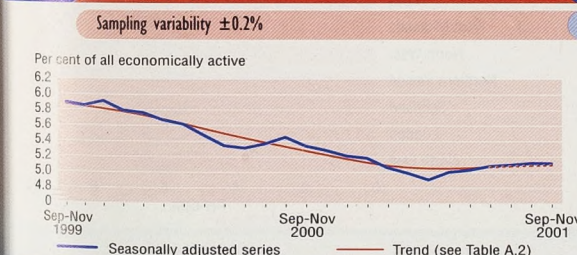


Figure 3 GB headline average earnings growth



SUMMARY

- Employment rate was 74.6 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2001 period, unchanged from June-August 2001 but up 0.1 percentage point on the same period a year earlier (Figure 1, Table A.1).
- ILO unemployment rate was 5.1 per cent in the September-November 2001 period, unchanged from June-August 2001 but down 0.2 percentage points on the same period a year earlier (Figure 2, Table A.1).
- Employment was 28.23 million in September-November 2001, up 252,000 on the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Workforce jobs rose by 116,000 over the year to 29.42 million in September 2001; this comprised a rise of 80,000 male jobs and a rise of 36,000 female jobs (Table A.3).
- ILO unemployment level was 1.52 million in September-November 2001. This is 55,000 lower than the same period a year earlier (Table A.1).
- Claimant count up 3,200 on the month to December 2001 to 963,500. Claimant count rate in December 2001 was 3.2 per cent, unchanged from the November 2001 rate (Table A.3).
- Economic activity rate was 78.8 per cent among people of working age in September-November 2001, up 0.1 percentage point from June-August 2001 but down 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2000 (Table A.1).
- Economic inactivity rate was 21.2 per cent among people of working age in the September-November 2001 period, down 0.1 percentage point from June-August 2001 but up 0.1 percentage point from September-November 2000 (Table A.1).
- GB headline rate for average earnings was 4.2 per cent in November 2001 unchanged on the same period a year earlier. This is down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2001 rate (Figure 3, Table A.3).
- Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred due to the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

EMPLOYMENT

- Men in employment up 28,000 since June-August 2001 to 15.55 million in September-November 2001, and women up 37,000 in the same period to 12.67 million (Figures 4 and 5, Table B.1).
- People in full-time employment up 22,000 since June-August 2001 to 21.23 million in September-November 2001. People in part-time employment up 43,000 over the same period to 7.00 million (Table B.1).
- Manufacturing employee jobs down by 146,000 in the three months to November 2001 compared with the same three months a year ago, at 3.78 million (Table B.12).
- The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week was 920.9 million during September-November 2001, up 0.7 per cent from September-November 2000. This is due to an increase in total employment of 0.9 per cent over the year combined with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in average actual weekly hours (Table B.21).

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Number of people ILO unemployed for between six and 12 months was down 11,000 over the year to stand at 217,000 in September-November 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment over 12 months fell 53,000 over the year to stand at 359,000 in September-November 2001 (Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment for those aged 18 to 24 rose 14,000 over the year to stand at 409,000 in September-November 2001 (Figure 6, Table C.1).
- ILO unemployment rate for UK government office regions down in all regions over the year except for East of England, South East, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The North West region remained unchanged. The highest rate was in North East at 7.3 per cent and lowest was in South East at 3.4 per cent (Figure 7, Table A.11).
- Claimant count over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) shows a fall of 44,200 over the year to stand at 168,500 in December 2001 (Table C.12).
- Total claimants aged 18-24 (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 231,900 in December 2001, a fall of 6,500 since December 2000 (Table C.12).
- Claimant count aged 18 to 24, over 12 months (computerised claims only, unadjusted) stood at 4,300 in December 2001, a fall of 500 since December 2000 (Table C.12).
- Number of people in categories affected by New Deal (computerised claims only, unadjusted):

	December 2001	Change on year
18-24 over six months	32,793	-863
25 and over, 18 months to two years	28,700	-8,394
25 and over, more than two years	74,026	-31,456
Total	135,519	-40,713

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

- Number of economically active people was 29.75 million in September-November 2001. Of this total, 16.48 million were men and 13.27 million were women (Table D.1).
- Number of economically inactive people of working age was down 15,000 over the quarter to 7.79 million in September-November 2001. Over the year the number of economically inactive people of working age was up 69,000. The number not wanting a job was up 67,000 over the year to 5.53 million, the number wanting a job but either not seeking or not available to start work was up 2,000 over the year to 2.26 million (Figure 8, Table D.2).
- The LFS shows that the net increase of the number in employment was 252,000 in the year to September-November 2001. This was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 55,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 50,000, and an increase of 246,000 in the total population aged 16 and over (Table A.1).
- Economic activity rate for men of working age was 84.3 per cent in September-November 2001, unchanged from June-August 2001, while the rate for women was 72.7 per cent for the same period, up 0.2 percentage points from the June-August 2001 period (Table D.1).

Figure 4 Male employment

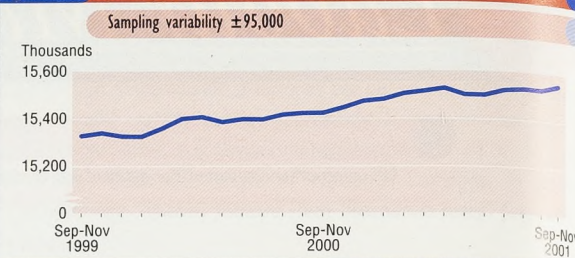


Figure 5 Female employment

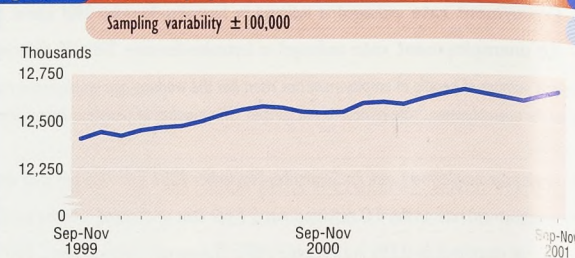


Figure 6 ILO unemployed aged 18-24

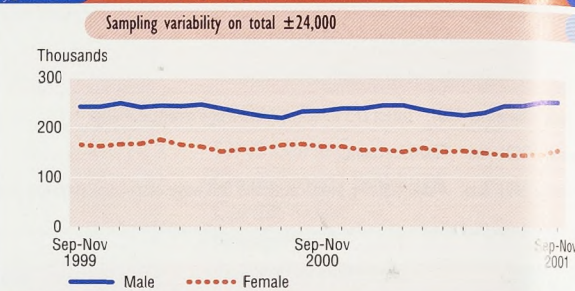


Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates: UK regions (GORs)

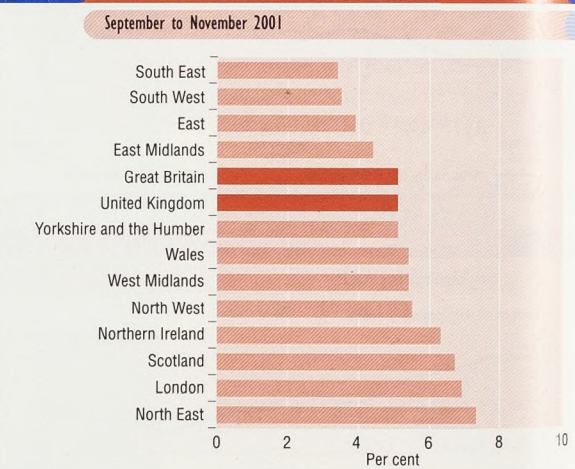


Figure 8 Economic inactivity (working age) change over year

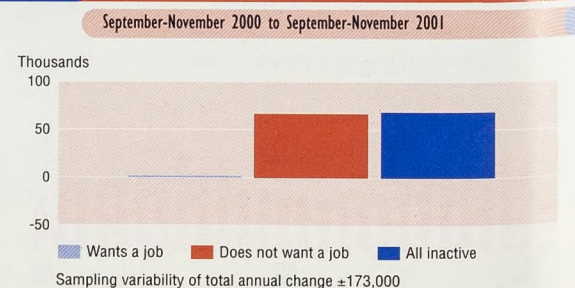


Figure 9 Headline average earnings growth: Great Britain

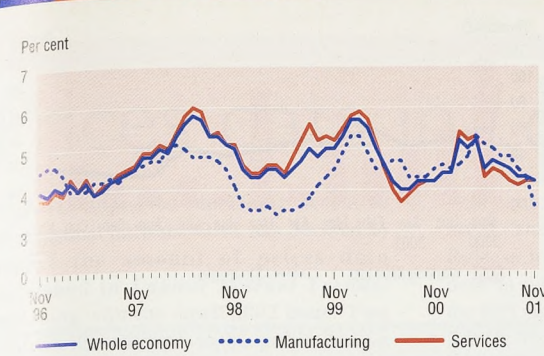


Figure 10 Whole economy productivity and unit wage costs

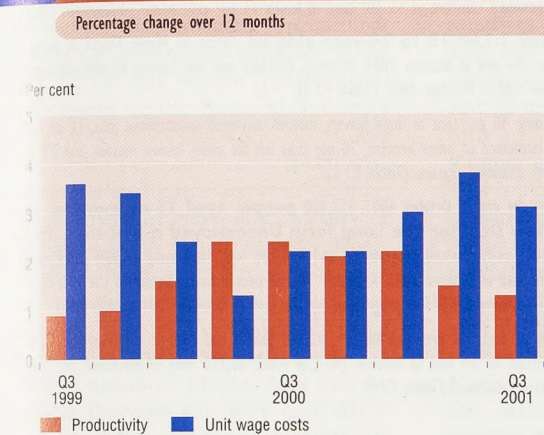
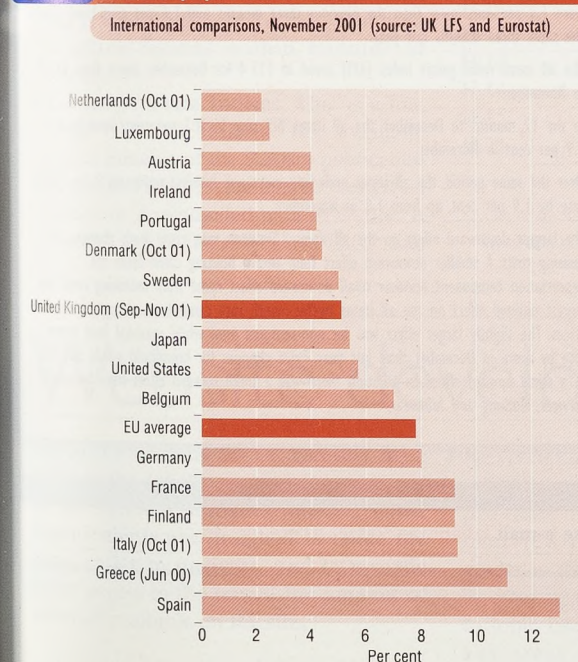


Figure 11 ILO unemployment rates



REDUNDANCIES (not seasonally adjusted)

- There were 193,000 people made redundant in autumn 2001 (September-November). This compares with 163,000 in autumn 2000 (Table C.41).
- Results for autumn 2001 show that ten per thousand of male employees and six per thousand of female employees had been made redundant in the three months prior to the interview. Of those made redundant, 46 per cent were back in employment at the time of the interview (Table C.41).

GB AVERAGE EARNINGS

- Headline (three-month average) rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 2001 was provisionally estimated to be 4.2 per cent, down 0.1 percentage point from the revised October 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings in the year to November 2001 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points from the revised October 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the manufacturing industries, the headline (three-month average) increase for November 2001 was 3.6 per cent, down 0.7 percentage points from the revised October 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- The private sector services headline (three-month average) increase was 3.9 per cent for November 2001, up 0.2 percentage points from the October 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- In the service industries the headline (three-month average) increase was 4.2 per cent in November 2001, unchanged from the October 2001 rate (Figure 9, Table E.1).
- Public sector headline (three-month average) increase for November 2001 was 5.4 per cent, up 1.8 percentage points compared with a year earlier. This is down 0.3 percentage points from the October 2001 rate (Table E.1).
- Private sector headline (three-month average) increase for November 2001 was 3.9 per cent, down 0.5 percentage points compared with a year earlier. This is also down 0.1 percentage point from the October 2001 rate (Table E.1).

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

- Manufacturing output was 4.7 per cent lower in the three months ending November 2001 compared with a year earlier.
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per filled job was 0.1 per cent lower in the three months ending November 2001 compared with a year earlier (Table B.32).
- Manufacturing unit wage costs were 3.7 per cent higher in the three months ending November 2001 compared with a year earlier (Table E.21).
- Whole economy output per filled job was 1.3 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table B.32).
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 3.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 2001 compared with a year earlier (Figure 10, Table E.21).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- UK ILO unemployment rate in September-November 2001 was 5.1 per cent, below the EU average of 7.8 per cent in November 2001 and lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (Figure 11, Table C.51).
- UK ILO unemployment rate among under-25s at 12.3 per cent in September-November 2001 was lower than all EU countries except Austria, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
- In EU countries there was an average increase in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent, over the 12 months to November 2001, compared with 0.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.3 per cent and in Germany by 1.5 per cent.

Prices data in Labour Market Trends

DUE TO improved electronic access to its statistical outputs, ONS has decided to reduce the amount of prices data published in Labour Market Trends, beginning with the April 2002 issue. Two tables will continue to be published in Labour Market Trends: an amended version of H.11 that will contain summary data on the RPI, and a new table, H.12, that will contain headline HICP data.

In line with the move to electronic dissemination, all of the Retail Prices Index (RPI) and Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) information published in the labour market data section (ppS96-S103) can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi, and www.statistics.gov.uk/hicp, respectively. As well as allowing free access to the user, a major benefit of electronic delivery of information is the timeliness of release. Data are available on the National Statistics website within minutes of the 9.30 am publication time of the Consumer Price Indices (CPI) First Release each month.

Other consumer prices data can be accessed through the RPI and HICP homepages via a number of methods designed to meet the needs of different customers. These methods are:

- **Latest data.** This link provides the key latest economic indicators including the RPI and RPIX for the latest month. It is updated within minutes of publication and is a useful feature for those that need headline figures within minutes of release;
- **Consumer Price Indices.** This is a link to the CPI First Release. It is available within minutes of the 9.30am publication time. The First Release can be viewed on screen or downloaded as a PDF file. It contains the all latest RPI and HICP data

with commentary, charts and background notes. The tables at the end of the First Release include a three-year history of data as well as detailed figures for both the RPI and HICP;

- **RP02.** This table lists the RPI since it began in 1947. It is a one-page PDF file that can be viewed on screen or downloaded;
- **RP04.** This table is in the same format as RP02 but instead lists the 12-month percentage changes of the RPI;
- **Dataset Retail Prices Index: index numbers of retail prices 1948 to 2001.** This link to StatBase® allows users to download the main RPI and HICP indices and 12-month percentage changes data into a CSV file that can be viewed through popular spreadsheet packages. This is a useful option for users that need to manipulate the published data; and
- **Focus on Consumer Price Indices.** This publication is presently available on the website on the first Monday of the month after the First Release. It is planned that this will be brought forward to the Monday after publication to meet better our customers' needs. This PDF file contains detailed data for the RPI and the HICP. It is ideal for the user that needs

detailed price information. The layout of this publication is also replicated in **TimeZone**. TimeZone allows users to download individual series into a CSV file.

On the RPI homepage, there are also links to:

- **A Brief Guide to the RPI.** This guide provides a useful summary of how the RPI is calculated and what it is used for;
 - **the RPI Technical Manual** which is the definitive explanation of how the RPI is produced; and
 - future publication dates and background articles, including information on methodological issues; budget effects on the RPI; and items used as price indicators, can all be viewed and downloaded.
- Users may find it useful to bookmark their preferred method of access to their Internet browser. This will allow easy access without having to navigate around the site each time data are required.

The following table shows where to access the RPI and HICP data that are published in the H-tables. This table will be replicated under the new tables to remind users of where to access the data.

Labour Market Trends Table	Focus on CPI equivalent	CPI First Release equivalent
H.11	Table 1	Table 1
H.12	Table 2	Table 2
H.13	Table 4	N/A
H.14	Tables 5/7	Table 3
H.15	Table 8	Table 3
H.21	Table 17	Table 6

• Users needing help in accessing RPI data can call the RPI Helpline, tel. 020 7533 5874, or e-mail rpi@ons.gov.uk. For assistance with the HICP, tel. 020 7533 5819 or e-mail hicp@ons.gov.uk.

Website developments

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE recently been made to the labour market theme pages on the National Statistics website. These improvements are designed to make the pages easier to navigate, and to provide better access to the increasing amount of material available on the site.

Restructured web-pages

The labour market theme homepage now provides links to latest releases, an overview of the labour market, useful guides to labour market statistics, and links to other related themes. It also offers links to topic homepages structured around the key areas of labour market statistics:

employment; unemployment and the claimant count; economic activity; pay and earnings; vacancies and redundancies; and industrial relations. Each provides a guide to the available data, articles, publications and data sources relevant to the topic with direct links.

The navigation pane on the left-hand side

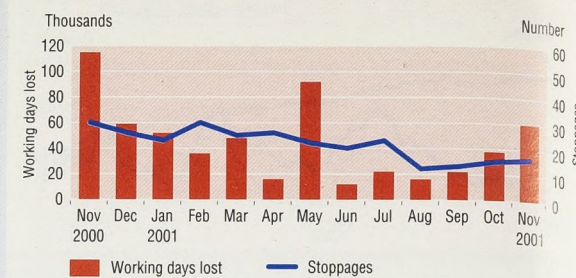
VACANCIES

- Publication of the **jobcentre vacancy** statistics has been deferred following the introduction of Employer Direct (See footnote e on Table A.3, pS14).

LABOUR DISPUTES (not seasonally adjusted)

- Number of **working days lost** in the 12 months to November 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 473,000 from 190 stoppages. Some 29 per cent of the days lost were in public administration, and 24 per cent were lost in the transport, storage and communication group.
- Number of working days lost in November 2001 is provisionally estimated to be 59,600 from 16 stoppages (Figure 12, Tables G.11 and G12).

Figure 12 Working days lost due to labour disputes



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES (not seasonally adjusted)

- As at 23 September 2001, 43 per cent of people in **work-based training for young people** were participating in **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships**, 39 per cent were in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships**, 15 per cent were in **other training**, and 3 per cent were in **Life Skills**. The numbers participating in **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** and **Life Skills** were 105,700 and 9,200 respectively; these being the highest totals to date (Table F.1).
- In the past three years, **other training** starts have fallen from 182,000 to 57,000, while starts on **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** have risen from 1,000 to 104,000 (Table F.2).
- There are traditionally more **work-based learning for young people** starts in July-September and 2001 was no exception: there were 85,000 **work-based learning for young people** starts in July-September 2001 (Table F.2).
- In the 12 months between April 2000 and March 2001 **work-based learning for adults** leavers in England entering employment increased by 2 percentage points compared with the previous year 1999-2000. There were similar increases for all leavers gaining either a full or part qualification. The qualification rates for those who completed their training have remained constant (Tables F.3 and F.4).
- The **Advanced Modern Apprenticeships** qualification rate was 27 per cent in 1997-98, 36 per cent in 1998-99, 48 per cent in 1999-2000 and 49 per cent in 2000-01. The qualification rate for **other training** is falling. It was 40 per cent in 1997-99, 38 per cent in 1999-2000 and 33 per cent in 2000-01. This is likely to be because the more able young people, who would have been involved in **other training** a year or two ago, are starting **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** instead (Table F.5).
- The employment rate following **Foundation Modern Apprenticeships** has never been higher than its latest value of 73 per cent. When leavers into government-supported training or full-time education are also included this rate increases to 90 per cent (Table F.6).
- The proportion of individuals completing the **other training** programme in England remained constant at 55 per cent, of which 73 per cent found employment (Table F.7).
- Some 719,400 **18 to 24-year-olds** had started on **New Deal** in Great Britain by the end of October 2001. Of these, 638,800 had left, leaving 80,600 participants at the end of October 2001 (Table F.11).
- Some 40 per cent of these leavers entered sustained unsubsidised jobs, 11 per cent transferred to other benefits, 20 per cent left for other known reasons and 29 per cent for unknown reasons (Table F.14).
- By the end of October 2001, 353,300 **people aged 25 or more** had started on **New Deal for the Long Term Unemployed** in Great Britain (Pre-April 2001 re-engineered programme) and 338,700 had left, leaving 14,500 participating at the end of October 2001. A further 73,300 people have started on the post-April re-engineered ND25+ programme by the end of October 2001 (Table F.16).
- In all, from the pre-April ND25+, 62,140 people had entered sustained jobs in Great Britain by the end of October 2001, of which 48,990 were unsubsidised jobs and 13,150 were subsidised (Table F.19).

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** at constant market prices in the third quarter of 2001 grew by 0.5 per cent, up from 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Compared with the third quarter of 2000, GDP has grown by 2.1 per cent.
- In December, the seasonally adjusted estimate of **retail sales volume** was 130.5. This was 0.3 per cent below the November figure of 131.0 and 5.7 per cent higher than the December 2000 level.
- In the three months to November 2001, **manufacturing output** fell by 1.9 per cent compared with the previous three months, and fell by 4.7 per cent compared with the same three months a year ago.
- **Business investment** was 1.6 per cent lower in the third quarter of 2001 than in the previous quarter, and 0.3 per cent lower than the third quarter of 2000.
- The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to October 2001 was in deficit by £7.8 billion, down from a deficit of £8.7 billion in the previous three months and up from a deficit of £7.5 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to October 2001 were 3.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 3.6 per cent lower than the same period a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to October 2001 were 1.4 per cent lower than the previous three months and 1.6 per cent lower than the same three months last year.
- The all items retail prices index (RPI) stood at 173.4 for December, down from 173.6 in November.
- In the 12 months to December, the all items RPI rose by 0.7 per cent, down from 0.9 per cent in November.
- Over the same period, the all items excluding mortgage interest payments index (RPIX) rose by 1.9 per cent, up from 1.8 in November.
- The largest downward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from changes in housing costs. A smaller downward effect from within housing came from the depreciation component. Another small downward effect came from motoring costs. The largest upward effect on the all items twelve-month rate came from changes in food prices. The slightly larger effect was for non-seasonal food while seasonal food prices rose by more in December than last year. Price changes for household goods also led to a small upward effect. In addition there was a small upward effect from household services, clothing and footwear.

If you have any comments or suggestion on the Labour Market Update please e-mail labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

Next month

The next Labour Market Update will contain the usual monthly labour market statistics.

of the screen is identical on all of the labour market pages, and allows users to move quickly between the different areas within the theme. It provides links to all of the topic pages, as well as pages of more general user interest such as 'what's new, products and services' (including StatBase®), and 'contacts and consultation'.

Labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement

In January 2002 ONS published on the National Statistics website a historical supplement to the labour market statistics First Release. This web only supplement provides full historical data for the series published in the First Release in Excel

spreadsheets, which can be downloaded or viewed on screen.

The supplement contains data compiled from a wide range of sources and provides information on employment, unemployment, economic activity and inactivity, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs. It also contains a number of summary tables including Labour Force Survey and subnational summaries.

The publication is aimed at those with an interest in key labour market statistics over the entire economic cycle, and the Excel format allows for further manipulation and analysis. It also meets the needs of users unfamiliar with the First Release and navigation through

StatBase® and Timezone.

The supplement will be updated monthly, but for technical reasons it cannot currently be updated with new data on the day of release. Users are advised to continue accessing the labour market statistics First Release or Timezone for the most up-to-date information.

- The labour market theme pages on the National Statistics website can be found at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/. The Labour Market Statistics First Release Historical Supplement is at www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Social Trends 32

THE OCCUPATIONAL composition of the population changed during the twentieth century according to the recently published edition of *Social Trends*. There was an upward trend in the share of professional, managerial and supervisory grades among working-age men and an increase in the numbers of women in higher socio-economic occupations. There has also been an industrial shift. In 2001, just over one in five male employee jobs were in manufacturing, compared with one in three male jobs in 1981, while the largest increase, in both male and female jobs, has been in financial and business services, which now account for about one in five jobs.

Social Trends draws together statistics from a wide range of government departments and other organisations to paint a broad picture of British society today and how it has been changing. Each of the 13 chapters focuses on a different social policy area, described in tables, charts and text. Chapter 4 deals with aspects of the labour market. This chapter makes widespread use of ONS surveys, especially the Labour Force Survey, and other sources such as Eurostat, the Employment Service and the Department of Trade and Industry. Other facts about the labour market highlighted in *Social Trends 32* include the following:

- in spring 2001, of the 36.6 million people of working age in the United Kingdom, 27.3 million were in employment;
- employment rates for men have gradually fallen from 94 per cent of the working-age population in 1959 to 80 per cent in

2000, while, among women, employment rates have risen from 47 per cent to 70 per cent;

- the proportion of people's lifetime spent in the labour force is decreasing as the increase in life expectancy means more years are spent in retirement;
- in Great Britain, around a fifth of Pakistani/Bangladeshi people in employment were self-employed in spring 2000 to winter 2000/01, compared with one in ten people from the White ethnic group and less than one in ten people from the Black ethnic group;
- in the United Kingdom in spring 2001, there were 6.8 million people of working age with long-term or work-limiting disabilities, of whom just over half were economically active. Among the economically inactive, disabled people were more likely than non-disabled people to want a job;
- overall, about 7.9 million people were classified as economically inactive in spring 2001, about the same number as in 1996;
- within the EU the highest levels of employment for young people aged 15 to 24 were in the Netherlands and Denmark (both almost 70 per cent), United Kingdom and Austria were both over 50 per cent and the lowest employment rates were in Greece, France and Italy (less than 30 per cent);
- of those young people in Great Britain leaving the New Deal between January 1998 and August 2001, 59 per cent went into unsubsidised and sustained jobs;
- around a fifth of employees in the UK working full time and almost a quarter of

those working part time had adopted some type of flexible working arrangement in spring 2001;

- the number of employees with temporary work increased during the early 1990s and has since stabilised at around 1.7 million people;
- promotion played a substantial role in workers' mobility, and accounted for about 36 per cent of position changes each year. The promotion rates of younger workers were higher than those of older workers, but the gender differences were small; and
- in spring 2001, about 6 per cent of full-time employees were looking for a new job, with more than a fifth citing unsatisfactory pay as the trigger.

Other chapters in the publication cover population; households and families; education and training; income and wealth; expenditure; health; social protection; crime and justice; housing; environment; transport; and lifestyles and social participation. Recent editions of the book have also included articles focusing on topical social issues, for example drugs, and the 2001 Census. In *Social Trends 32* the article concentrates on one particular social group: children. It presents an overview of the social trends that have affected children in the United Kingdom since the 1980s.

- *Social Trends 32* is published by The Stationery Office, PO Box 29, Norwich, NR3 1GN, tel. 0870 600 5522. ISBN 011 621472 4. £39.50. The interactive PDF version of the publication can also be accessed at www.statistics.gov.uk/socialtrends.

OTHER NEWS

Young people in Europe

YOUNG PEOPLE across Europe have quite diverse experiences within the labour market, according to a report recently published by the Institute for Social and Economic Research. In the UK half of all young people were in work by the age of 19 years and one month in 1994, while half of young Spanish and Italian people did not have a job until they were aged 24 years and four months.

The report entitled *Young People's Lives: A Map of Europe* brings together the findings from nearly 25,000 individuals aged between 17 and 25 who took part in the European Community Household Panel survey (ECHP). In most of the countries covered, interviews first took place in 1994. In Austria, Finland and Sweden, interviews were first carried out in 1995, 1996 and 1997 respectively.

The ECHP, carried out in the 15 EU member states, is the first survey to collect such a wide variety of information on such a large number of young people. Other issues examined in the report include educational achievements, patterns of family formation and standards of living.

The report argues that the late entry of young Italians into the labour market can be explained by the fact that they spent more time in the education system than their UK peers. Around two-thirds of Italians were still in education at the age of 22, compared with less than a tenth of UK people.

In several countries including the Netherlands, Ireland and the UK, 17 to 20-year-olds earned only about 50 per cent of the wages available to older employees, while in Belgium, Austria and Italy, 17 to 20-year-olds earned up to 70 per cent of the wages paid to older workers. Having a university degree had a varying impact upon salary.

Young men in the UK were more likely than anywhere else to work long hours:

around one in three of those with a full-time job worked 50 hours or more, compared with less than one in ten in Sweden. In Europe as a whole, young people under the age of 25 were more likely than older workers to be in insecure employment, e.g. on a fixed term contract or in casual work: half of all 17 to 20-year-olds and a third of those aged 21 to 25. Spain had the highest proportion of workers on insecure arrangements (77 per cent of all young workers). The proportion of young workers on insecure contracts in Finland, France, Portugal and Greece was also high (at 37 per cent or more). The young workers who were best protected were in Austria (15 per cent), the UK and Germany (24 per cent).

Although young Italians spent longer in the education system than their UK counterparts, they also spent longer periods in unemployment. Italy, Greece and Spain had the highest levels of unemployment among young men (over half of all young men in these countries in the 17 to 20 age group and over a third of all those aged 21 to 25 were not in paid work), while Austria and the Netherlands had the lowest levels.

In Italy over 50 per cent of men and women who turned 20 in the 1960s cohort and more than two-thirds of the those in the 1980s cohort were unemployed before taking their first job, compared with less than 10 per cent in Germany. Over this period, the rise in initial unemployment was comparatively steep in France, Denmark, the UK and Spain. In each of these countries the rate of joblessness before people's first job was at least five times higher in the 1980s cohort than in the 1960s cohort.

In general, countries with high levels of male unemployment among the young also had relatively high rates of unemployment in the older age groups. The exceptions were in Belgium, Greece and Sweden,

where youth unemployment was much higher than might have been expected from the position of men in their thirties and in Ireland, UK and Denmark, where unemployment rates among young men were much lower than might be expected.

The authors go on to explain how interpreting the economic activities of young women is more difficult than for young men, because women who had left education might have been employed, or unemployed and looking for work, or might count themselves primarily as homemakers. Unemployment rates fell with increasing age for women, but the number of women working full time on family care increased. The report explains how the total proportion of young women concentrating on home-making in any country will depend on the proportion who have children, and the economic and social conventions in each society (this mediates the relationship between the family and the labour market). The proportion of young women engaged in family care ranged from under 2 per cent in Denmark and Belgium to over 15 per cent in Greece and the UK, with the proportion in all other countries being within the range of 5 and 8 per cent.

The authors conclude that despite these diverse labour market experiences, young people within Europe still share some common concerns. A changing youth labour market has led to young people spending longer in education, being more likely to be unemployed and increasingly likely to have an insecure contract rather than a 'job for life' as was the norm for their parents' generation.

- *Young People's Lives: A Map of Europe*, by Maria Iacovou and Richard Berthoud is published by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER). The report is available free at www.iser.essex.ac.uk.

Motherhood and careers

FEWER WOMEN are staying in full-time employment after the birth of their first baby than previously suggested, according to new research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. Only one in ten women maintained continuous full-time employment during the first 11 years after birth, and these women were distinctive in terms of their occupations, they had smaller families

and experienced more marital disruption than other mothers.

From a survey of around 5,000 mothers of 11-year-old children (drawn from DSS child benefit records), researchers at Oxford Brookes University collected information on their working hours, employment status and continuity at three points in time (1992, 1993 and 1999). This enabled them to draw up a work history typography.

The longitudinal data showed that there had been an increase over the past two decades in the proportions of women who: returned to work within one year of childbirth (from 24 per cent in 1979 to 67 per cent in 1996); were working full time within one year of having a baby (from 5 per cent to 24 per cent); and had children under the age of five and were in paid work (from 28 per cent in 1980 to 53 per cent in

1999). Nevertheless, the extent and continuity of women's full-time employment after they became mothers had been overstated. More than ten years after the birth of a first baby, fewer mothers were in full-time employment than had been within the first 12 months of that birth. Mothers were still reluctant or unable to mix full-time jobs with motherhood, and the explanation of women's labour market choices after childbirth depends as much on understanding the constraints which affect them as it does on understanding their preferences.

The research suggested that mothers fall into four categories: those who worked continuously full time; those who worked continuously part time; those who mixed full-time and part-time work; and those who had not been employed since the birth of their first child. Four stereotypes of modern motherhood were then drawn from these differing work histories. Women who fell into the 'I want a career' group typically returned to work within 12 months of their first child and stayed in full-time work thereafter. Of these mainly professional

women, many had experienced marital disruption and, of those with partners at the birth of their first child, only 73 per cent remained with the same man.

The second stereotype, 'I want children and a job' also returned to work within a year of giving birth and stayed employed, but worked part time in order to balance work and family. Of these women, 90 per cent were married and 92 per cent of those with husbands or partners were still living with the father of that child.

The third group included the 'my family comes first' type. They had work histories that mixed part-time and full-time work and spending time at home. These mothers were less likely to return to work within a year of having their first baby and their spells in the labour market were more intermittent. These mothers also included some of the youngest in the study who did not have such stable partnerships. They also achieved much less in the labour market than other mothers.

The final group of women, 'my family is my job', gave up paid employment when they became mothers. One in five of these

women had expected to return to work soon after the birth of their first baby, but the fact that they did not subsequently do so was often related to difficulties finding work or affordable childcare. These women had the largest families and 84 per cent remained with the father of their first child.

The study also found a shift in women's attitudes towards work and family life and the balance of roles between the sexes. The attitude that married women work for pin money has almost disappeared with only 4 per cent of women agreeing with this statement in 1999, compared with around a fifth of women in 1980. Concomitant with this, less than a tenth of women agreed in 1999 that they should stay at home in times of high unemployment, compared with a third in 1980.

• For more information, contact Professor Susan McRae, tel. 01865 483750, e-mail smcrae@brookes.ac.uk, School of Social Sciences and Law, Oxford Brookes University, Gypsy Lane, Oxford OX3 0PB.

Job vacancies in Greater Manchester

THE QUALITY of many of the jobs on offer in 2001 at the lower end of the labour market was poor, according to a recent report by the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit. And despite the introduction of the national minimum wage, weekly incomes remained low with many individuals and households relying on social security benefits and in-work tax credits.

The report *Jobwatch 2001* is based on data from a survey of Jobcentre vacancies which has been carried out in Greater Manchester since 1989. The report describes the job opportunities available to local unemployed people and informs debate about government labour market policies. The inclusion of historical data provides an overview of key changes in the local labour market.

The survey, undertaken in April 2001, covered all vacancies displayed in ten Jobcentres plus 12 per cent of unfilled vacancies from the remaining Jobcentres in Greater Manchester. In total the survey covered at least 46 per cent of local Jobcentre vacancies.

In April 2001 there were 4,067 jobs on display in Greater Manchester Jobcentres. This was a rise of nearly 5 per cent on the previous year and is the highest number of vacancies since the survey began. Around 2,500 jobs were full time and 1,500 were part time (under 30 hours a week).

Catering, office, cleaning and shop work accounted for more than half of all vacancies on offer. These occupations tend

to be associated with female employment and are, in general, low-paid occupations. Many of the jobs traditionally seen as male (e.g. skilled, driving, security, motor trade, warehouse and engineering) accounted for a lower proportion of jobs in the survey (less than a fifth of all vacancies).

Since 1989 the number of catering vacancies has doubled and in 2001 represented 17 per cent of all jobs on offer. In 1989 engineering vacancies represented 5.3 per cent of all vacancies compared with only 1.8 per cent in 2001. Between 1989 and 2001 the number of security jobs has risen seven fold. Other higher-paid occupations such as managerial, professional and nursing had few vacancies. In total, these three categories represented only 5.3 per cent of all vacancies.

Temporary vacancies made up 7.8 per cent of the total. This was a reduction on the previous year but almost twice the figure for 1989. Many of the temporary jobs were in occupations which are traditionally higher paid, such as skilled and professional occupations. When temporary jobs were removed from the analysis the effect was to reduce both average hourly and weekly pay.

The average hourly rate of pay for full-time jobs was £5.28 an hour and for part-time jobs, £4.30 an hour. In 1998, the year before the introduction of the national minimum wage, more than 42 per cent of all jobs were below the minimum. By 2001 this had fallen to 0.6 per cent. Nearly six out of ten jobs in the survey were paying above the present adult minimum wage

level of £4.10 six months before this rate came into force, although six in ten part-time jobs were paying below £4.10.

Many jobs paid at levels requiring supplementary assistance from social security or in-work benefits. Around a quarter of the vacancies on offer paid below the National Insurance lower earnings limit of £72 a week and about three-fifths of part-time vacancies paid below this level. This means employees taking them would not be able to claim contributory social security benefits such as statutory sick pay, statutory maternity pay, Jobseeker's Allowance and a state pension. Almost all jobs paid below £368.53, the level at which a couple with two children paying average council house rent and council tax stop receiving Working Families Tax Credit.

Average hours of work for full-time workers were 38.4 hours per week and for part-time workers, 15.9 hours per week. More than a fifth of jobs were for less than 16 hours a week, while almost a third of jobs were for between 36 and 40 hours a week.

The authors conclude that there has been no real improvement in the quality of jobs on offer at Jobcentres and that current vacancies continue to be low-paid, with low skills levels which require tax credit top-ups to make them viable.

• *Jobwatch 2001: A Survey of Vacancies in Greater Manchester Jobcentres* is available from the Greater Manchester Low Pay Unit, 23 Mount Street, Manchester, M4 4DE, tel. 0161 953 4078. £10.

A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Len Cook, National Statistician. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

Manufacturing jobs

LINDSAY HOYLE (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry how many (a) management and (b) shop floor jobs in manufacturing have been lost in (i) Lancashire and (ii) the United Kingdom in each of the last three years.

LEN COOK: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of the numbers of people employed in manufacturing in Lancashire and the United Kingdom. The LFS does not classify occupations in terms of

'management' and 'shopfloor'. However, it does provide estimates of the numbers of people employed in manufacturing by social class based on occupation (formerly known as Registrar General's Social Class), up to and including winter (December to February) 2000-01. The attached table gives the LFS estimates of the numbers of people employed in manufacturing in Lancashire and the United Kingdom for winter (December to February) 1997-98 to winter (December to February) 2000-01 by social class.

All persons employed in manufacturing^a by social class; United Kingdom and Lancashire; winter (December to February) 1997-98 to winter (December to February) 2000-01, not seasonally adjusted

Thousands	Winter			
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
United Kingdom				
All persons employed in manufacturing ^b	5,006	4,959	4,806	4,614
Professional, intermediate and skilled non-manual occupations	2,078	2,080	2,034	1,965
Skilled manual, partly skilled and unskilled occupations	2,916	2,868	2,760	2,636
Lancashire				
All persons employed in manufacturing ^b	120	112	129	117
Professional, intermediate and skilled non-manual occupations	45	47	53	43
Skilled manual, partly skilled and unskilled occupations	75	65	75	73

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Standard Industrial Classification 1992 sector D: Manufacturing.

^b Includes people who did not state their occupation.

(26 November)

Graduate earnings

STEPHEN HEPBURN (Jarrow) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what were the average annual earnings for graduates in (a) 1999, (b) 2000 and (c) 2001.

JOHN KIDGELL: I am replying in the National Statistician's absence. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of average gross weekly earnings for graduates of working age (i.e. men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59) who have a first degree qualification or higher.

The figures for summer (June to August) 1999, 2000 and 2001, are given in the table below.

Average gross weekly earnings of working-age^a graduates who are full-time^b employees; United Kingdom; summer (June to August) 1999, 2000 and 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Average gross weekly earnings (£)
Summer 1999	538
Summer 2000	567
Summer 2001	601

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

^b The definition of 'full time' is based on respondents' self-assessment not on the number of hours worked.

(5 December)

Unemployment

JOHN BERCOW (Buckingham) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide a breakdown for each of the last two Parliaments of the change in the number of 18 to 24-year-olds unemployed for over six months.

LEN COOK: The Office for National Statistics (ONS) compiles statistics for unemployment from surveys following the internationally standard International Labour Organisation definition. ONS also compiles statistics of claimants of unemployment-related benefits. The claimant count consists of all people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits at Employment Service local offices. They must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. The table below provides a breakdown of the available figures.

United Kingdom: changes over the last two parliaments for 18 to 24-year-olds (A) ILO unemployed for six months or more; (B) claiming unemployment benefit for six months or more

	Number
ILO unemployment^a six months or more duration LFS reference period^b	
March to May 1992	364,000
April to June 1997	189,000
May to July 2001	104,000
Change March to May 1992 to April to June 1997	-175,000
Percentage	-48.1
Change April to June 1997 to May to July 2001	-85,000
Percentage	-45.0
Claimant count^{c,d} claiming for six months or more Claimant count reference month^e	
April 1992	358,114
May 1997	169,498
June 2001	40,089
Change April 1992 to May 1997	-188,616
Percentage	-52.7
Change May 1997 to June 2001	-129,409
Percentage	-76.3

^a Seasonally adjusted.

^b As asked for in the question, the periods shown are centred around the General Election dates. It would be more useful to make comparisons between consecutive three-month periods.

^c Not seasonally adjusted.

^d Monthly claimant count data by age and duration are on the basis of all claims for April 1992 and computerised claims only for later years.

^e For data that are not seasonally adjusted, comparisons should normally be made between data for the same month each year. For this reason, comparisons between different months should be used with caution.

(11 December)

Research programme quarterly update

Research programme quarterly update provides a report on the progress of projects in the research programmes of the Department for Education and Skills (DfES), the Employment Service and the Employment Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

DfES

Projects started since 1 November

2001078	Individual learning accounts – community projects	2001075	Evaluating the quality of eight week short intensive basic skills (Sibs) and basic employment training (Bet) provision
2001046	Modern Apprenticeship employers – evaluation studies	2001110	Evaluation of Sure Start Plus
2001040	Evaluation of Adult Basic Skills Pathfinder Extension activities	2001105	Research on Investors in People charging policies – Phase 1
1122001	Use and attitudes towards information and communications technology among Black and ethnic minority groups.	2001067	Sex and relationship education teaching pilot: An investigation of key stakeholder perceptions
1372001	Good practice guide for the retention of early years, childcare and playworkers	2001099	Industry regulations and codes of practice which might be used to improve skill levels
1292001	Factors affecting teachers' decisions to leave the profession	2001079	What works in relation to promoting children's social and emotional competence
1502001	Causes and effects of truancy by pupils of compulsory school age	2001094	Analysis of the labour market for educational staff
2002010	Analysis of the labour market for childcare workers and teachers	2001071	Identification and evaluation of employer collaboration activities
2001058	Evaluation of the Connexions Direct pilot	2001085	Attitude survey for schools facing extremely challenging circumstances
1482001	Citizenship education – longitudinal study	2001083	Evaluation of University for Industry (Ufi) Ltd. and Learndirect
2001070	Early professional development for teachers in their second and third years of teaching	2001103	Production of material for local education authorities' conferences for effective reception class practice
2001066	Omnibus survey work: trends in information and communications technology access and use		

Projects completed since 1 November

1262000	Learning package for A-Level geography	19399	Monitoring and evaluation of the education (National Curriculum) (exceptions at key stage 4) regulations 1998
3212000	Evaluation of playing for success 2001-2002 (stage 3)	15499	A longitudinal study of young people with special educational needs
16399	Monitoring the Disability Discrimination Act: stage 2	14120012	Potential mature student recruitment to higher education
18299	Participation in higher education by mature students	2001084	Information and communications technology audit of schools in challenging circumstances
16299	Disability: attitudes and experiences	1982000	Effective pedagogy in the early years
1762000	Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children		

Research programme quarterly update

Reports published since 1 November

RR297	For Me or Not for Me? That is the Question. A Study of Mature Students' Decision-making and higher education	RR319	Feasibility study for a longitudinal survey of the impact of out-of-school childcare on children
RR310	Research on recent developments in Employee Development Schemes	RR320	Research on Ratios, Group Size and staff Qualifications and Training in Early Years and childcare Settings
RR313	The Returns to Education: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey	RR321	National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2001
RR314	Patterns of Educational Attainment in the British Coalfields	RR322	Childcare Students and Nursery Workers Follow Up Surveys and In-depth Interviews
RR315	Post-16 Transitions of Pupils with Special Educational Needs	RR324	Local Education Authority Management Information on Adult Learning
RR318	Evaluating the Connexions Card Demonstration and Pathfinder Projects	RR327	The Roles of NVQ Internal Verifiers

DfES research publications are available from DfES Publications Centre, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Full reports are priced at £4.95. A Research Brief presenting the key findings of each report is available free of charge by quoting RB and the relevant number. For details on projects in the DfES research programme please contact the Research Programme Team on 0114 2593232 or e-mail dfes.research@dfes.gov.uk. Research reports and briefs are also published on DfES' website at www.dfes.gov.uk/research.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Projects published in quarter ending 31 December

ESR 96	The Evaluation of Soft Skills Pilots Contact: Jenny Carrino, tel. 0114 259 6671	ESR 101	New Deal for Lone Parents Evaluation: A Qualitative Survey of Lone Parents on Income Support Contact: Andrew Birtwhistle, tel. 0114 259 5612
ESR 97	The Evaluation of Occupational Skills Pilots Contact: Jenny Carrino, tel. 0114 259 6671	ESR 102	Joint Claims for JSA: Case Studies of Delivery Contact: Nicola Moss, tel. 0114 259 5328
ESR 98	Workless Couples: Modelling Labour Market Transitions Contact: Jenny Carrino, tel. 0114 259 6671	ESR 103	Evaluation of the New Deal 50plus: Summary Report Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 7730
ESR 99	Evaluation of New Deal 50 plus - Qualitative Evidence from Clients: Third phase Contact: Paula Maratos, tel. 0114 259 7730	ESR 104	Finding the right job; The role of the Standard Occupational Classification in Matching Jobseekers to Vacancies Contact: Jayne Middlemas, tel. 0114 259 6270
ESR 100	The impact of the 26 Week Sanctioning Regime Contact: Maureen Moroney, tel. 0114 259 5471		

For details of specific ES projects, please contact the names listed after each project. For copies of ES Research & Development Division reports, please telephone 0114 259 6278 or e-mail red.es.rh@gt.net.gov.uk.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ongoing projects

- | | |
|---|---|
| Employee voice and its influence over training provision | Survey of redundancy practices |
| How employers manage absences | The transfer of undertaking and protection of employment (TUPE) regulations |
| Employers survey on support for working parents | Evaluation of the partnership fund |
| Survey of how parents in employment balance work, family and home | Survey of individuals' awareness and knowledge of their employment rights |
| Awareness and attitudes towards work-life balance | Small firms' awareness, knowledge and access to information on individual employment rights |
| Effects of the working time regulations: a survey of workers | Job separations: a survey of workers who have recently left an employer |
| Part-time workers and fixed-term contracts survey | The effect of employment legislation on small firms' decisions and management practices |
| Third periodic survey of employment tribunal applications | |
| Bargaining structures and workplace performance | |

Future projects

- | | |
|---|--|
| Employers' experience of the working time regulations | Managing case loads in the employment tribunal service |
| Partnership: the bottom line | Workers in the new economy |
| Monitoring the statutory union recognition procedure | |

Further details on all DTI research projects are available on the EMAR website www.dti.gov.uk/er/emar. The site also includes details of the commissioning process for future projects and the procedure for submitting expressions of interest. Copies of the published reports are available free of charge from the publications order line, tel. 0870 1502500.

LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS HELPLINE

Helpline: 020 7533 6094 Recorded headlines: 020 7533 6176
 Fax: 020 7533 6183 E-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

TOPICS COVERED

- Employment
- ILO unemployment
- Claimant count
- Economic activity
- Earnings
- Other topics

Statistical enquiries

for general enquiries about National Statistics, please contact the National Statistics public enquiry service on: 0845 601 3034 Fax: 01633 652747
 minicom 01633 812399 e-mail info@statistics.gov.uk,
 or by post to: ONS Library, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent, NP10 8XG
 You can also find National Statistics at www.statistics.gov.uk.

Labour Market Statistics Helpline:
 020 7533 6094
 Fax: 020 7533 6183
 e-mail: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

Labour Market Spotlight

Every month Labour Market Spotlight highlights statistics of topical or general interest in a clear and straightforward presentation. It aims to foster awareness and understanding of labour market statistics from a range of sources. If you have any comments or suggestions for topics to be included please contact the Labour Market Trends editorial office, e-mail labour.market.trends@ons.gov.uk, tel. 020 7533 5293.

Contents for February 2002

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| 1 Economic activity of young people (LFS) | 4 Length of time continuously employed by sex, occupation and industry (LFS) |
| 2 Women in the labour market (LFS) | 5 Looking for a different or additional job (LFS) |
| 3 Sickness absence (LFS) | |

Source of data shown in brackets. For more information, see 'Sources' (pS2) and 'Definitions' (pS3).

1 Economic activity of young people

Table 1 Young people by academic age;^a United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands						
	Academic age (in years)				All	Men	Women
	All persons						
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19	16-19
In employment							
All	307	418	434	432	1,593	840	753
Not in FTE	109	182	304	334	929	533	395
In FTE	198	237	130	99	664	306	358
ILO unemployed							
All	99	68	83	69	319	175	144
Not in FTE	45	44	66	55	209	130	80
In FTE	55	24	17	14	110	45	65
Economically inactive							
All	338	242	208	204	992	476	516
Not in FTE	38	35	50	59	182	63	118
In FTE	300	207	158	146	811	413	398
Total							
All	745	729	725	705	2,904	1,491	1,413
Not in FTE	192	261	420	447	1,320	727	593
In FTE	553	468	305	258	1,584	764	820
Economic activity rate (%)							
All	54.6	66.8	71.3	71.0	65.8	68.0	63.5
Not in FTE	80.1	86.6	88.2	86.9	86.2	91.3	80.1
In FTE	45.8	55.7	48.2	43.6	48.8	46.0	51.5
ILO unemployment rate (%)							
All	24.4	14.0	16.0	13.7	16.7	17.3	16.1
Not in FTE	29.0	19.5	17.8	14.1	18.4	19.6	16.8
In FTE	21.6	9.3	11.4	12.4	14.2	12.9	15.3

^a Age on previous 31 August.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The economic activity of young people is closely linked to their participation in full-time education (FTE) although young people can be in both employment and education. It is worth noting that after leaving full-time education some may participate in part-time study or some other form of non-government-supported training. Table 1 shows the economic and educational status in autumn 2001 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August.

- 1 Of the 2.9 million people aged 16-19, 1.6 million (54 per cent) were in full-time education in autumn 2001.
- 1 Women were more likely than men to be in full-time education (58 per cent compared with 51 per cent).
- 1 Of young people not in FTE 86 per cent were economically active, of whom 18 per cent were ILO unemployed.
- 1 For those in FTE, 49 per cent were economically active, of whom 14 per cent were ILO unemployed.

2 Women in the labour market

The Labour Force Survey provides information on the labour market status of and type of employment undertaken by women with different family responsibilities (Table 2).

- There were 12.1 million women of working age in employment in autumn 2001.
- The employment rate for working-age women was 69.5 per cent (compared with 79.6 per cent for working-age men).
- Among women with dependent children, those whose youngest dependent child was 0-4 years of age had the highest rate of ILO unemployment (5.7 per cent).

Figure 1 displays the percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry.

- More than half the people who worked in the personal service occupations, administrative and secretarial and sales and customer service occupations were women.
- There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, forestry and fishing, construction, transport and communication, energy and water supply and the manufacturing industries where less than one third of all in employment were women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half were women.
- More than two-thirds of those in public administration, education and health were women.

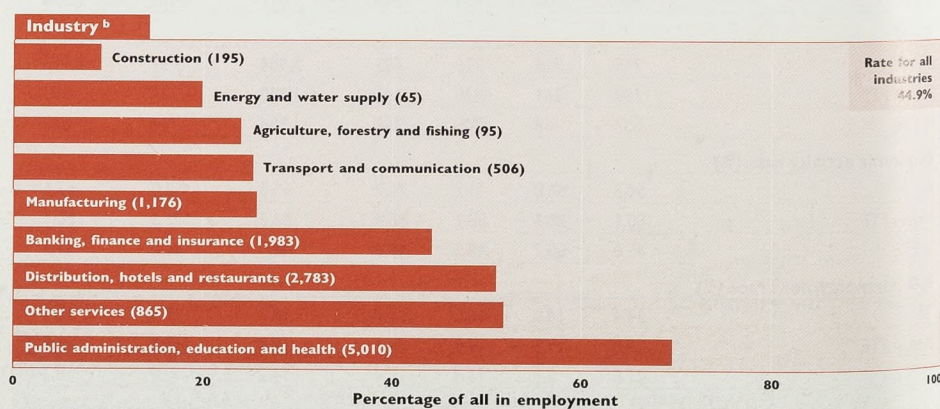
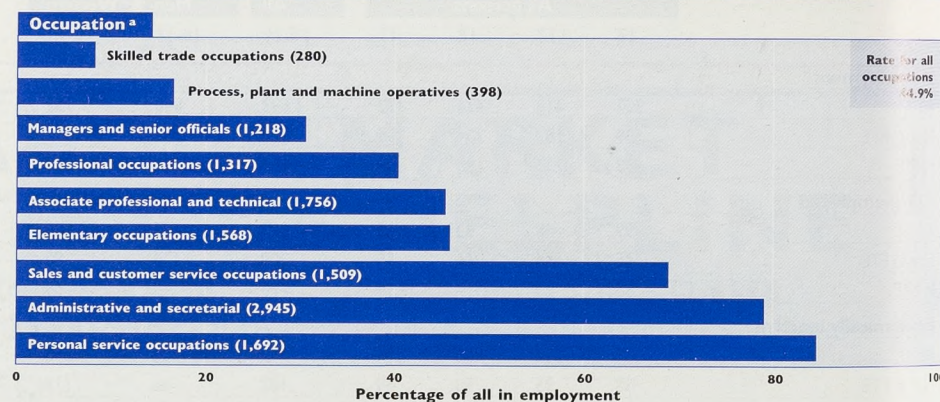
Table 2 Labour market and family status of women; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent							
	All women	Women with dependent children (by age of youngest dependent child)					No dependent children	All Men
		16-59	All 0-18	0-4	5-10	11-15			16-18
All in employment	12,126	4,859	1,583	1,635	1,222	419	7,267	15,299
Full-time	6,998	1,965	537	604	592	232	5,032	14,076
Part-time	5,125	2,892	1,046	1,031	629	186	2,233	1,218
Employees	11,291	4,462	1,443	1,495	1,134	390	6,829	12,948
Temporary employees	817	301	84	119	75	23	516	758
Self-employed	735	361	122	130	83	27	374	2,254
Unpaid family workers	55	27	14	*	*	*	28	23
Home workers	400	224	94	75	42	12	176	208
ILO unemployed	608	245	95	87	52	10	363	908
ILO unemployed 1 year or more	96	47	*	21	17	*	50	258
All economically active	12,734	5,104	1,678	1,722	1,274	429	7,630	16,207
Economically inactive	4,714	2,343	1,260	637	356	91	2,371	3,007
Total	17,448	7,447	2,938	2,359	1,630	520	10,001	19,214
Employment rate (%)	69.5	65.2	53.9	69.3	75.0	80.6	72.7	79.6
Economic activity rate (%)	73.0	68.5	57.1	73.0	78.2	82.5	76.3	84.4
ILO unemployment rate (%)	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.1	4.1	2.4	4.8	5.6

* Sample size too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1 Percentage of people in employment who are women, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

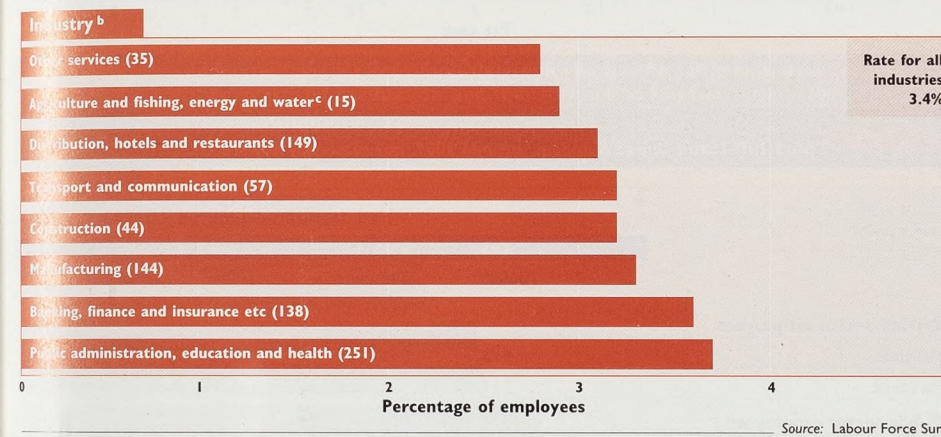
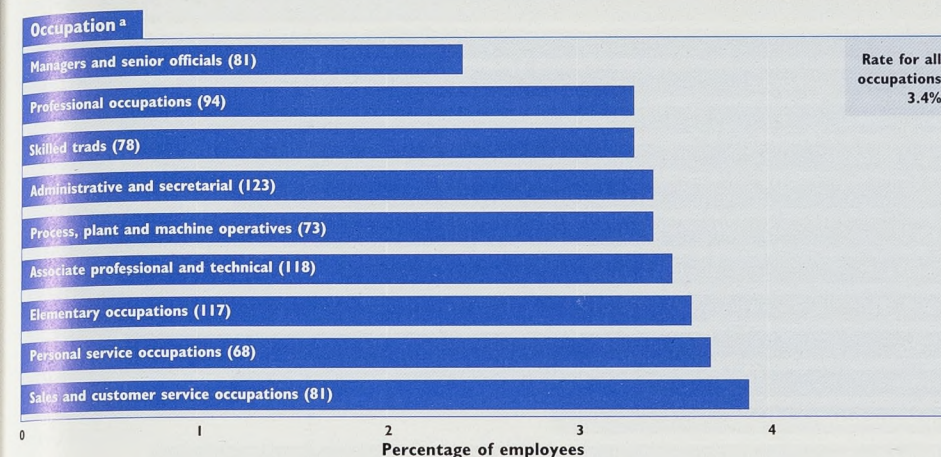


a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of women in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey

3 Sickness absence

Figure 2 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.
 b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.
 c Grouped together as sample sizes for the separate industrial sectors are too small to produce reliable estimates.
 () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 3 Number of days unable to work in the reference week due to sickness or injury; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands and per cent		
	All	Men	Women
At least one working day off in the reference week (thousands)	835	398	436
percentage of whom unable to work ^a for:			
1 day	39	40	37
2 days	21	20	22
3 days	11	10	12
4 days	5	4	6
All week ^b	24	26	23
Employees having no working days off in the reference week (thousands)	24,036	12,703	11,333
All employees^c (thousands)	24,871	13,101	11,770

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Base for calculation of percentages excludes those who did not state how many days off they had in the reference week.
 b Respondents who reported that they were unable to work due to sickness or injury for five to seven days.
 c Includes a small number of people who did not state if they had taken a day off in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

Many companies telephone the Labour Market Statistics Helpline to enquire whether LFS data can help them to assess the levels of sickness in their company against the national background. The LFS collects information on people who have been absent from work due to sickness or injury for at least one day in the reference week.

- There were 2.2 million working days lost to sickness or injury per week in the autumn quarter. This accounts for 2.0 per cent of the total scheduled working days.

Figure 2 shows the percentages of employees in different occupational and industry groups in autumn 2001 who were absent from work at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.

- For all employees, this rate was 3.4 per cent.
- The sickness absence rate varied between occupations from 2.4 per cent for managers and senior officials to 3.9 per cent for sales and customer services.
- The sickness absence rate also varied between industries from 2.8 per cent for other services to 3.7 per cent for public administration, education and health.

Table 3 gives the number of days off these employees had in the reference week. It is worth noting that a day off by a part-time employee may not be equivalent (in terms of lost output) to a day's absence by a full-time employee.

- 835,000 employees had at least one day off in the reference week due to sickness.
- In autumn 2001, 3.7 per cent of women employees took at least one day of sickness absence (436,000), compared with 3.0 per cent of men (395,000).

3 Sickness absence (cont.)

- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 39 per cent were away for just one day.
- Of those who were off sick in the reference week, 24 per cent were unable to work for five to seven days.

Figure 3 shows the occurrence of sickness absence for employees by government office region.

- The areas with the highest rates of sickness absence were the South West and North East with 3.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively.
- Northern Ireland had the lowest incidence of sickness absence with just 1.7 per cent.

Table 4 compares the occurrence of sickness absence for employees by public or private sector and full-time or part-time for autumn 2001.

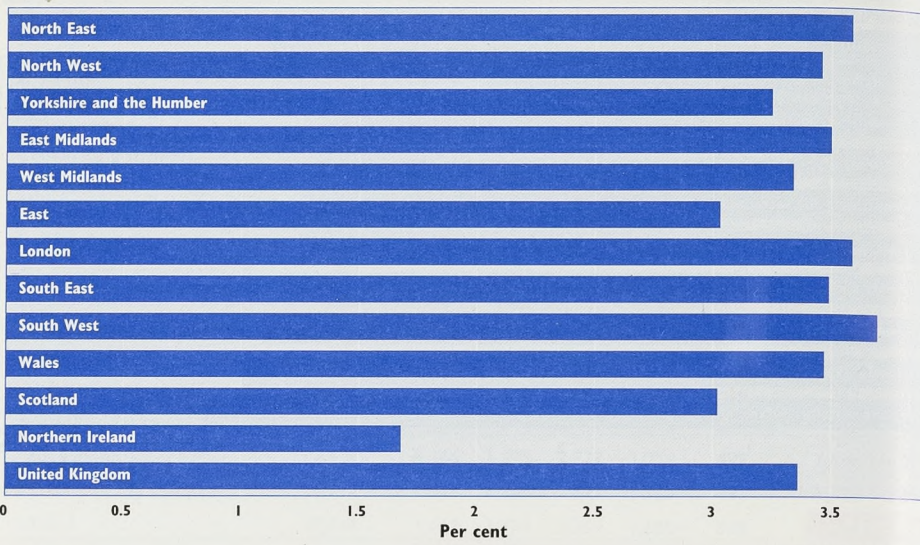
- Overall, full-time employees have higher rates of sickness absence than part-time employees (3.5 per cent, compared with 2.8 per cent).
- Those in the public sector had higher sickness absence rates than those in the private sector.

Figure 4 shows the occurrence of sickness absence of employees by age group.

- In autumn 2001 a higher proportion of employees aged 16 to 24 were absent from work due to sickness or injury than any other age group.
- Employees above pensionable age had the lowest rate of sickness absence at 1.9 per cent.

Employees aged under 50 were more likely than average to take one day off per week sick, while those aged 50 years and over were more likely to take five days or more off.

Figure 3 Proportion of employees absent from work for at least one day by government office region; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



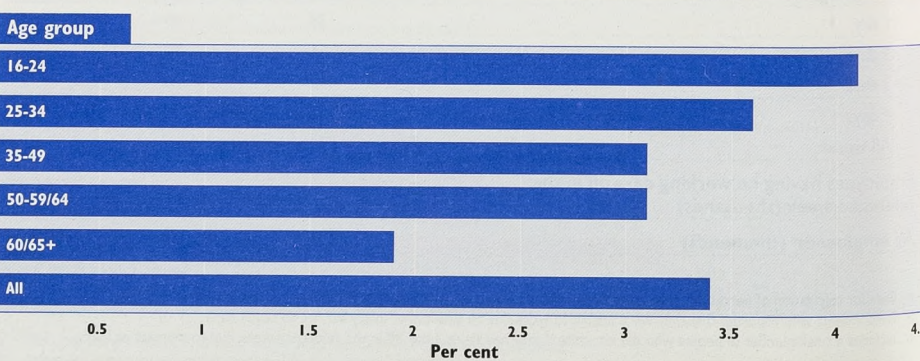
Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 4 Occurrence of sickness absence of employees by public/private sector and part/full-time; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Had days off sick/injured in reference week			All (000s)=(100%)
	Yes (000s)	Per cent	No (000s)	
Private sector employees				
Full-time	475	3.4	13,705	14,181
Part-time	114	2.7	4,106	4,219
Public sector employees				
Full-time	183	4.1	4,298	4,481
Part-time	59	3.1	1,860	1,918
All employees				
Full-time	658	3.5	18,003	18,662
Part-time	172	2.8	5,965	6,137
All	830	3.3	23,968	24,799

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 4 Occurrence of sickness absence by age group; United Kingdom; autumn 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

4 Length of time continuously employed by sex, occupation and industry

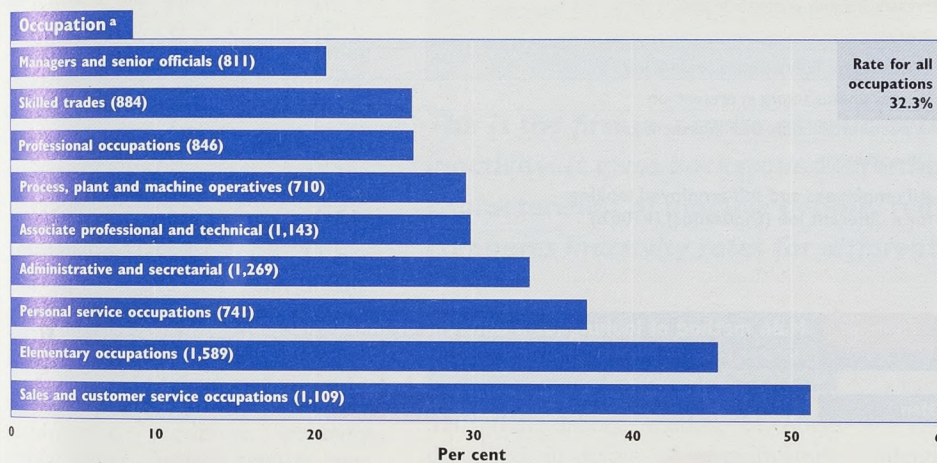
Table 5 Table 5 Length of time in current employment by sex; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
All in employment^a	28,289	15,613	12,676
Less than two years	9,110	4,686	4,424
Two years but less than five years	5,782	3,090	2,692
Five years but less than ten years	4,335	2,374	1,961
Ten years but less than 20 years	5,661	3,122	2,539
20 years or more	3,272	2,262	1,011
Per cent			
Less than two years	32	30	35
Two years but less than five years	21	20	21
Five years but less than ten years	15	15	16
Ten years but less than 20 years	20	20	20
20 years or more	12	15	8

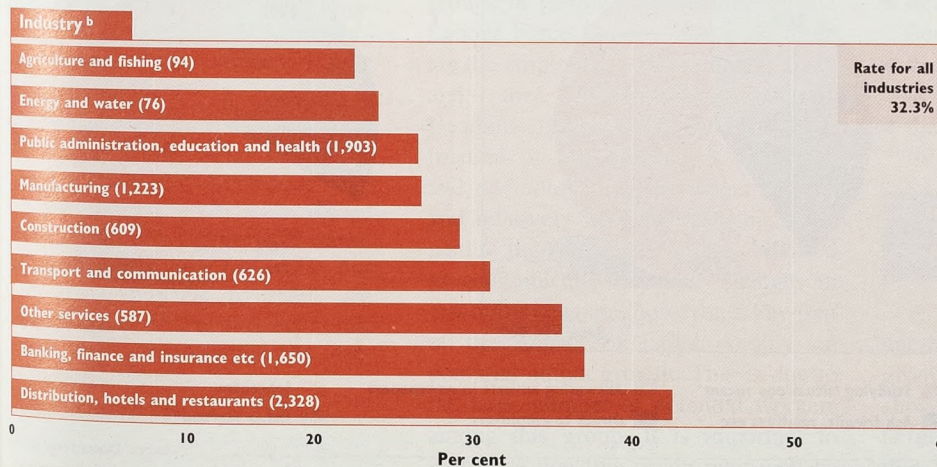
Source: Labour Force Survey

a Includes those who did not state length of time in current employment, but percentages are based on totals that exclude this group.

Figure 5 People in employment continuously employed by the same employer for less than two years, by occupation and industry; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Rate for all occupations 32.3%



Rate for all industries 32.3%

a Occupations are coded according to the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification.

b Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification.

(1) The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of people employed by the same employer for less than two years.

Source: Labour Force Survey

A common request from callers to the Labour Market Statistics Helpline is for LFS data on the length of time those in employment have worked for their current employer. Table 5 shows the length of time men and women had worked with their current employer in summer 2001. This is not the same as the total time employees stay with the same employer.

- In summer 2001 there were 28.3 million people in employment in the UK. Of these, nearly a third had been with the same employer for less than two years. Men were less likely than women to have been with the same employer for less than two years (30 per cent, compared with 35 per cent).

- Nearly twice the proportion of men compared with women had stayed with the same employer for 20 years or more (15 per cent, compared with 8 per cent).

Figure 5 shows the proportion of people who had been with the same employer (or continuously self-employed) for less than two years by broad occupation and industry categories. This can give indications of areas where job turnover is greatest or the workforce is youngest.

- Just over half of all those in employment in sales and customer service occupations had been with the same employer for less than two years. At the opposite end of the scale, a fifth of managers and senior officials had been continuously employed for less than two years.

- Between industries, the proportion of people who had been continuously employed for less than two years ranged from 23 per cent in the agriculture and fishing category to 42 per cent in the distribution, hotels and restaurants category.

5 Looking for a different or additional job

The LFS asks people who are in employment whether they are looking for a different or additional job, and their reasons for doing so. **Table 6** shows the number of employees and self-employed people who were looking for a different or additional job in summer 2001.

1 In summer 2001, 1.5 million people (5.4 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for a different job and 0.2 million (0.7 per cent) were looking for an additional job.

2 Men were more likely than women to be looking for a different job (5.5 per cent compared with 5.2 per cent). However, the reverse was true for people looking for an additional job (0.6 per cent, compared with 0.9 per cent).

Table 7 lists the main reasons given by employees and self-employed for looking for a different job only.

3 Almost a quarter of people who were looking for a different job said that their main reason for doing so was that their pay was unsatisfactory.

4 Men were less likely than women to say they wanted longer hours than in their present job (3 per cent, compared with 6 per cent)

The LFS also asks people who are looking for a different or additional job what they consider to be their main method of jobsearch. **Figure 6** shows the answers that were given in summer 2001, by sex.

5 Some 47 per cent of all employees and self-employed people looking for a different or additional job said they used the 'situations vacant' column as their main method of jobsearch. Women were more likely than men to use the situations vacant column (51 per cent, compared with 44 per cent).

6 Included in the 19 per cent who gave an 'other' method of jobsearch were 8 per cent who gave 'being on the books of a private agency' as their main method.

Table 6 Employees and self-employed looking for a different or additional job; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands		
	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees and self-employed	28,060	15,494	12,566
of which:			
looking for a different/additional job ^a	1,720	956	765
different job	1,513	860	653
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	5.4	5.5	5.2
additional job	200	93	107
as a percentage of all employees and self-employed	0.7	0.6	0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey

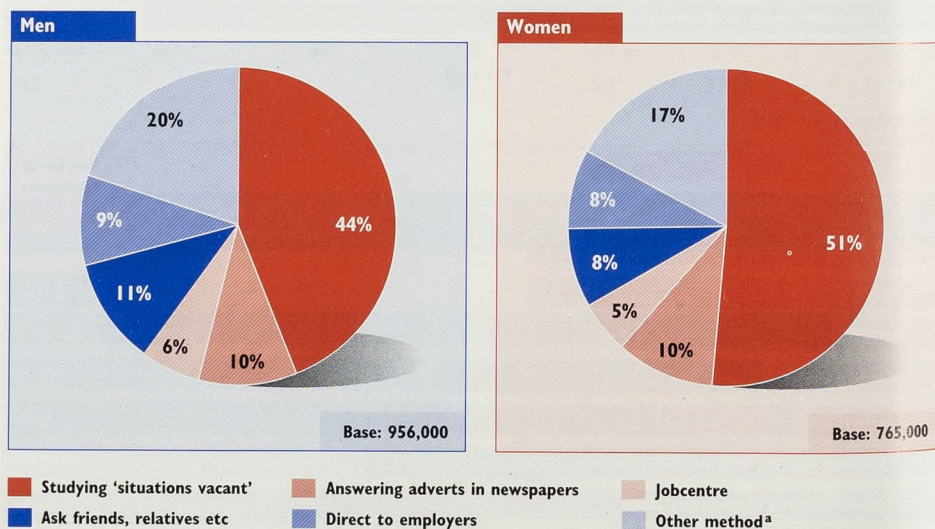
a Includes a small number of people who did not state whether the job they were seeking was different or additional.

Table 7 Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted

	Percent		
	All	Men	Women
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	24	25	22
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	22	21	23
Present job may come to an end	13	14	11
Present job to fill time before find another	11	11	12
Wants longer hours than in present job	4	3	6
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	4	5	4
Wants shorter hours than in present job	3	3	3
Other reasons	19	19	20
All employees and self-employed looking for a different job (thousands) (=100%)	1,513	860	653

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Main method of looking for a different or additional job; United Kingdom; summer 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Note: Base for calculations excludes a small number of people looking for a different or additional job but who did not state their main method of jobsearch.

a 'Other method' includes: careers office; jobclub; private employment agency; advertise in newspapers; waiting for job application results; looking for premises/equipment; seek any permits for jobs; try to obtain finance; some other method.

National Statistics feature

Economic inactivity and the labour market

By Catherine Barham, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

1 The number of economically inactive people of working age has grown from double the number of unemployed in 1984 to five times the number in 2001. This is due to a much lower level of unemployment in 2001 compared with 1984, and inactivity remaining almost constant.

2 The trends in economic inactivity for men and women show different patterns. Inactivity rates for women have declined from 35 per cent in 1984 to 28 per cent in 2001 while for men the inactivity rate has increased from 12 per cent to 16 per cent over the same period.

3 The composition of the inactive group has changed over time. For men there has been an increase in the proportion who are long-term sick or disabled and for women there has been a decline in the proportion who are inactive due to looking after a family or home.

4 Family responsibilities are the main difference in economic inactivity rates between men and women. Among women aged 25-34, 72 per cent were inactive as a result of family/home responsibilities compared with only 11 per cent of men of the same age.

5 Sickness and disability is a major reason for economic inactivity among males. Among inactive men aged 25-34, 43 per cent were long-term sick or disabled. This proportion increases to 64 per cent among men aged 35-49.

6 Certain groups of people classified as inactive can be considered to be more attached to the labour market than others. In particular, those who satisfy the two criteria of wanting a job and looking for work, but who are unavailable to start, are more likely to move into economic activity than others within the inactive group.



This is the first in a series of articles focusing on economic inactivity. It gives background information on the characteristics of inactive people, reasons for inactivity, and compares inactivity rates for different subgroups.

Introduction

THE UK labour market is often described in terms of classificatory groups of people, as measured by the Labour Force Survey. The main three are the employed, the ILO unemployed and the economically inactive. Headline figures have, in the past, focused on the number of employed and unemployed in the labour market and relatively little attention has been paid to those people who are classified as economically inactive. Changes in inactivity rates are, however, a key part of the impact of labour supply on potential output growth. This is due to the large number of potential workers among this group. It is important to recognise that this group may well be less isolated from the labour market than the name suggests.

This purpose of this article is to identify:

- trends in the groups of people classified as economically inactive;
- the reasons why people are classified as inactive; and
- the characteristics of those in inactivity.

Trends in the economically inactive

A brief study of the trends in the unemployed and economically inactive groups over the past decade or so shows a number of interesting changes (*Figures 1a* and *1b*). It should be noted that the denominators for the unemployment rate and the inactivity rate are slightly different (see *Box 1*), and

so in order to compare directly the changes in proportions classified as unemployed and economically inactive, the rates shown in *Figure 1b* have both been calculated as percentages of the working-age population. Although the focus of this article is on the inactive population of working age, in terms of absolute figures the inactive population aged over 59 for women and 64 for men constitutes 55 per cent of all those in inactivity. This group, despite its size, is clearly less important when considering the potential of these people to enter into economic activity.

The proportions of the working-age population who were unemployed fluctuated at around 8 per cent in the late 1980s and then dropped to a low of 6.3 per cent in 1990. During the economic recession this proportion rose to a peak of 9.6 per cent in spring 1993, and has been falling ever since. In contrast, the economic inactivity rate has been more constant over this time. During the boom period, which resulted in a fall in unemployment in the late 1980s, inactivity rates tracked the proportion of the working-age population who were unemployed by falling slightly. Initially, as the proportion who were unemployed rose so did the inactivity rate, but, latterly, during the economic upturn, there has been a much larger fall in the measure of unemployment than for the inactivity rate. By spring 2001 unemployment as a proportion of the working-age population had fallen to a low of 3.2 per cent, while inactivity was still around 22 per cent – unchanged since 1993. It should be noted that these changes might well reflect the different stages in the economic cycle which have occurred over the period. It is possible that the two groups of unemployed and economically inactive have different cyclical patterns and therefore the fluctuations in the size of the ratio between these two groups may be due to these variations.

These changes to the labour market have been a cause for concern for labour market analysts, as a number of recent articles have highlighted.^{1,2,3} They have also been the subject of a recent paper produced jointly by HM Treasury (HMT) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).⁴ Many

Box 1 Definitions

Economically inactive

These are people who are not in work, but who do not satisfy all the criteria for ILO unemployment (wanting a job, seeking in the last four weeks and available to start in the next two), such as those in retirement and those who are not actively seeking work.

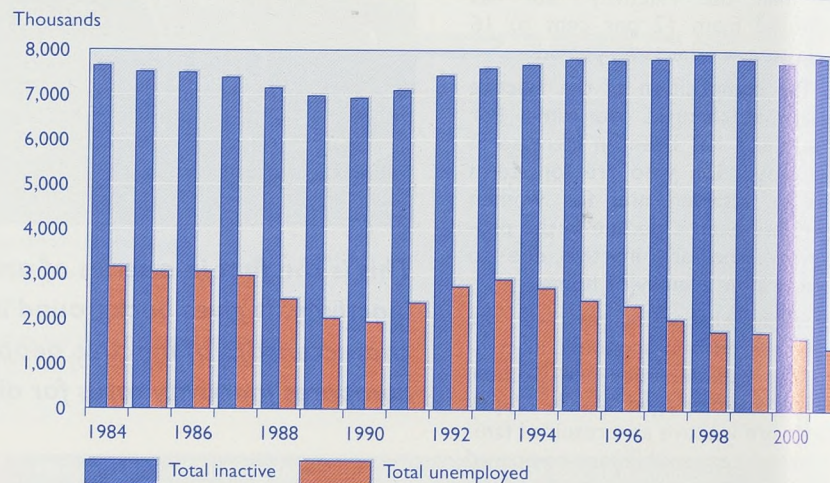
Economic inactivity rate

The number of economically inactive people as a percentage of the total population aged 16 and over. Can be calculated for any population group.

ILO unemployment rate

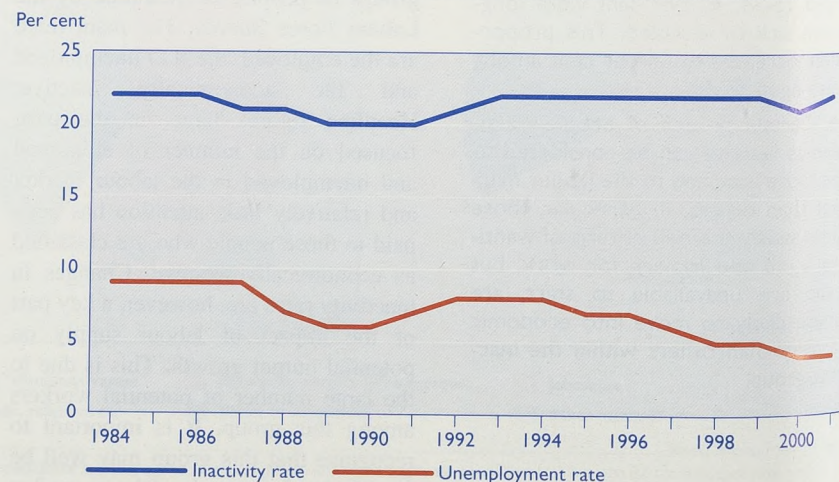
The percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure. Can be calculated for any population group.

Figure 1a Total numbers of inactive and unemployed people of working age; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1984 to 2001



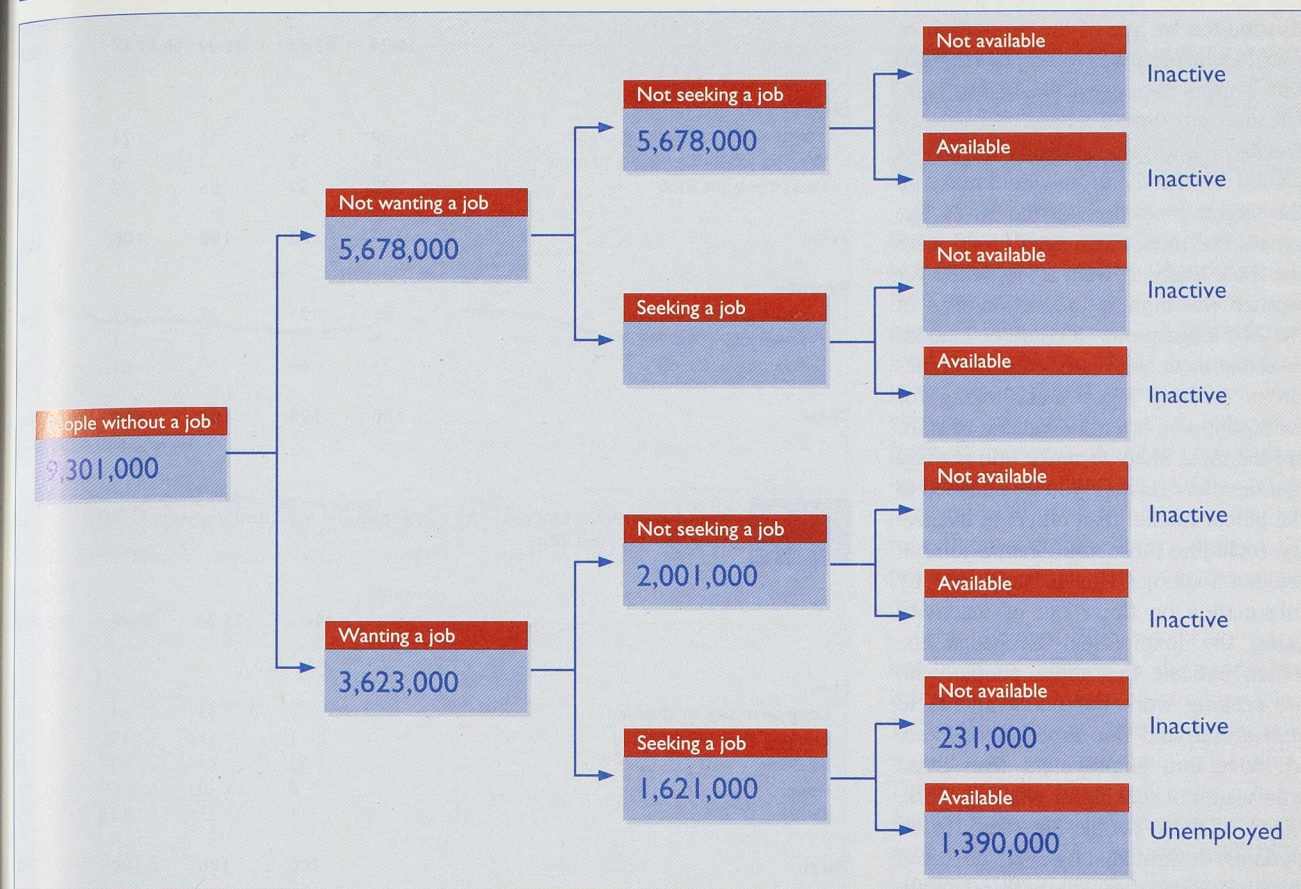
Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 1b Inactivity and unemployment proportions for people of working age; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1984-2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Hierarchy of criteria used to classify those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive; United Kingdom; spring 2001, not seasonally adjusted



Source: Labour Force Survey

of these articles focus on the impact of these changes on the labour market given the size of the inactive group. *Figure 1a* gives an indication of the difference in absolute size of these two groups, the number of inactive people of working age being over five times that of the unemployed in 2001. In 1984, inactive people outnumbered the unemployed by a ratio of just over two to one. This growth in the relative size of the inactive group is particularly remarkable when it is considered that this has occurred among the population of working age. Demographic changes resulting in an increase in the number of older people above state pension age in the UK population cannot therefore fully explain these changes.

Inactivity criteria

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information from respondents on

their reasons for inactivity based on a number of criteria. These criteria of wanting a job, being available to start, and seeking work are based on the ILO definition of unemployment. Those people who are classified as unemployed have, by definition, met all three conditions. This means that inactivity is a result of not satisfying one, two or all three of these criteria.

Although these groups are mutually exclusive, the proximity of those in the inactive group to the employed and unemployed groups varies. For example, someone who is looking for a job but has not yet arranged childcare and so is unavailable to start is classified as inactive, alongside someone who is looking after an elderly relative on a full-time basis. For this reason it is important to break down the various groups within the inactive category to try and get the full picture of the reasons why these people are not economically

active. *Figure 2* shows how the inactive group can be broken down by the three main criteria of wanting, seeking and being available to start. An indication is given of the number of people in each of these groups in spring 2001.

On the right-hand side at the bottom of the diagram are the unemployed, who satisfy all three criteria of wanting a job, seeking a job, and being available to start. These numbered around 1.4 million in spring 2001. All the other groups on the right-hand side of the diagram are classified as inactive. Some of the groups are not filled in with figures as the sequence of questions on the LFS does not ask about all three criteria if a classification can be made already, i.e., those who do not want a job and are not seeking one are not asked whether they are available to start work. Similarly, people who want a job but are not looking are not asked if they are available to start.

Table 1 shows a broad breakdown of inactivity according to criteria by sex and age. There appears to be a u-shaped distribution by age of the proportion of people who are inactive because they do not want a job, particularly for men. During term time it would be expected that the majority of students would not want a job and therefore would make up the largest proportion in the 16-24 age group. For men, those aged 35-49 were the most likely to want a job, while for women the highest proportion was in the 24-34 age group. It could be considered that those who satisfy the two criteria of wanting a job and looking for work, but who are not available to start, are the most likely to move into activity and therefore relatively more attached to the labour market than others in inactivity, including those who want a job but are not looking. This is supported by information on flows out of inactivity using the longitudinal LFS datasets, which indicate that those people who are seeking work but not available to start are around five times more likely to move into employment than those who were not seeking or wanting work. Many of these people are likely to be students. It should, however, be noted that the group of people with relatively high transition rates into employment constitutes a relatively small proportion of all those in inactivity. More detail on transition probabilities out of inactivity will be covered in a future *Labour Market Trends* article. For more information about the concept of labour market attachment see pp407-14, *Labour Market Trends*, October 1997.

Reasons for economic inactivity

Within the broad breakdown by wanting/seeking/availability, the LFS asks people the reasons they are not seeking, not available, etc., using certain categories required by Eurostat. The main groups are people looking after the family and home, students, and those who are temporarily or permanently sick. These main groups of people can be identified in each of the wanting/seeking divisions. The majority of students, for example, are classified into the top row of the diagram as

	Per cent				All
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
Men					
Wants a job, not seeking	20	36	41	24	27
Wants a job, not available to start	8	5	3	0	4
Does not want a job	72	59	55	75	69
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Women					
Wants a job, not seeking	21	31	29	17	24
Wants a job, not available to start	5	3	2	1	2
Does not want a job	74	66	69	83	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

	Per cent				All
	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
Men					
Long-term sick or disabled	5	43	64	55	55
Looking after family/home	1	11	15	4	4
Students	83	21	5	0	0
Retired	0	0	1	29	29
Other	11	25	16	12	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Women					
Long-term sick or disabled	3	11	25	39	39
Looking after family/home	24	72	60	28	28
Students	66	8	4	1	1
Retired	0	0	0	15	15
Other	7	9	11	18	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

not wanting a job, not looking, and not being able to start.

The changes in these groups can also be looked at over time (see Figure 3). Among men of working age, there appears to have been a shift in the make-up of the inactive group over the past 15 years. Students were the largest group within the inactive, making up over a third of all those in the group in 1984. Since 1987 this group has been overtaken by those classified as long-term sick or disabled, who made up 41 per cent of all those in inactivity in 2001. There has also been a fairly dramatic decline in the proportions of discouraged workers, from 9 per cent in 1986 to 1 per cent of the total in 2001.

There have also been some changes in the make-up of the inactive group among working age women. A sharp decline in the proportions looking after the family and home has been accompanied by increases in the long-term sick group, although this is still much lower than for men. This increase has been particularly marked since 1993 when 14 per cent of those in inactivity were long-term sick, compared with 20 per cent in 2001.

Table 2 shows a breakdown of the inactive population according to reasons for inactivity and age group. As would be expected, the largest group of inactive people among the youngest age groups are students, who make up 83

Figure 3 Main reasons for inactivity for men and women of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1984 to spring 2001^{a,b}



Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Annual datasets for 1984 to 1991; spring quarters 1993 to 2001. Due to a questionnaire routing error, figures for 1992 are not available.
^b Some of those in inactivity between 1984 and 1991 were initially classified as 'LF unemployed' (the definition then in use) and therefore are not classified by reason. They have been included in the 'other' category and hence there are discontinuities between 1991 and 1993 in some of the proportions, notably for the 'other' category.

per cent of this group for men and 66 per cent for women. The main differences by sex tend to be related to family responsibilities. Among women aged 25-34, 72 per cent were inactive as a result of family/home responsibilities compared with only 11 per cent of men of the same age. Around 60 per cent of inactive women aged 35-49 also gave this as their reason for inactivity.

Another striking aspect of Table 2 is the proportions of men giving their reason for inactivity as being long-term sickness or disability. Among inactive males aged 25 to 34, 43 per cent were long-term sick or disabled. This proportion was higher for the 35-49 age group at 64 per cent than for the 50-64 age group at 55 per cent. This is mainly due to the higher proportion of people

in the latter age group who were inactive due to early retirement (29 per cent).

Characteristics of those who are economically inactive

It is clear that the inactive groups make up a significant sector of the population but how do the data differ for men and women and by different age groups? The relative stability of the total inactivity rate masks different patterns among men and women. For women, the rate shows a reduction from 35 per cent of those of working age classified as inactive in 1984, to 28 per cent in 2001, but the proportion of men who are inactive has risen from 12 per cent to 16 per cent over the same period.

Over the past 20 years or so there has been an increase in the economic inactivity rates among young people. This reflects the increase in proportions staying on in full-time education. These changes have had quite a substantial impact on the inactivity rate of people aged 18-24. In spring 2001, for example, the economic inactivity rate excluding students was 14 per cent compared with 27 per cent with students included. Men aged 35 to 49 have seen the largest increases in inactivity rates in the past ten years (see Table 3), although in terms of numbers, the 50-64 group is still by far the largest, making up 44 per cent of the total. The patterns are slightly different for women. The largest declines in the proportion inactive have been in the 25-34 age group due to a number of factors including an increase in the age of childbearing and a reduction in the length of time women spend away from work as a result of having children.

Occupation

The LFS also collects information from inactive and unemployed respondents who left employment in the past three years about their previous occupation. Using SOC90 categories, it is possible to compare the distribution of previous occupations for those in inactivity in spring 1992 with those in spring

2000. In 1992, 17 per cent of those in inactivity were previously employed in clerical and other occupations – the largest group – while in 2000 the most common previous occupational group was personal and protective services. In comparison with the total working-age population, a higher proportion of those in inactivity are concentrated in personal and protective services, service occupations, and plant and machine operatives. Conversely, a smaller proportion had worked as managers and administrators and in professional occupations than the total population.

Qualifications

Inactivity rates also vary quite significantly by levels of educational attainment, as *Figure 4* shows. More than half of all working age women with no qualification were inactive in spring 2001, and just over a third of men. In contrast, among those whose highest qualification was a GCSE, the proportion inactive dropped to 14 per cent of men and 24 per cent of women. Those people educated to degree level are the least likely to be inactive: only 7 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women were classified as such. The gap between men and women, in terms of their inactivity rates, reduces with

Table 3 Inactivity rates for working age men and women by age group; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1992 to 2001

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Men										
16-17	12	13	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	12
18-24	21	19	20	19	17	17	17	18	18	18
25-34	9	10	9	10	11	11	10	10	9	10
35-49	12	13	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	17
50-64	45	45	45	45	44	44	44	45	46	44
All	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16
Women										
16-17	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	7	7	7
18-24	17	17	17	17	15	15	16	16	16	16
25-34	27	27	27	26	26	25	24	23	22	22
35-49	26	27	27	28	28	28	28	29	29	29
50-59	23	23	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	26
All	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	28	28

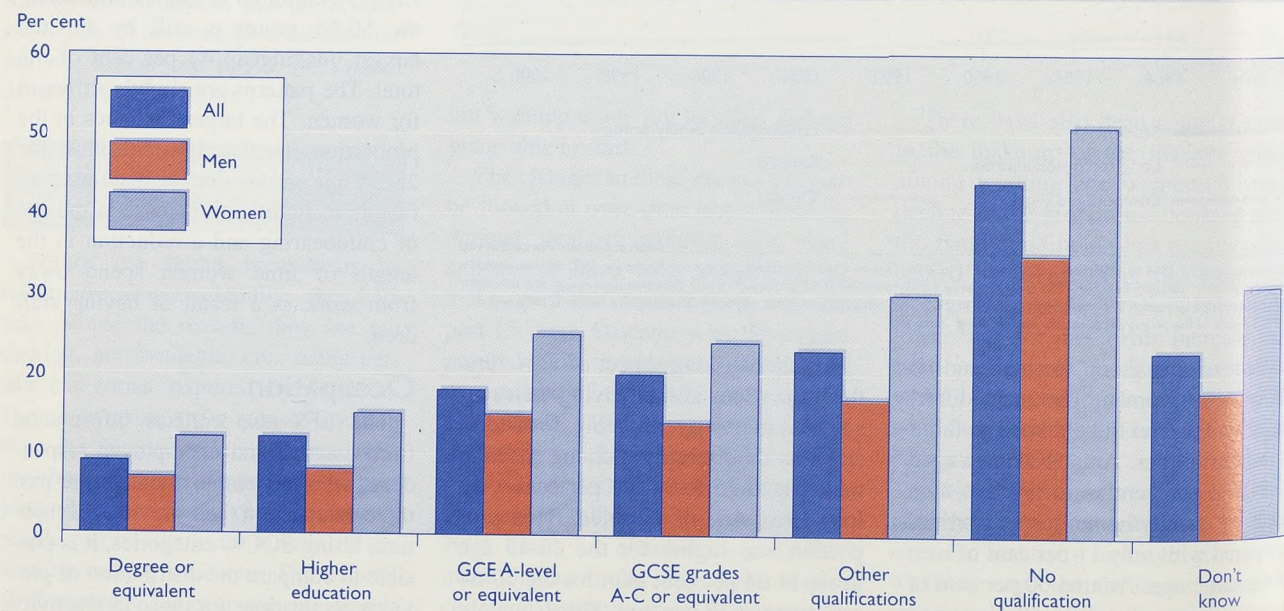
Source: Labour Force Survey

increases in the level of education. This may indicate that although inactivity rates are generally higher for women, mainly due to childbearing and time spent looking after the family/home, this is a less significant reason for inactivity than for those women who are educated to a higher level.

The joint HMT/DWP⁴ paper notes that, while overall inactivity rates have

been relatively stable since the late 1970s, the composition of those who are inactive has changed considerably. Between the late 1970s and mid-1990s inactivity rose among people with low levels of qualifications, people with disabilities or health problems, the over-50s, lone parents and those in certain disadvantaged areas within the countries and regions of the UK. Like

Figure 4 Inactivity rates by highest level of educational attainment; United Kingdom; spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Nickell,³ HMT/DWP argue that a key economic driving force behind these trends has been a shift in the employment prospects of workers with low skills. The decline in employment rates among those with no qualifications has been particularly reflected in increased inactivity.

Regions

As would be expected, there are a number of regional variations in economic inactivity and unemployment rates. In Tyne and Wear, for example, one in four people aged 45-49 are classified as inactive compared with one in ten of those of the same age in the East and South West of England. *Figure 5* indicates that higher rates of inactivity tend to exist in areas with above average unemployment rates. In Merseyside, where the unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent in spring 2001, around 28 per cent of those of working age were inactive. In comparison, in more buoyant areas like the South East

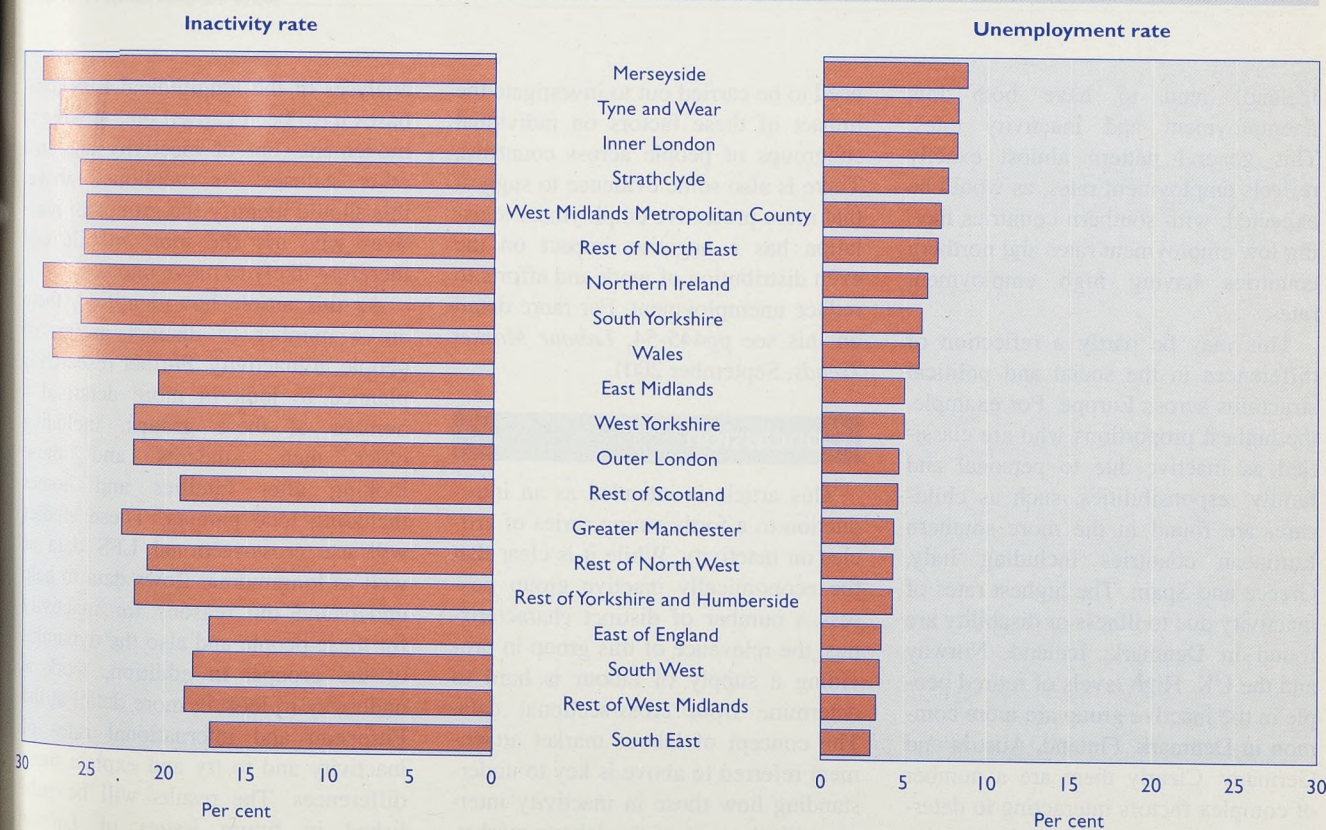
unemployment was around 3 per cent and the inactivity rate was 17 per cent. It is also possible to compare the proportions of those in inactivity who were long-term sick or disabled by region, as well as the proportions of those in inactivity who wanted a job. Looking at these four variables together, it appears that there are a number of regions with above average rates for all four indicators. These regions are Tyne and Wear, the rest of the North East, Merseyside, West Yorkshire, Wales and Strathclyde. In general, these patterns indicate that in areas of greatest labour market hardship a particularly large share of the jobless may have moved into inactivity, and (recorded) sickness in particular. It should, however, be noted that looking at these sorts of patterns on a regional level might well over-simplify the picture. There is evidence to suggest that differences within regions may well be much larger than the differences between regions. Further analysis would have to be car-

ried out to establish whether the patterns identified at the regional level hold for smaller geographical areas.

European comparisons

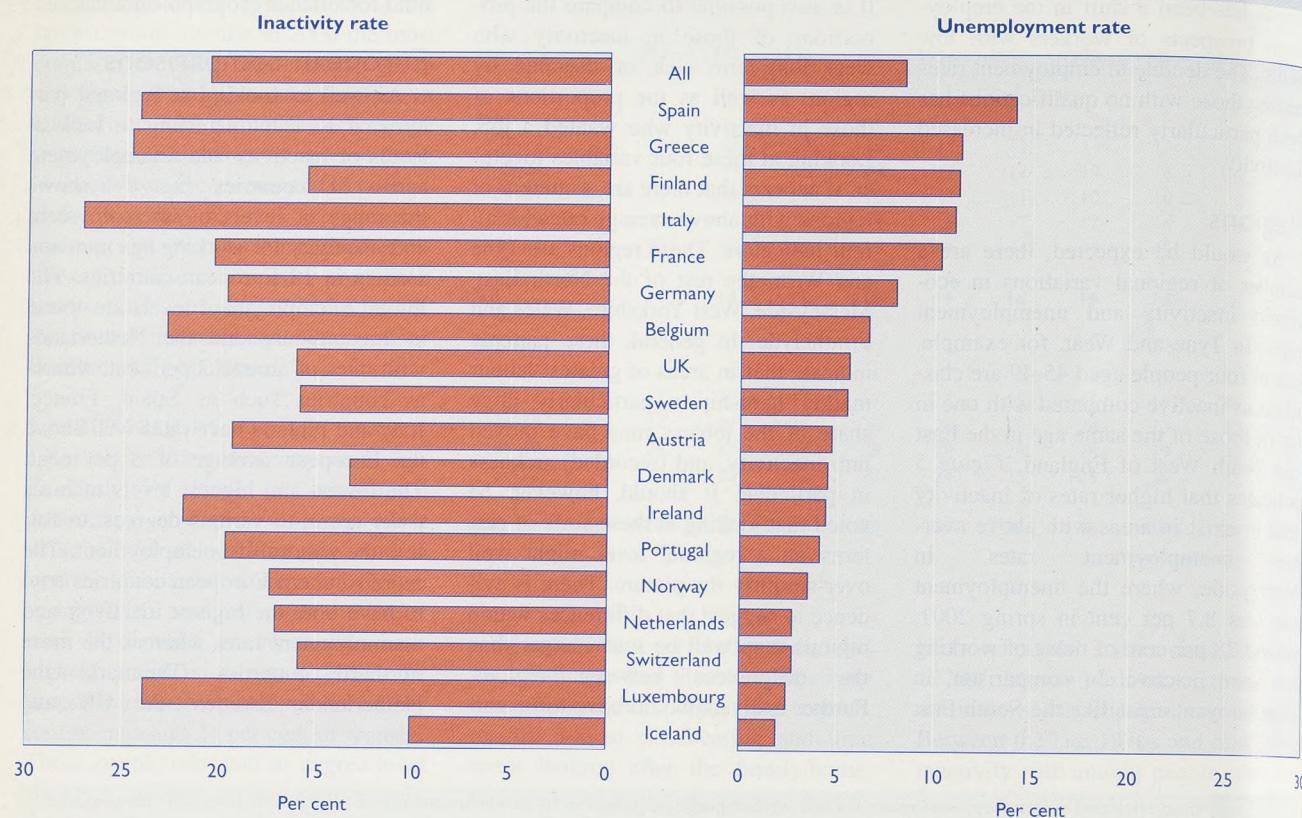
As well as looking at regional patterns, it is also interesting to look at levels of inactivity and unemployment across EU countries. *Figure 6* shows the range of levels of unemployment and inactivity for working age men and women in 18 European countries. The lowest unemployment levels are found in Luxembourg and the Netherlands with rates of around 2 per cent, whereas countries such as Spain, France, Italy and Finland have rates well above the European average of 8 per cent. The lowest and highest levels of inactivity seem, to various degrees, to follow the pattern of unemployment. The more southern European countries tend to have both the highest inactivity and unemployment rates whereas the more northern countries (Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK and

Figure 5 Inactivity and unemployment rates for the working-age population, by government office region and selected sub-regional areas; spring 2001



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Inactivity and unemployment rates for working age people in selected European countries; 2000



Source: European Labour Force Survey

Iceland) tend to have both low unemployment and inactivity rates. This general pattern almost exactly reflects employment rates, as would be expected, with southern countries having low employment rates and northern countries having high employment rates.

This may be partly a reflection of differences in the social and political structures across Europe. For example, the highest proportions who are classified as inactive due to personal and family responsibilities, such as child-care, are found in the more southern European countries including Italy, Greece and Spain. The highest rates of inactivity due to illness or disability are found in Denmark, Iceland, Norway and the UK. High levels of retired people in the inactive group are more common in Denmark, Finland, Austria and Germany. Clearly there are a number of complex factors interacting to determine the levels and reasons for inactivity in Europe. Further analysis would

need to be carried out to investigate the impact of these factors on individual subgroups of people across countries. There is also some evidence to suggest that more protective employment legislation has a negative impact on the even distribution of work and efforts to reduce unemployment. For more detail on this see pp445-54, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2001.

Conclusion

This article is intended as an introduction to a forthcoming series of articles on inactivity. While it is clear that the economically inactive group possess a number of distinct characteristics, the relevance of this group in providing a supply of labour is hard to determine from cross-sectional data. The concept of labour market attachment referred to above is key to understanding how those in inactivity interact with the rest of the labour market. In order to understand this more fully,

analyses of the longitudinal LFS databases have been carried out, looking at movements out of inactivity and into other statuses. As mentioned above, this should identify the groups of inactives who are the most mobile and therefore likely to move into activity.

As this article has identified, there are a number of distinct groups of people in inactivity. Further research is planned to look in more detail at a number of these groups, including older men, students and those looking after families and homes including lone parents. These studies will use cross-sectional LFS data as well as longitudinal flows data to help understand the reasons for inactivity for these people and also the dynamics of the groups. In addition, work is underway to look in more detail at the European and international rates of inactivity and to try and explain these differences. The results will be published in future issues of *Labour Market Trends*.

Notes

- 1 Britten, S., 'The rise of the inactive man', *Financial Times*, 21 June 2001.
- 2 'The redundant male', *The Economist*, 6 September 2001.
- 3 Nickell S., 'Has UK labour market performance changed?' (speech given at the Society of Business Economists), 16 May 2001.
- 4 *The changing welfare state: employment opportunity for all*, HM Treasury and the Department for Work and Pensions, 2001.

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Technical report

Labour Force Survey regrossing April 2002

By Allan Smith, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

Key points

- Labour Force Survey (LFS) databases and aggregates will be revised in line with up-to-date population data and published in April 2002.
- ONS has developed a methodology to make best use of all recently published population data to produce subnational grossing totals for the LFS ahead of the publication of formal subnational population projections.
- For mid-2001 (summer quarter 2001) the new 16-plus grossing totals are approximately 250,000 higher than those currently being used to gross the LFS. For the working-age population the new grossing totals are approximately 209,000 higher than the current totals.



Photo: Pam Isherwood/Forum

Revised Labour Force Survey estimates based on more up-to-date population data will be released in April 2002 along with the annual seasonal adjustment review. This article describes the methodology used and the anticipated impact of the population revisions.

Introduction

ONS PLANS to release revised Labour Force Survey (LFS) data based on more up-to-date population data in April 2002. The release of these results will coincide with the publication of data revised in line with the annual seasonal adjustment review for the LFS. This article describes the need to move to the new population base, explains the methodology used to produce subnational population data and estimates the anticipated impact on grossing totals at an aggregate level.

The LFS collects information from a sample of the population living in

households. To convert this information to give estimates for the entire household population, the data must be grossed. This is achieved by creating grossing factors, often referred to as weights, which can be applied to each sampled individual so that the grossed results match published National Statistics population data.

A news item in the October 2001 issue of *Labour Market Trends* drew attention to the plans to regross LFS data – both individual database records and aggregates – for all periods after summer quarter (June to August) 1998.

Regrossing is the process of moving from one set of population data, as a basis for grossing the survey, to another. Regrossing will be completed and revised data released in the labour market statistics First Release on 17 April 2002.

The need for regrossing

To understand the need to regross LFS data, it is first necessary to understand the population data which are used in grossing. Four types of official population data exist: the decennial Census of Population; annual mid-year population estimates (MYEs); national population projections (produced every two years); and subnational projections (normally produced every two years for each country of the UK). The MYEs, for a given time period, supersede the existing population projections for that period and each new set of projections supersede previously published projections.

The timetable for publication of population data is broadly as follows: MYEs are published in the August following the period to which they refer (most recently mid-year estimates for mid-2000 were published in August 2001); national population projections are published in the November after this (2000-based projections were published in November 2001); and the subnational projections are published the following year (2000-based subnational projections are therefore yet to be published).

From this, two key points should be noted. Firstly, LFS survey results are available ahead of the timetable for the production of MYEs so that, for example, in August 2001 when the MYEs for 2000 were published, LFS data for April to June 2001 were being published. The LFS therefore uses a combination of estimates and projections for grossing survey results. Secondly, unless new projections and MYEs are adopted by the LFS, grossed survey estimates will no longer reflect the best view of population levels and growth. It is these two factors which necessitate revisions to LFS historic data by regrossing.

At the time the last LFS regrossing was completed (in April 2000) the pop-

ulation data available were 1998 MYEs and 1996-based population projections. While 1998-based national population projections became available as the project was being undertaken, the subnational projections required for the creation of LFS grossing totals had not then been published for each country. These data were subsequently used to produce growth rates for LFS grossing totals. For this project ONS intends to use MYEs for 2000 and 2000-based national projections. As the necessary subnational projections are not yet available, an interim methodology will be used to create subnational data purely for LFS grossing purposes.

Methodology for producing subnational data

As identified above, LFS grossing procedures require subnational population data for the UK disaggregated by age and sex. However, formal 2000-based subnational population projections have not yet been published. To avoid delay to the regrossing project, a methodology has been developed to create the necessary subnational data, consistent with 2000-based national projections.

The approach adopted makes use of all available recent population data. Specifically, the method employs: mid-year population estimates for 1998, 1999 and 2000; the 2000-based national projections; and the 1998-based subnational projections. The main strength of the methodology is that it uses all the data to reflect recent trends in fertility, mortality and migration.

The method takes mid-2000 population estimates and applies growth factors for 2000 to 2001 and 2001 to 2002 which are calculated using information from the 1998-based subnational population projections. These are then scaled to allow for relative change between mid-1998 and mid-2000 estimates. Finally, the results are constrained to the 2000-based national projections for constituent countries of the UK. These results are then converted to estimates of the household population by removing the proportion of people living in communal establish-

ments. A more detailed explanation of the method is available on request.

Scale of revisions

As already identified, grossing factors are calculated at a detailed geographic, age and sex disaggregation. It is only when this detailed calculation is undertaken that a formal estimate of the impact of the regrossing on LFS estimates can be made. At this stage, however, it is possible to give an indication, at the national level, of the estimated difference between the population data being used currently in LFS grossing and those that will be used in the regrossing project. *Table 1* demonstrates that for mid-2001 (summer quarter 2001) the new grossing totals for the population aged 16 and over are approximately 250,000 higher than those currently being used to gross the LFS. For the working-age population, the new grossing totals are approximately 209,000 higher than the current totals.

For indicative purposes, applying existing employment and unemployment rates to these higher population levels would imply an upward revision to employment of approximately 150,000 and an upward revision of approximately 10,000 to ILO unemployment for summer quarter 2001. As this approach to estimating the impact of regrossing takes no account of the difference in age, sex or geographical structure of the new population data relative to that currently being used, the results when published in April 2002 may be considerably different from those quoted above.

Evidence from the last regrossing demonstrated that the impact on published headline rates was quite small with few changes larger than plus or minus 0.1 percentage point on any of the headline rates. It is reasonable to assume that the effect on the rates will be similar on this occasion.

Annual seasonal adjustment review

Each year ONS undertakes a review of the seasonal adjustment of LFS series. This is a large-scale assessment

Table 1 Published population data and current and estimated LFS population grossing totals;^a United Kingdom; mid-1998 to mid-2003

	Current published LFS population grossing totals ^a	Published mid-year population estimates (resident based)	Published 2000 based projections (resident based)	New estimated LFS population grossing totals ^a	Estimated difference between old and new grossing totals
Thousands					
16-plus population					
1998	46,309	47,127		46,309	0
1999	46,471	47,387		46,572	100
2000	46,617	47,679	47,679	46,851	234
2001	46,894		47,984	47,144	250
2002			48,261	47,412	
2003			48,535	47,680 ^b	
Working-age population					
1998	36,072	36,397		36,072	0
1999	36,212	36,634		36,308	96
2000	36,346	36,890	36,890	36,563	217
2001	36,615		37,154	36,824	209
2002			37,387	37,055	
2003			37,582	37,250 ^b	

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Grossing totals refer to resident-based population data converted to estimates of household population.

^b Estimated grossing totals; household population has been estimated at aggregate level.

of the seasonality of LFS series and an evaluation of the methodology used to seasonally adjust them. The review is also the point at which the seasonally adjusted back series are revised. The 2002 review will combine the publication of the results of the seasonal

adjustment review with the release of revised regrossed data.

Future regrossing

It is anticipated that the MYEs for 2001, based on the results of the 2001

Census will be published in August 2002. Rebased population MYEs for the period back to mid-1991 will be published later. ONS is currently assessing a range of approaches for making the best use of population data as they become available.

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New Deal for Lone Parents evaluation: a quantitative survey of lone parents on Income Support

By Carli Lessof, Jon Hales, Miranda Phillips, Kevin Pickering, Susan Purdon and Melissa Miller, National Centre for Social Research

A summary of the findings from a survey of lone parents eligible for New Deal for Lone Parents.

Key points

- Most lone parents claiming Income Support are women and White. Nearly half reported having only one child; and half stated they had a child under the age of five. The majority rented their accommodation, while significant proportions did not have a telephone, a driving licence or qualifications. Over half had been claiming Income Support for two or more years.
- Only one in ten lone parents were working at the time of the survey. Seven in ten were not working at the time, though they had in the past. The remaining two in ten had never worked; they were likely to lack qualifications, live in social housing, be women, younger, and have had longer spells on Income Support.
- About 33 per cent of lone parents not working at the time of the survey wanted to start work within a year, but 40 per cent did not expect to start paid work within three years. Nearly half of the sample expressed an interest in starting a course within the next three years.
- The common barriers to work were childcare, lack of opportunities for work, perceptions about employers and pay and low levels of skill or confidence. Compared with those not working, many lone parents working at the time of the survey cited a similar number of barriers, indicating that some lone parents manage to work in spite of these difficulties. Nearly two-thirds of lone parents were unwilling to work at the minimum wage.
- A quarter of eligible lone parents expressed interest in one or more of the specific services offered by the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP). Those expressing greater interest in the services offered by NDLP tended to be younger, held better qualifications, and were interested in starting a job in the next six months to a year.

Introduction

THE NATIONAL Centre for Social Research was commissioned by the Employment Service to carry out a quantitative study as part of the evaluation of the New Deal for Lone Parents (NDLP). NDLP is one element of the Government's Welfare to Work strategy. It is a national voluntary programme aimed at helping lone parents claiming Income Support to improve their living standards, by taking up or increasing hours of paid work, and to increase their job readiness and employment opportunities. The key feature of the programme is a network of Personal Advisers who offer employment-related guidance through a series of interviews and contacts with participants.

This report presents findings from the foundation stage of the evaluation. A postal survey was carried out between October 2000 and April 2001 which gathered data about lone parents' demographic characteristics, qualifications, work experience, motivation and barriers to work. The findings bear out many aspects of existing research on lone parents.

Methodology

In the first stage of the project a postal survey was sent to almost 70,000 lone parents on Income Support who were eligible to participate in NDLP. Over 42,000 questionnaires were returned, indicating a response rate of 64.4 per cent. The postal questionnaire was designed to identify key characteristics of the eligible population not available from administrative data.

When selecting the sample for the postal questionnaire, administrative records were checked to establish that individuals selected had not participated in NDLP. Later monitoring identified a subset of lone parents who had participated after returning the questionnaire. The report includes a preliminary comparison of these NDLP participants with non-participants. The next stage of the project will match the participants identified in the postal survey with a control sample of non-participants in order to measure the impact of NDLP.

Characteristics of the eligible population

Confirming what is already known from administrative data, most eligible lone parents who returned the postal questionnaire were women, in the middle age ranges, and White. Nearly half had only one child in their care. A similar proportion had a child under the age of five. In addition:

- the majority rented their accommodation, usually from the local authority or housing association;
- a significant proportion did not have a telephone at home, and this was particularly true among social renters;
- the majority lacked a full driving licence;
- half reported no academic or technical qualifications; and
- over half had been on Income Support for two or more years.

These factors suggest that the capacity to find work is low for many lone parents.

Employment experience

Only one in ten lone parents on Income Support were working at the time of the survey. They tended to be women, have qualifications, and be homeowners or have a mortgage. This group had relatively brief spells on Income Support.

The majority of lone parents on benefit – nearly three in four – were not working at the time of the survey but had some experience of work. A third wished to start work within a year, but 40 per cent did not anticipate working in the next three years.

Another 18 per cent of the eligible population reported no work experience at all. A lack of qualifications and accommodation in social housing proved to be strongly associated with never having worked. In addition, those who had never worked tended to be: women; lone parents in the younger age bands; those who were younger at the time of their first child's birth; and those who had longer spells on Income Support.

Barriers to work

An array of barriers to work were cited by lone parents on Income Support. Health-

related factors were least commonly cited, though they tended to be more persistent as barriers to work. Barriers more widely cited included those pertaining to childcare, the perceived availability of work, perceptions about employers and pay, and low levels of skill or confidence. It is barriers such as these that NDLP is designed to address.

Many lone parents who were presently working faced a number of barriers, suggesting that lone parents do not necessarily move into work when they cease to face barriers but when they can sustain work in spite of barriers. However, the barriers they cited differed in important ways from lone parents who had never worked. Those presently working were less likely to cite: a lack of confidence or skills; worry about leaving their child with someone else; worry that employers would not hire them due to their childcare responsibilities; and a health condition or disability.

Wage expectations may act as an additional barrier to work. Nearly two-thirds of the lone parents queried indicated they would not be willing to work at the minimum wage, although the percentage was lower among those lone parents currently working.

Commitment to work

A set of nine attitudinal statements gauged attitudes toward work. They included such notions as 'A person must have a job to feel a full member of society' and 'If I didn't like a job, I'd pack it in...'. Based on a summary analysis of responses to these statements, overall 'commitment to work' was assessed.

Commitment to work was especially high among: lone parents who were currently working; those who intend to work in the near future; and Black lone parents.

Those who face multiple barriers and demonstrate low levels of commitment to work are less likely to be selected in the next stage of research, since they are unlikely to be programme participants or closely matched to them on key characteristics. As such, the postal survey data can continue to be exploited for insight into the circumstances of all eligible lone parents.

Interest in study, training and NDLP services

A small minority of eligible lone parents were engaged in study or training at the time of the postal survey. An additional group – nearly half of the sample – expressed interest in starting a course within the next three years. Those hoping to start a paid job in the near future were especially interested.

A quarter of eligible lone parents expressed interest in one or more of the specific services offered by NDLP. There was little variation in interest among the services tested. Only 'help in trying out a job' was less popular. Those professing greater interest in the services offered by NDLP tended to be: younger; interested in starting a job in the next six months to a year; and those with academic and/or technical qualifications.

Lack of interest in NDLP services was especially prevalent among older lone parents, those who felt that work was not an option in the next three years, and lone parents who lacked qualifications.

NDLP participants and non-participants

Because some of the postal survey respondents participated in NDLP after returning their questionnaire a preliminary analysis is available comparing participants to non-participants. There was little variation in programme participation based on age and ethnicity, although participants tended to: have fewer children; have had briefer spells on Income Support; hold some qualifications; and anticipate working in the near future.

The next stage of the survey has involved matching the participants identified in the postal survey with similar non-participants and carrying out face-to-face interviews among each group in October 2001. A comparison of outcomes among participants and non-participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents will be used to judge the programme's effects.

Copies of the full report New Deal for Lone Parents Evaluation: A Quantitative Survey of Lone Parents on Income Support (ESR101) are available from the Employment Service, Research and Development, Level 2, Rockingham House, 123 West Street, Sheffield S14ER, tel. 0114 259 5655, fax 0114 259 6463, e-mail red.es.rh@gmet.gov.uk. Further information about this research can be obtained from Susan Agnew, e-mail susan.agnew@employment.gov.uk or directly from the researchers, e-mail c.lessof@natcen.ac.uk.

National Adult Learning Survey 2001

By Ivana La Valle and Margaret Blake, National Centre for Social Research

This research brief highlights the main findings from the 2001 National Adult Learning Survey.

Key points

- Between 1997 and 2001 the proportion of non-learners has gone down from 26 to 24 per cent, in line with the national learning target for adult participation.
- Learning participation was considerably lower than average among some groups, including: people aged 70 or over (25 per cent), adults with no qualifications (31 per cent), those looking after the family (52 per cent), people with a family income below £10,400 (53 per cent) and those living in the most deprived areas (63 per cent).
- While negative attitudes to learning might influence the behaviour of some non-learners, many in this group faced more practical obstacles, including: lack of time due to work and family, financial difficulties, lack of knowledge about learning opportunities and concern about their perceived inadequacy (e.g. literacy problems).
- Some 44 per cent of non-learners would like to have done some learning; financial support (25 per cent), advice (19 per cent) and improved job chances (17 per cent) were identified as the main factors that would facilitate their learning.
- Most respondents started learning for job-related reasons and believed that they had benefited from vocational learning in many different ways, from increased competence in one's job to more job satisfaction.
- Wider motivators and benefits, such as increased confidence, self-esteem and better social life, were also mentioned by many and were particularly important for certain groups, such as older people and those not in paid employment.
- Over half (55 per cent) of respondents were computer users, while 44 per cent were Internet users. Use of ICT for learning was also very common, with around half of learners saying they had used a computer and/or the Internet for their learning.

Introduction

THE NATIONAL Adult Education Learning Survey (NALS) series, which explores participation in a wide range of learning activities, was started in 1997. It is used by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) to evaluate the effectiveness of its adult learning policies. It is also used to monitor progress in meeting the national learning target for adult participation, which aims to reduce the proportion of non-learners found in 1997 by 7 per cent, that is, to reduce this group from 26 to 24 per cent by 2002.

Methodology

NALS 2001 was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research on behalf of the DfES between January and May 2001. The survey achieved a 63 per cent response rate and included 6,459 face-to-face interviews with adults aged 16 or over¹ in England and Wales. For the first time, in 2001, people aged over 70 were included in the survey. In order to maintain comparability with previous NALS the results for older respondents are usually presented separately.

Learning trends

The survey asked a number of questions about a variety of learning experiences in the previous three years (i.e. since January 1998), or since leaving continuous full-time education, if this was more recent. Learning activities were classified either as taught learning, if they involved some formal teaching (including distance learning), or as self-directed learning, if people taught themselves without receiving any form of tuition.

Between 1997 and 2001 the proportion of respondents classified as non-learners has gone down from 26 to 24 per cent thus meeting the national target set for participation in adult learning.

The overall increase in participation in learning in the past four years (from 74 to 76 per cent) is mainly due to an increase in self-directed learning (57 to 60 per cent), while participation in taught learning has changed very little (from 58 to 59 per cent).

Participation in vocational learning² has also hardly changed (from 67 to 68 per cent).

Analysis of participation in learning using a 12-month reference period shows that 68 per cent of respondents reported some learning in the previous year and only 8 per cent had done some learning since January 1998, but not in the previous 12 months.

The survey also found that the likelihood of participating in future learning was strongly related to involvement in learning in the past. While three-quarters of learners said they were likely to do job-related learning in the next three years, only a third of non-learners were likely to do so. The corresponding figures for future non-vocational learning were 54 per cent for learners and 23 per cent for non-learners.

Learning among different groups

Previous NALS have shown some consistent variations in participation in learning among different groups. Looking at age, the highest learning participation rates (between 80-86 per cent) were found among those aged 20-49, the lowest (25 per cent) among the 70+ group. Since 1997, learning among the under-20s has declined from 82 to 76 per cent, while it has increased from 67 to 74 per cent among those in the 50-59 age group.

Among adults with no qualifications 31 per cent reported some learning, compared with 93-95 per cent of people qualified at NVQ level four or above. Since 1997, participation has increased from 71 to 78 per cent among those qualified at level one.

Looking at people's main activity at the time of the survey, the highest participation rates were found among respondents in paid work (81-89 per cent), followed by the unemployed (68 per cent) and those looking after the family (52 per cent). The lowest participation was among those outside the labour market, that is, the retired (48 per cent) and those unable to work because of a disability (42 per cent). Since 1997 participation in learning has gone up among people looking after a family (from 47 to 52 per cent) and the retired (from 43 to 48 per cent) while it has declined among the unemployed (from 72 to 68 per cent).

Around 91 per cent of respondents with a household income of £31,200 and over reported some learning; the equivalent figure for those in the lowest income bracket (below £10,400) was 53 per cent.

A strong association was also found between learning and local deprivation:³ participation in learning ranges from 85 per cent in the least deprived areas to 63 per cent in the most deprived ones.

Obstacles and incentives to learning

While negative attitudes to learning and perceptions about its relevance might influence the behaviour of some non-learners many in this group faced more practical obstacles including: lack of time due to work (24 per cent), family (30 per cent) and childcare responsibilities (19 per cent); difficulties in paying for course fees (27 per cent) and fear of losing benefits if started a course (9 per cent); lack of knowledge about local learning opportunities (28 per cent) and learning advice sources (15 per cent); and being nervous about going back to the classroom (26 per cent); lack of necessary qualifications to join a course (24 per cent); concern about not being able to keep up with the course (21 per cent); and difficulties with reading and writing (11 per cent), English (7 per cent) and numeracy (6 per cent).

Some 44 per cent of non-learners would like to have done some learning. The most common subjects they would like to have learnt about were: computing (30 per cent), training for professions (20 per cent) and leisure activities (19 per cent). The main factors that would have helped their learning were: funding (25 per cent), advice (19 per cent) and improved job chances (17 per cent).

The motivators and benefits of learning

Work remains an important motivator for learning: 80 per cent of taught courses and 55 per cent of self-directed learning episodes were started to help with a current or future (paid or voluntary) job. Factors associated with the need to maintain and enhance one's employability came very high on the list of reasons for taught and self-directed vocational learning, including: the need to gain skills for the current job (54-55 per cent); to develop one's career (52-57 per cent); and to increase job satisfaction (39-47 per cent).

Learning experiences seem to be meeting people's work expectations, as most respondents believed they had benefited in a vari-

ety of ways from vocational learning, from increased competence in one's job (45-48 per cent) and skill acquisition (39-49 per cent) to more job satisfaction (26-31 per cent).

People also engaged in learning for a variety of non-work related reasons including: improvement of skills and knowledge (78-82 per cent); the desire to do something interesting (39-46 per cent); and curiosity about the subject (27-47 per cent).

Learning had a positive impact on many aspects of respondents' lives. Apart from the predictable improvement in skills and knowledge (71-75 per cent) around a third said the learning experience had boosted their confidence, improved their social life (13-33 per cent) and improved their health (10-11 per cent). The wider motivators and benefits of learning seemed particularly important for some groups, such as older people and those not in paid employment.

Use of and attitudes towards ICT

For the first time in 2001, the survey explored the use of information communication and technology (ICT):⁴ 67 per cent of adults had used ICT at some point in their life, while around half were current users (55 per cent were current computer users and 44 per cent were current Internet users).

Looking at ICT use among different groups it was found that:

- between 71 and 78 per cent of under-50s were ICT users, compared with 29 per cent of those in the 60-69 age group and 10 per cent of older people;
- only 27 per cent of people not in paid employment were ICT users, compared with 78 per cent of employees and 67 per cent of self-employed people;
- a quarter of those in the lowest income group (under £10,400) were ICT users, compared with 86 per cent of those with a family income of £31,200 and over; and
- less than half (45 per cent) of respondents in the most deprived areas were ICT users, compared with 64 per cent in the least deprived areas.

While a third of ICT non-users said they were not interested in using a computer, the majority reported a wide range of obstacles including: lack of knowledge about computers (68 per cent), not having a computer at home (34 per cent), not being very good with computers (28 per cent) and the cost of ICT (27 per cent).

Social capital and learning

For the first time, in 2001, information was collected about respondents' involve-

ment in leisure, voluntary and community activities to investigate the extent to which these measures of social capital are associated with learning.⁵ Learning among people who watched high levels of television (more than two hours a day) was lower than average (58 per cent). Even when controlling for factors such as level of education and income those who watched high levels of television were still less likely to have participated in learning. Looking at newspaper reading, it was found that respondents who read broadsheets were considerably more likely than others to have done some learning (85 per cent) and this relationship remained even after controlling for socio-economic characteristics. People not involved in community and voluntary activities (e.g., helping their neighbours, going to a group or place of worship, tackling local issues) were least likely to have participated in learning (57 per cent), while the more of these activities people were involved in the more likely they were to have participated in learning; for example, 81 per cent of those who reported participating in three or more of these activities had done some learning.

Information, knowledge and attitudes about learning

The survey included some questions on advice and information about learning⁶ and awareness of government initiatives:

- the main sources of learning advice were employers (31 per cent), educational institutions (28 per cent), friends and family (19 per cent) and work colleagues (17 per cent);
- the most common advice sought was about courses available (54 per cent), places to do learning (50 per cent) and courses for particular jobs (40 per cent); and
- a third of respondents had heard of 'learndirect',⁷ a quarter of Career Development Loans and 15 per cent of Individual Learning Accounts. Use of these among respondents was very low, although this might reflect the relatively recent introduction of some of these schemes.

Notes

- 1 The survey excluded adults in continuous full-time education.
- 2 Vocational learning was defined as learning, either taught or self-directed, which was started to help with current or future work, paid or voluntary.
- 3 This analysis was carried out by using the Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions multiple deprivation index, only respondents in England were included.
- 4 The results in this section include respondents of all ages and not only those under 70 as in the previous sections.
- 5 The results in this section include all respondents.
- 6 Only learners were asked these questions.
- 7 The survey asked about awareness of the learndirect telephone helpline and website, and not about the full range of services developed by Ufi Ltd, which also include a network of learning centres and a range of learndirect branded learning materials.

Copies of the full report National Adult Learning Survey (NALS) 2001 (RR321) the summary (RR321/S) and the Research Brief (RB321) are available, free of charge, from DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ, tel. 0845 6022260. Research Briefs and Research Reports can also be accessed at www.dfee.gov.uk/research/. Further information about this research can be obtained from Peter Vallely, Room N611, DfES, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, e-mail peter.vallely@dfes.gsi.gov.uk.

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Discontinued tables may be found in the list opposite. Please refer to April 1998 *Labour Market Trends*, pS79, for tables not listed here.

* Currently suspended.

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: all, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over	MGSL	MGSF	MGRZ	MGSC	MGSI	MGWG	MGRS	MGSX	YBTC
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	44,978	28,897	26,791	2,106	16,081	64.2	59.6	7.3	35.8
1990	45,107	29,038	27,033	2,005	16,070	64.4	59.9	6.9	36.0
1991	45,226	28,935	26,490	2,445	16,291	64.0	58.6	8.4	36.0
1992	45,310	28,899	25,868	2,831	16,611	63.3	57.1	9.9	36.7
1993	45,400	28,565	25,568	2,997	16,836	62.9	56.3	10.5	37.1
1994	45,488	28,578	25,780	2,798	16,909	62.8	56.7	9.8	37.2
1995	45,641	28,818	26,100	2,518	17,023	62.7	57.2	8.8	37.2
1996	45,835	28,806	26,412	2,394	17,030	62.8	57.6	8.3	37.3
1997	46,036	29,004	26,916	2,087	17,032	63.0	58.5	7.2	37.2
1998	46,253	29,049	27,227	1,822	17,204	62.8	58.9	6.3	37.0
1999	46,431	29,356	27,560	1,795	17,075	63.2	59.4	6.1	36.8
2000	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
2001	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
3 month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	46,508	29,480	27,743	1,737	17,028	63.4	59.7	5.9	36.6
Oct-Dec	46,520	29,518	27,790	1,728	17,002	63.5	59.7	5.9	36.5
Nov 99-Jan 2000	46,532	29,500	27,756	1,744	17,032	63.4	59.6	5.9	36.6
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	46,544	29,493	27,784	1,709	17,051	63.4	59.7	5.8	36.6
Jan-Mar 2000	46,556	29,535	27,833	1,702	17,022	63.4	59.8	5.8	36.6
Feb-Apr	46,568	29,556	27,881	1,676	17,012	63.5	59.9	5.7	36.5
Mar-May (Spr)	46,581	29,574	27,913	1,661	17,007	63.5	59.9	5.6	36.5
Apr-Jun	46,593	29,543	27,926	1,618	17,050	63.4	59.9	5.5	36.6
May-Jul	46,605	29,542	27,964	1,578	17,063	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,617	29,549	27,980	1,569	17,068	63.4	60.0	5.3	36.6
Jul-Sep	46,665	29,579	27,992	1,587	17,086	63.4	60.0	5.4	36.6
Aug-Oct	46,686	29,590	27,977	1,613	17,068	63.4	59.9	5.4	36.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,707	29,552	27,975	1,577	17,155	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Oct-Dec	46,727	29,562	28,001	1,561	17,165	63.3	59.9	5.3	36.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	46,748	29,617	28,075	1,543	17,131	63.4	60.1	5.2	36.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	46,769	29,623	28,088	1,535	17,146	63.3	60.1	5.2	36.7
Jan-Mar 2001	46,790	29,598	28,101	1,497	17,192	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Feb-Apr	46,811	29,619	28,142	1,478	17,191	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
Mar-May (Spr)	46,832	29,634	28,180	1,453	17,198	63.3	60.2	4.9	36.7
Apr-Jun	46,853	29,659	28,175	1,484	17,194	63.3	60.1	5.0	36.7
May-Jul	46,873	29,646	28,155	1,491	17,227	63.2	60.1	5.0	36.8
Jun-Aug (Sum)	46,894	29,668	28,161	1,507	17,226	63.3	60.1	5.1	36.7
Jul-Sep	46,914	29,663	28,152	1,511	17,251	63.2	60.0	5.1	36.8
Aug-Oct	46,933	29,699	28,179	1,520	17,234	63.3	60.0	5.1	36.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	46,953	29,748	28,227	1,522	17,205	63.4	60.1	5.1	36.6
Changes									
Over last 3 months	59	80	65	15	-21	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	-0.1				
Over last 12 months	246	197	252	-55	50	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	0.5	0.7	0.9	-3.5	0.3				
All people aged 16-59(W)/64(M)	YBTF	YBSK	YBSE	YBSH	YBSN	MGSO	MGSU	YBTI	YBTL
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	34,908	28,061	26,007	2,054	6,847	80.4	74.5	7.3	19.6
1990	35,018	28,216	26,246	1,970	6,802	80.6	75.0	7.0	19.4
1991	35,103	28,118	25,713	2,404	6,986	80.1	73.3	8.6	19.9
1992	35,174	27,855	25,056	2,799	7,318	79.2	71.2	10.0	20.8
1993	35,242	27,762	24,799	2,963	7,481	78.8	70.4	10.7	21.2
1994	35,337	27,773	25,002	2,771	7,564	78.6	70.8	10.0	21.4
1995	35,483	27,807	25,308	2,499	7,676	78.4	71.3	9.0	21.6
1996	35,663	28,018	25,645	2,373	7,645	78.6	71.9	8.5	21.4
1997	35,844	28,182	26,119	2,063	7,663	78.6	72.9	7.3	21.4
1998	36,026	28,258	26,457	1,802	7,768	78.4	73.4	6.4	21.6
1999	36,177	28,525	26,750	1,775	7,652	78.8	73.9	6.2	21.2
2000	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
2001	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
3-month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	36,245	28,647	26,930	1,717	7,599	79.0	74.3	6.0	21.0
Oct-Dec	36,257	28,671	26,963	1,708	7,585	79.1	74.4	6.0	20.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	36,268	28,652	26,928	1,724	7,616	79.0	74.2	6.0	21.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	36,279	28,635	26,947	1,688	7,643	78.9	74.3	5.9	21.1
Jan-Mar 2000	36,290	28,683	26,999	1,684	7,607	79.0	74.4	5.8	21.0
Feb-Apr	36,301	28,705	27,046	1,659	7,596	79.1	74.5	5.8	20.9
Mar-May (Spr)	36,312	28,736	27,092	1,644	7,577	79.1	74.6	5.7	20.9
Apr-Jun	36,323	28,702	27,102	1,601	7,621	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
May-Jul	36,334	28,697	27,139	1,559	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,346	28,709	27,157	1,552	7,637	79.0	74.7	5.4	21.0
Jul-Sep	36,392	28,746	27,173	1,573	7,646	79.0	74.7	5.5	21.0
Aug-Oct	36,412	28,755	27,158	1,597	7,657	79.0	74.6	5.6	21.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,433	28,711	27,151	1,560	7,722	78.8	74.5	5.4	21.2
Oct-Dec	36,452	28,726	27,184	1,543	7,726	78.8	74.6	5.4	21.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36,473	28,787	27,262	1,528	7,886	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36,493	28,795	27,278	1,517	7,698	78.9	74.7	5.3	21.1
Jan-Mar 2001	36,514	28,780	27,302	1,479	7,733	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Feb-Apr	36,534	28,798	27,338	1,460	7,736	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
Mar-May (Spr)	36,554	28,812	27,374	1,438	7,743	78.8	74.9	5.0	21.2
Apr-Jun	36,575	28,826	27,357	1,470	7,749	78.8	74.8	5.1	21.2
May-Jul	36,595	28,788	27,311	1,477	7,807	78.7	74.6	5.1	21.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36,615	28,809	27,316	1,493	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Jul-Sep	36,631	28,798	27,300	1,498	7,832	78.6	74.5	5.2	21.4
Aug-Oct	36,646	28,840	27,334	1,506	7,806	78.7	74.6	5.2	21.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36,662	28,871	27,365	1,506	7,790	78.8	74.6	5.2	21.2
Changes									
Over last 3 months	47	62	49	13	-15	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Percent	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	-0.2				
Over last 12 months	229	161	215	-54	69	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Percent	0.6	0.6	0.8	-3.5	0.9				

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: male, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All aged 16 and over	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGSG	MGSA	MGSD	MGSJ	MGWH	MGSS	MGSY	YBTD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	21,706	16,508	15,277	1,231	5,198	76.1	70.4	7.5	23.9
1990	21,801	16,556	15,376	1,180	5,245	75.9	70.5	7.1	24.1
1991	21,871	16,474	14,945	1,530	5,397	75.3	68.3	9.3	24.7
1992	21,924	16,265	14,372	1,893	5,659	74.2	65.6	11.6	25.8
1993	21,985	16,099	14,085	2,014	5,886	73.2	64.1	12.5	26.8
1994	22,049	16,078	14,224	1,854	5,971	72.9	64.5	11.5	27.1
1995	22,156	16,090	14,451	1,639	6,065	72.6	65.2	10.2	27.4
1996	22,283	16,136	14,562	1,574	6,147	72.4	65.3	9.8	27.6
1997	22,412	16,184	14,857	1,328	6,228	72.2	66.3	8.2	27.8
1998	22,547	16,181	15,067	1,114	6,366	71.8	66.8	6.8	28.2
1999	22,657	16,318	15,210	1,10					

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: female, seasonally adjusted

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: all, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSN	MGSB	MGSB	MGSE	MGSK	MGWI	MGST	MGSZ	YBTE
1989	23,272	12,389	11,514	875	10,883	53.2	49.5	7.1	46.8
1990	23,307	12,482	11,657	825	10,825	53.6	50.0	6.6	46.8
1991	23,354	12,461	11,546	915	10,893	53.4	49.4	7.3	46.4
1992	23,386	12,434	11,496	938	10,952	53.2	49.2	7.5	46.6
1993	23,415	12,466	11,483	982	10,949	53.2	49.0	7.9	46.8
1994	23,438	12,500	11,556	943	10,938	53.3	49.3	7.5	46.8
1995	23,486	12,528	11,649	879	10,958	53.3	49.6	7.0	46.7
1996	23,553	12,670	11,850	820	10,883	53.8	50.3	6.5	46.7
1997	23,624	12,819	12,060	760	10,805	54.3	51.0	5.9	46.2
1998	23,707	12,868	12,160	708	10,838	54.3	51.3	5.5	45.7
1999	23,774	13,037	12,350	687	10,736	54.8	51.9	5.3	45.2
2000	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
2001	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.7
3-month average Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	23,801	13,096	12,413	683	10,705	55.0	52.2	5.2	45.0
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,131	12,448	683	10,675	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	23,810	13,111	12,428	683	10,699	55.1	52.2	5.2	44.9
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	23,814	13,140	12,457	682	10,674	55.2	52.3	5.2	44.8
Jan-Mar 2000	23,818	13,155	12,472	683	10,663	55.2	52.4	5.2	44.8
Feb-Apr	23,822	13,150	12,479	671	10,672	55.2	52.4	5.1	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,826	13,163	12,504	659	10,663	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,831	13,172	12,538	635	10,658	55.3	52.6	4.8	44.7
May-Jul	23,835	13,192	12,564	627	10,643	55.3	52.7	4.8	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,839	13,205	12,581	624	10,634	55.4	52.8	4.7	44.6
Jul-Sep	23,855	13,214	12,574	640	10,641	55.4	52.7	4.8	44.6
Aug-Oct	23,863	13,202	12,552	650	10,660	55.3	52.6	4.9	44.7
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,870	13,174	12,548	626	10,696	55.2	52.6	4.7	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,877	13,163	12,551	612	10,714	55.1	52.6	4.6	44.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	23,884	13,198	12,598	600	10,687	55.3	52.7	4.5	44.7
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	23,892	13,190	12,604	586	10,702	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jan-Mar 2001	23,899	13,170	12,593	578	10,729	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Feb-Apr	23,907	13,207	12,624	583	10,700	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Mar-May (Spr)	23,915	13,228	12,650	578	10,687	55.3	52.9	4.4	44.8
Apr-Jun	23,922	13,253	12,671	582	10,669	55.4	53.0	4.4	44.6
May-Jul	23,929	13,225	12,652	573	10,705	55.3	52.9	4.3	44.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	23,937	13,215	12,635	580	10,721	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.8
Jul-Sep	23,944	13,205	12,619	586	10,740	55.1	52.7	4.4	44.9
Aug-Oct	23,952	13,230	12,648	582	10,722	55.2	52.8	4.4	44.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	23,960	13,267	12,673	594	10,693	55.4	52.9	4.5	44.6
Changes Over last 3 months	23	51	37	14	-28	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>				
Over last 12 months	90	93	124	-32	-2	0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>				
Females aged 16 to 59									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	YBTH	YBSM	YBSG	YBSJ	YBSP	MGSQ	MGSW	YBTK	YBTN
1989	16,666	11,870	11,022	849	4,796	71.2	66.1	7.1	28.8
1990	16,706	11,967	11,161	806	4,739	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
1991	16,754	11,946	11,053	893	4,808	71.3	66.0	7.5	28.7
1992	16,792	11,906	10,984	922	4,885	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1993	16,828	11,931	10,969	961	4,897	70.9	65.2	8.1	29.1
1994	16,877	11,970	11,043	928	4,907	70.9	65.4	7.7	29.1
1995	16,942	12,013	11,145	869	4,929	70.9	65.8	7.2	29.1
1996	17,022	12,159	11,348	811	4,963	71.4	66.7	6.7	28.6
1997	17,101	12,277	11,530	748	4,824	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
1998	17,174	12,359	11,662	697	4,815	72.0	67.9	5.6	28.0
1999	17,234	12,501	11,825	676	4,734	72.5	68.6	5.4	27.5
2000	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
2001	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
3-month averages Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	17,263	12,557	11,887	671	4,705	72.7	68.9	5.3	27.3
Oct-Dec	17,268	12,584	11,914	670	4,683	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1
Nov 99-Jan 2000	17,273	12,558	11,889	669	4,714	72.7	68.8	5.3	27.3
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	17,277	12,575	11,907	668	4,702	72.8	68.9	5.3	27.2
Jan-Mar 2000	17,282	12,598	11,927	672	4,684	72.9	69.0	5.3	27.1
Feb-Apr	17,287	12,597	11,937	660	4,690	72.9	69.0	5.2	27.1
Mar-May (Spr)	17,292	12,615	11,966	649	4,677	73.0	69.2	5.1	27.0
Apr-Jun	17,297	12,616	11,992	624	4,681	72.9	69.3	4.9	27.1
May-Jul	17,301	12,634	12,017	618	4,687	73.0	69.5	4.9	27.0
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,307	12,646	12,031	614	4,661	73.1	69.5	4.9	26.9
Jul-Sep	17,324	12,659	12,028	632	4,665	73.1	69.4	5.0	26.9
Aug-Oct	17,334	12,652	12,011	641	4,682	73.0	69.3	5.1	27.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,343	12,619	12,002	617	4,725	72.8	69.2	4.9	27.2
Oct-Dec	17,352	12,609	12,006	602	4,743	72.7	69.2	4.8	27.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,362	12,644	12,054	590	4,717	72.8	69.4	4.7	27.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,371	12,640	12,063	577	4,731	72.8	69.4	4.6	27.2
Jan-Mar 2001	17,380	12,620	12,053	568	4,760	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Feb-Apr	17,389	12,655	12,081	573	4,735	72.8	69.5	4.5	27.2
Mar-May (Spr)	17,399	12,675	12,106	570	4,724	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
Apr-Jun	17,408	12,697	12,123	574	4,711	72.9	69.6	4.5	27.1
May-Jul	17,418	12,652	12,085	567	4,765	72.6	69.4	4.5	27.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,427	12,638	12,065	573	4,789	72.5	69.2	4.5	27.5
Jul-Sep	17,434	12,626	12,047	579	4,808	72.4	69.1	4.6	27.6
Aug-Oct	17,441	12,656	12,081	576	4,784	72.6	69.3	4.5	27.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,448	12,680	12,096	585	4,768	72.7	69.3	4.6	27.3
Changes Over last 3 months	21	42	31	12	-21	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>				
Over last 12 months	105	62	94	-32	43	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
<i>Per cent</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>				

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1. See technical note on pS12.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All people aged 16 and over									
Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSL	MGTS	MGTM	MGTP	MGTV				
1989	44,978	28,764	26,689	2,075	16,214	64.0	59.3	7.2	36.0
1990	45,107	28,909	26,935	1,974	16,198	64.1	59.7	6.8	35.9
1991	45,226	28,813	26,400	2,414	16,413	63.7	58.4	8.4	36.3
1992	45,310	28,582	25,812	2,769	16,729	63.1	57.0	9.7	36.9
1993	45,400	28,447	25,511	2,936	16,954	62.7	56.2	10.3	37.3
1994	45,488	28,455	25,717	2,738	17,032	62.6	56.5	9.6	37.4
1995	45,641	28,486	26,026	2,460	17,155	62.4	57.0	8.6	37.6
1996	45,835	28,663	26,323	2,340	17,172	62.5	57.4	8.2	37.5
1997	46,036	28,852	26,814	2,037	17,184	62.7	58.2	7.1	37.3
1998	46,253	28,892	27,116	1,776	17,361	62.5	58.6	6.1	37.5
1999	46,431	29,194	27,442	1,752	17,237	62.9	59.1	6.0	37.1
2000	46,581	29,412	27,793	1,619	17,169	6			

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary: male, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Males aged 16 and over	MGSM	MGTT	MGTN	MGTO	MGTW		MGUF	MGUL	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	21,706	16,434	15,219	1,215	5,272	75.7	70.1	7.4	24.3
1990	21,801	16,483	15,318	1,165	5,318	75.6	70.3	7.1	24.4
1991	21,871	16,401	14,887	1,514	5,470	75.0	68.1	9.2	25.0
1992	21,924	16,187	14,322	1,865	5,737	73.8	65.3	11.5	26.2
1993	21,985	16,021	14,035	1,986	5,964	72.9	63.8	12.4	27.1
1994	22,049	16,000	14,173	1,826	6,050	72.6	64.3	11.4	27.4
1995	22,156	16,009	14,397	1,612	6,146	72.3	65.0	10.1	27.7
1996	22,283	16,052	14,503	1,549	6,230	72.0	65.1	9.6	28.0
1997	22,412	16,098	14,792	1,306	6,314	71.8	66.0	8.1	28.2
1998	22,547	16,096	14,999	1,098	6,450	71.4	66.5	6.8	28.4
1999	22,657	16,234	15,138	1,095	6,423	71.6	66.8	6.7	28.4
2000	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
2001	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
3-month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	22,706	16,398	15,364	1,033	6,309	72.2	67.7	6.3	27.8
Oct-Dec	22,714	16,376	15,369	1,008	6,338	72.1	67.7	6.2	27.9
Nov 99-Jan 2000	22,722	16,368	15,324	1,044	6,354	72.0	67.4	6.4	28.0
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	22,730	16,289	15,264	1,026	6,441	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Jan-Mar 2000	22,738	16,307	15,273	1,034	6,431	71.7	67.2	6.3	28.3
Feb-Apr	22,746	16,341	15,323	1,018	6,406	71.8	67.4	6.2	28.2
Mar-May (Spr)	22,754	16,327	15,336	991	6,427	71.8	67.4	6.1	28.2
Apr-Jun	22,762	16,320	15,346	974	6,442	71.7	67.4	6.0	28.3
May-Jul	22,770	16,365	15,414	950	6,405	71.9	67.7	5.8	28.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,778	16,468	15,491	977	6,310	72.3	68.0	5.9	27.7
Jul-Sep	22,811	16,502	15,525	977	6,309	72.3	68.1	5.9	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,823	16,458	15,497	960	6,366	72.1	67.9	5.9	27.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,837	16,392	15,461	931	6,445	71.8	67.7	5.7	28.2
Oct-Dec	22,850	16,390	15,478	912	6,460	71.7	67.7	5.6	28.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	22,864	16,403	15,474	929	6,461	71.7	67.7	5.7	28.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	22,877	16,373	15,421	952	6,504	71.6	67.4	5.8	28.4
Jan-Mar 2001	22,890	16,358	15,422	936	6,533	71.5	67.4	5.7	28.5
Feb-Apr	22,904	16,345	15,441	904	6,559	71.4	67.4	5.5	28.6
Mar-May (Spr)	22,917	16,318	15,459	859	6,600	71.2	67.5	5.3	28.8
Apr-Jun	22,931	16,347	15,458	889	6,584	71.3	67.4	5.4	28.7
May-Jul	22,944	16,428	15,508	920	6,516	71.6	67.6	5.6	28.4
Jun-Aug (Sum)	22,957	16,577	15,613	963	6,381	72.2	68.0	5.8	27.8
Jul-Sep	22,969	16,596	15,637	957	6,374	72.3	68.1	5.8	27.7
Aug-Oct	22,981	16,542	15,601	941	6,439	72.0	67.9	5.7	28.0
Sep-Nov (Aut)	22,993	16,500	15,585	915	6,493	71.8	67.8	5.5	28.2
Changes									
Over last 12 months	156	109	124	-16	48	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.7	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.7				
Males aged 16 to 64	YBTG	YBSX	YBSR	YBSU	YBTA	MGUC	MGUI		
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	18,242	16,117	14,927	1,189	2,126	88.3	81.8	7.4	11.7
1990	18,312	16,175	15,027	1,148	2,136	88.3	82.1	7.1	11.7
1991	18,350	16,099	14,603	1,496	2,251	87.7	79.6	9.3	12.3
1992	18,382	15,871	14,021	1,850	2,511	86.3	76.3	11.7	13.7
1993	18,414	15,754	13,780	1,974	2,661	85.6	74.8	12.5	14.4
1994	18,460	15,725	13,909	1,816	2,735	85.2	75.3	11.5	14.8
1995	18,541	15,713	14,109	1,604	2,829	84.7	76.1	10.2	15.3
1996	18,641	15,776	14,238	1,538	2,866	84.6	76.4	9.7	15.4
1997	18,744	15,818	14,523	1,294	2,926	84.4	77.5	8.2	15.6
1998	18,852	15,813	14,725	1,088	3,038	83.9	78.1	6.9	16.1
1999	18,943	15,937	14,851	1,086	3,006	84.1	78.4	6.8	15.9
2000	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
2001	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
3-month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	18,983	16,105	15,079	1,026	2,878	84.8	79.4	6.4	15.2
Oct-Dec	18,989	16,079	15,078	1,001	2,910	84.7	79.4	6.2	15.3
Nov 99-Jan 2000	18,995	16,076	15,040	1,037	2,919	84.6	79.2	6.4	15.4
Dec 99-Feb 2000 (Win)	19,001	16,001	14,981	1,020	3,000	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Jan-Mar 2000	19,008	16,012	14,984	1,028	2,996	84.2	78.8	6.4	15.8
Feb-Apr	19,014	16,042	15,029	1,012	2,972	84.4	79.0	6.3	15.6
Mar-May (Spr)	19,020	16,034	15,049	984	2,987	84.3	79.1	6.1	15.7
Apr-Jun	19,026	16,032	15,063	967	2,994	84.3	79.2	6.0	15.7
May-Jul	19,032	16,075	15,134	942	2,957	84.5	79.5	5.9	15.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,039	16,184	15,214	970	2,854	85.0	79.9	6.0	15.0
Jul-Sep	19,068	16,224	15,252	972	2,844	85.1	80.0	6.0	14.9
Aug-Oct	19,078	16,175	15,221	955	2,903	84.8	79.8	5.9	15.2
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,089	16,107	15,184	923	2,982	84.4	79.5	5.7	15.6
Oct-Dec	19,100	16,111	15,208	903	2,989	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	19,111	16,131	15,211	920	2,980	84.4	79.6	5.7	15.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	19,122	16,100	15,157	943	3,022	84.2	79.3	5.9	15.8
Jan-Mar 2001	19,133	16,090	15,164	927	3,043	84.1	79.3	5.8	15.9
Feb-Apr	19,144	16,075	15,178	896	3,070	84.0	79.3	5.6	16.0
Mar-May (Spr)	19,155	16,045	15,194	851	3,110	83.8	79.3	5.3	16.2
Apr-Jun	19,167	16,066	15,185	881	3,101	83.8	79.2	5.5	16.2
May-Jul	19,177	16,137	15,225	912	3,040	84.1	79.4	5.7	15.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	19,188	16,292	15,335	956	2,896	84.9	79.9	5.9	15.1
Jul-Sep	19,197	16,309	15,358	951	2,888	85.0	80.0	5.8	15.0
Aug-Oct	19,205	16,256	15,321	935	2,949	84.6	79.8	5.8	15.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	19,214	16,207	15,299	908	3,007	84.4	79.6	5.6	15.6
Changes									
Over last 12 months	124	100	114	-14	24	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Per cent	0.7	0.6	0.8	-1.6	0.8				

a Since spring 1992 unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+5; 2=3+4; 6=2/1; 7=3/1; 8=4/2; 9=5/1.

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY A.1

Labour Force Survey summary: female, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Thousands								
	All	Total economically active	Total in employment ^a	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	Economic activity rate (%)	Employment rate (%)	ILO unemployment rate (%)	Economic inactivity rate (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Females aged 16 and over	MGSN	MGTU	MGTO	MGTR	MGTX		MGUG	MGUM	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)									
1989	23,272	12,330	11,470	860	10,942	53.0	49.3	7.0	47.0
1990	23,307	12,427	11,617	809	10,880	53.3	49.8	6.5	46.7
1991	23,354	12,412	11,512	900	10,942	53.1	49.3	7.2	46.9
1992	23,386	12,395	11,491	904	10,992	53.0	49.1	7.3	47.0
1993	23,415	12,426	11,476	949	10,989	53.1	49.0	7.6	46.9
1994	23,438	12,456	11,544	912	10,983	53.1	49.3	7.3	46.9
1995	23,486	12,477	11,629	849	11,009	53.1	49.5	6.8	46.9
1996	23,553	12,611	11,820	791	10,942	53.5	50.2	6.3	46.5
1997	23,624	12,754	12,022	732	10,871	54.0	50.9	5.7	46.0
1998	23,707	12,796	12,117	679	10,911	54.0	51.1	5.3	46.0
1999	23,774	12,960	12,304	657	10,813	54.5	51.8	5.1	45.5
2000	23,826	13,084	12,457	628	10,742	54.9	52.3	4.8	45.1
2001	23,915	13,153	12,607	546	10,762	55.0	52.7	4.2	45.0
3-month averages									
Sep-Nov 1999 (Aut)	23,801	13,144	12,443	701	10,657	55.2	52.3	5.3	44.8
Oct-Dec	23,805	13,147	12,488	660	10,658	55.2	52.5	5.0	44.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000									

A.1 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey summary - technical note

COMPARISONS OVER TIME

ONS recommends that non-overlapping periods are always used for comparisons over time.

The sample design of the LFS enables estimates for any three consecutive months to be calculated. ONS began publication of these estimates in April 1998. The most reliable comparison is one between non-overlapping periods. For the latest data, compare the data from three months previously e.g. December to February data with that for September to November rather than November to January. Due to the overlap of two months, the latter comparison would actually just compare the single months of November and February, but the data are not robust enough to make this comparison. This can lead to unreliable conclusions about change. For further details see article by Richard Laux, pp59-63, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

LFS data are based on statistical samples (see Sources, pS2) and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. If we drew many samples, each would give a different result. The ranges shown for the LFS data in the table below represent '95 per cent confidence intervals'. We would expect that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value. The ranges are approximated from not seasonally adjusted data for Sep-Nov 2001 in line with research on the topic. For more information, see the *Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases*, or the *LFS Quarterly Supplement*.

UNITED KINGDOM SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Level	Sampling variability	Change on quarter	Sampling variability	Change on year	Sampling variability
In employment (000s)	28,227	±161	65	±117	252	±207
Employment rate	74.6%	±0.3%	0.0%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.5%
ILO unemployment (000s)	1,522	±52	15	±54	-55	±71
ILO unemployment rate	5.1%	±0.2%	0.0%	±0.2%	-0.2%	±0.2%
Economically active (000s)	29,748	±158	80	±115	197	±204
Economic activity rate	78.8%	±0.3%	0.1%	±0.2%	-0.1%	±0.4%

For more detailed analyses, please see the *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*.

Note: Following the introduction of the Local Labour Force Survey (see article pp195-9, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000), the survey design for the main Labour Force Survey has changed from June 2000. There will be more interview areas from which interviews will be selected. In the short term (i.e. from April to June 2000 until August to October 2001) it is predicted that there will be a very slight increase in standard errors across measures of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity (expected to be no bigger than 4 per cent), as the survey methodology switches from old to new interview areas. After that period there will be a decrease in those standard errors because of the increase in the number of interview areas, leading to improved stratification of the sampling. There will be no impact on the levels, rates or changes in LFS data; there will only be an impact on standard errors. For more information see article by Dave Elliot in the July 2000 edition of the ONS Survey Methodology Bulletin, or contact Adrian Jones, tel. 020 7533 6133.

A.2 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trends series: employment and unemployment - technical note

Trends indicating the underlying movement of the series, after factors such as seasonality and irregular values have been removed, are shown in the graphs below. The trends are estimated using a standard approach adopted by ONS, based on the results of its short-term trends research project. In this case, the recommended method is to apply a 13-term Henderson moving average, augmented by two stages of outlier detection and ARIMA modelling, to the seasonally adjusted series. For more information, see *An Investigation of Trend Estimation Methods*, available from the Time Series Analysis Branch (020 7533 6236).

Estimates of the trends at the end of the series are subject to revision when new data become available. The graphs below give an indication of the likely extent of these revisions. They have been constructed by making statistical estimates of the range of values within which the next data point in the series is likely to fall. The resultant extended series have been used to calculate the corresponding likely range of revised trend estimates. Note that this range does not take account of revisions which might arise from seasonal adjustment.

There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying trend behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported.

For further information, please see the article on pp431-6, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1999.



LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Labour Force Survey trend series: employment and unemployment

UNITED KINGDOM ^a	Employment ^b		ILO unemployment ^c	
	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)	Level (thousands)	Rate (per cent)
3-month averages				
Sep-Nov 1993	25,623	70.4	2,935	10.3
Oct-Dec	25,645	70.5	2,921	10.2
Nov 93-Jan 94	25,669	70.5	2,903	10.2
Dec 93-Feb 94	25,696	70.6	2,882	10.1
Jan-Mar 1994	25,724	70.6	2,859	10.0
Feb-Apr	25,753	70.7	2,833	9.9
Mar-May	25,780	70.8	2,807	9.8
Apr-Jun	25,807	70.8	2,779	9.7
May-Jul	25,833	70.9	2,749	9.6
Jun-Aug	25,857	70.9	2,717	9.5
Jul-Sep	25,881	71.0	2,683	9.4
Aug-Oct	25,905	71.0	2,650	9.3
Sep-Nov	25,928	71.0	2,617	9.2
Oct-Dec	25,951	71.1	2,589	9.1
Nov 94-Jan 95	25,975	71.1	2,566	9.0
Dec 94-Feb 95	26,002	71.1	2,548	8.9
Jan-Mar 1995	26,030	71.2	2,534	8.9
Feb-Apr	26,061	71.2	2,524	8.8
Mar-May	26,094	71.3	2,514	8.8
Apr-Jun	26,128	71.4	2,505	8.7
May-Jul	26,162	71.4	2,497	8.7
Jun-Aug	26,197	71.5	2,488	8.7
Jul-Sep	26,231	71.6	2,479	8.6
Aug-Oct	26,262	71.7	2,470	8.6
Sep-Nov	26,290	71.7	2,459	8.6
Oct-Dec	26,315	71.8	2,447	8.5
Nov 95-Jan 96	26,336	71.8	2,436	8.5
Dec 95-Feb 96	26,354	71.8	2,424	8.4
Jan-Mar 1996	26,389	71.8	2,411	8.4
Feb-Apr	26,384	71.9	2,399	8.3
Mar-May	26,400	71.9	2,386	8.3
Apr-Jun	26,419	71.9	2,373	8.2
May-Jul	26,443	71.9	2,359	8.2
Jun-Aug	26,473	72.0	2,344	8.1
Jul-Sep	26,509	72.1	2,327	8.1
Aug-Oct	26,552	72.2	2,308	8.0
Sep-Nov	26,601	72.3	2,285	7.9
Oct-Dec	26,654	72.4	2,258	7.8
Nov 96-Jan 97	26,710	72.5	2,229	7.7
Dec 96-Feb 97	26,767	72.6	2,197	7.6
Jan-Mar 1997	26,823	72.7	2,164	7.5
Feb-Apr	26,874	72.8	2,132	7.3
Mar-May	26,921	72.9	2,101	7.2
Apr-Jun	26,963	73.0	2,071	7.1
May-Jul	26,999	73.0	2,042	7.0
Jun-Aug	27,031	73.1	2,012	6.9
Jul-Sep	27,058	73.1	1,982	6.8
Aug-Oct	27,081	73.2	1,953	6.7
Sep-Nov	27,101	73.2	1,924	6.6
Oct-Dec	27,121	73.2	1,898	6.5
Nov 97-Jan 98	27,141	73.3	1,877	6.5
Dec 97-Feb 98	27,162	73.3	1,860	6.4
Jan-Mar 1998	27,185	73.4	1,848	6.4
Feb-Apr	27,211	73.4	1,840	6.3
Mar-May	27,239	73.5	1,835	6.3
Apr-Jun	27,268	73.5	1,832	6.3
May-Jul	27,300	73.6	1,830	6.3
Jun-Aug	27,334	73.6	1,828	6.3
Jul-Sep	27,368	73.7	1,826	6.3
Aug-Oct	27,403	73.8	1,824	6.2
Sep-Nov	27,436	73.8	1,823	6.2
Oct-Dec	27,465	73.9	1,821	6.2
Nov 98-Jan 99	27,492	73.9	1,819	6.2
Dec 98-Feb 99	27,514	73.9	1,816	6.2
Jan-Mar 1999	27,534	73.9	1,812	6.2
Feb-Apr	27,552	74.0	1,805	6.1
Mar-May	27,571	74.0	1,795	6.1
Apr-Jun	27,591	74.0	1,784	6.1
May-Jul	27,614	74.1	1,771	6.0
Jun-Aug	27,639	74.1	1,759	6.0
Jul-Sep	27,667	74.1	1,749	5.9
Aug-Oct	27,694	74.2	1,739	5.9
Sep-Nov	27,722	74.2	1,731	5.9
Oct-Dec	27,750	74.3	1,723	5.8
Nov 99-Jan 2000	27,778	74.3	1,715	5.8
Dec 99-Feb 2000	27,806	74.4	1,704	5.8
Jan-Mar 2000	27,836	74.4	1,692	5.7
Feb-Apr	27,866	74.5	1,677	5.7
Mar-May	27,895	74.5	1,660	5.6
Apr-Jun	27,923	74.6	1,643	5.6
May-Jul	27,947	74.6	1,625	5.5
Jun-Aug	27,968	74.6	1,609	5.5
Jul-Sep	27,987	74.7	1,592	5.4
Aug-Oct	28,004	74.7	1,576	5.3
Sep-Nov	28,021	74.7	1,560	5.3
Oct-Dec	28,038	74.7	1,544	5.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,057	74.7	1,529	5.2
Dec 2000-Feb 2001	28,077	74.7	1,516	5.1
Jan-Mar 2001	28,097	74.7	1,506	5.1
Feb-Apr	28,115	74.7	1,500	5.1
Mar-May	28,131	74.7	1,497	5.1
Apr-Jun	28,146	74.7	1,498	5.1
May-Jul	28,160	74.7	1,501	5.1
Jun-Aug	28,174	74.7	1,505	5.1
Jul-Sep	28,190	74.6	1,509	5.1
Aug-Oct	28,207	74.6	1,512	5.1
Sep-Nov	28,225	74.6	1,514	5.1

^a Trend estimates prior to Dec 94-Feb 95 (excluding Mar-May periods), are based on data including interpolated data for Northern Ireland. For further information see pp211-15, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.
^b Levels are for those aged 16 and over and rates are for those of working age.
^c Levels and rates are for those aged 16 and over. The rate is as a proportion of the economically active.

Note: There is a margin of error surrounding the trend estimates, particularly at the end of the series. The trend can be used to get a general impression of the underlying behaviour of employment, or ILO unemployment, but month-on-month changes in the trend numbers should not be reported. For more information, see technical note on pS12.

All figures are revised.

A.3 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Other headline indicators

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM		Workforce jobs		
		Levels		
		All	Male	Female
		DYDC	LOLA	LOLB
1999	September R	29,106	15,612	13,495
	December R	29,155	15,592	13,563
2000	March R	29,161	15,576	13,584
	June R	29,233	15,685	13,548
	September R	29,300	15,707	13,593
	December R	29,408	15,809	13,599
2001	March R	29,417	15,818	13,599
	June R	29,461	15,828	13,633
	September R	29,416	15,787	13,628
Change on quarter		-45	-40	-5
Percent		-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Change on year		116	80	36
Percent		0.4	0.5	0.3

UNITED KINGDOM		Claimant count ^a			Rates (%) ^b		
		Levels			All		
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
		BCJD	DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
2000	December ^c	1,033.6	790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001	January	1,006.3	768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
	February	996.7	761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
	March	986.0	753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
	April ^c	980.0	748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
	May	975.7	743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
	June ^c	963.1	733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
	July	951.6	727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
	August	947.0	724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
	September ^c	946.8	722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
	October	954.3	726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.7
November R	960.3	729.4	230.9	3.2	4.5	1.7	
December ^c P	963.5	730.5	233.0	3.2	4.5	1.7	
Change on month		3.2	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent		0.3	0.2	0.9			
Change on year		-70.1	-59.9	-10.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Percent		-6.8	-7.6	-4.2			

GREAT BRITAIN		Whole economy earnings		UNITED KINGDOM		Notified vacancies ^a
		Average Earnings Index	Headline rate (3-month average) ^d			Level
		LNMQ	LNNC			DRYW
2000	November R	126.7	4.2	2000	December	222.8
	December	127.7	4.4			
2001	January	128.0	4.4	2001	January	224.9
	February	131.0	5.2		February	233.2
	March	128.5	5.0		March	232.8
	April	128.7	5.2		April	237.6
	May	128.8	4.5			
	June	129.5	4.7			
	July	129.7	4.6			
	August	130.4	4.5			
	September R	130.8	4.3			
	October R	131.4	4.3			
November P	131.6	4.2				
Change on month		0.2	-0.1			
Change on year		4.9	0.0			

Sources: Employer surveys; DFES Training Data System; Benefits Agency administrative system; Employment Service administrative system; Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

- a Count of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance and/or National Insurance credits.
b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
c Months where there are five weeks between count dates. All the rest are four-week periods.
d The headline rate is the annual change in the average seasonally adjusted series over the latest three months compared with the same period a year ago.
e Publication of the Jobcentre vacancy statistics has been deferred. Figures from May 2001 are affected by the introduction of Employer Direct. This major change involves transferring the vacancy taking process from local Jobcentres to regional customer service centres, as part of the Modernising the Employment Service Programme. ONS and the Employment Service will continue to monitor and review the data with the aim of publishing the series fairly soon - as soon as it is possible to produce a consistent measure.

R Revised
P Provisional

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Working-age households^a

A.4

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Households with all persons in employment ^b	Workless households ^{b,c}	Workless lone parent households with dependent children ^d	Working-age people in workless households ^e	Children in workless households ^{f,g}
Thousands					
Spring 1990	9,059	2,409	523	3,408	1,613
Spring 1992	8,877	3,043	608	4,445	2,219
Spring 1993	9,121	3,283	656	4,786	2,288
Spring 1994	9,441	3,391	710	4,890	2,398
Spring 1995	9,780	3,446	763	4,913	2,339
Autumn 1995	9,977	3,400	741	4,792	2,300
Spring 1996	9,686	3,444	780	4,916	2,344
Autumn 1996	9,942	3,350	754	4,766	2,281
Spring 1997	9,986	3,271	732	4,719	2,163
Autumn 1997	10,217	3,210	742	4,537	2,160
Spring 1998	10,227	3,237	762	4,634	2,156
Autumn 1998	10,434	3,118	766	4,366	2,061
Spring 1999	10,376	3,156	752	4,488	2,087
Autumn 1999	10,650	3,062	725	4,281	2,002
Spring 2000	10,693	3,066	693	4,318	1,907
Autumn 2000	10,773	3,046	685	4,292	1,858
Spring 2001	10,802	3,060	691	4,326	1,850
Autumn 2001	10,887	3,087	723	4,306	1,888
Percent					
Spring 1990	53.2	14.1	49.1	9.7	13.9
Spring 1992	50.4	17.3	53.6	12.6	18.8
Spring 1993	51.0	18.4	54.5	13.6	19.2
Spring 1994	51.9	18.7	54.0	13.9	20.0
Spring 1995	53.1	18.7	53.0	13.9	19.4
Autumn 1995	54.0	18.4	52.7	13.5	19.1
Spring 1996	53.2	18.9	51.6	13.8	19.4
Autumn 1996	54.4	18.3	51.1	13.3	18.9
Spring 1997	54.5	17.9	49.9	13.2	17.9
Autumn 1997	55.5	17.4	49.0	12.6	17.9
Spring 1998	55.3	17.5	48.5	12.9	17.9
Autumn 1998	56.3	16.8	48.6	12.1	17.1
Spring 1999	56.0	17.0	47.8	12.4	17.3
Autumn 1999	57.2	16.4	47.4	11.8	16.6
Spring 2000	57.3	16.4	44.8	11.9	15.8
Autumn 2000	57.6	16.3	44.5	11.8	15.4
Spring 2001	57.5	16.3	44.2	11.8	15.4
Autumn 2001	57.5	16.3	45.0	11.7	15.7

Source: Labour Force Survey household datasets
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

- a A household is defined as a single person, or a group of people living at the same address who have the address as their only main residence and either share one main meal a day or share the living accommodation (or both). A working-age household is a household that includes at least one person of working age, that is, a woman aged between 16 and 59 or a man aged between 16 and 64.
b Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age households.
c A workless household is a household with at least one person of working age where no one is in employment.
d Percentages refer to proportion of total lone parent working-age households with dependent children.
e Percentages refer to proportion of total working-age people living in working-age households.
f Children refers to all children under 16.
g Percentages refer to proportion of total children living in working-age households.

Note: All figures have been adjusted to include estimates for households with unknown economic activity. An investigation was made into the effect that the treatment of households with unknown economic activity has on the estimates, particularly of workless households. This showed that the characteristics of 'unknown' households were similar to those of 'known' households within each household type category. The adjustment method involves taking each main household type in turn and distributing 'unknown' households across all the economic activity categories. This methodology has also been applied to other household economic activity states. See the January 2000 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for more details.

A.11 LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Labour Force Survey (September to November 2001)

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	2,033	1,184	73.8	650	534	1,097	68.3	592	71.4	505	64.9	86	7.3	57	8.8	29	5.5	
North West	5,370	3,275	76.2	1,811	1,464	3,096	72.0	1,697	76.0	1,399	67.5	180	5.5	114	6.3	66	4.5	
Yorkshire and the Humber	3,974	2,448	77.3	1,373	1,075	2,323	73.3	1,287	77.7	1,036	68.3	125	5.1	86	6.2	39	3.6	
East Midlands	3,338	2,147	80.6	1,187	960	2,052	76.9	1,136	81.6	915	71.7	95	4.4	51	4.3	44	4.8	
West Midlands	4,185	2,647	79.0	1,504	1,143	2,505	74.7	1,411	80.5	1,095	68.1	142	5.4	93	6.2	49	4.3	
East	4,313	2,853	82.7	1,576	1,277	2,743	79.5	1,523	85.5	1,220	72.8	110	3.9	54	3.4	57	4.5	
London	5,747	3,734	76.6	2,101	1,633	4,475	71.2	1,937	76.9	1,538	64.8	259	6.9	164	7.8	95	5.8	
South East	6,408	4,294	83.0	2,373	1,921	4,148	80.1	2,294	85.8	1,854	73.9	146	3.4	79	3.3	67	3.5	
South West	3,947	2,528	82.2	1,371	1,157	2,440	79.3	1,325	83.3	1,115	74.8	89	3.5	47	3.4	42	3.6	
England	39,313	25,110	79.3	13,946	11,164	23,878	75.3	13,202	80.4	10,677	69.8	1,232	4.9	745	5.3	487	4.4	
Wales	2,320	1,322	73.4	731	600	1,260	69.4	686	72.9	574	65.5	72	5.4	45	6.2	27	4.4	
Scotland	4,045	2,553	78.8	1,378	1,175	2,382	73.4	1,273	76.6	1,110	69.9	170	6.7	106	7.7	65	5.5	
Great Britain	45,678	28,995	79.0	16,056	12,939	27,521	74.9	15,161	79.7	12,360	69.6	1,474	5.1	895	5.6	579	4.5	
Northern Ireland	1,275	754	71.6	426	328	706	67.0	393	73.0	312	60.5	48	6.3	33	7.7	15	4.8	
United Kingdom	46,953	29,748	78.8	16,482	13,267	28,227	74.6	15,554	79.5	12,673	69.3	1,522	5.1	928	5.6	594	4.6	

Change on quarter^c

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	1	2	0.0	-5	7	0	-0.2	-10	-1.4	9	1.1	2	0.2	5	0.8	-2	-0.2	
North West	3	-3	-0.2	-14	11	-5	-0.2	-17	-0.7	12	0.3	2	0.1	3	0.2	0	-0.1	
Yorkshire and the Humber	4	-14	-0.5	7	-21	-5	-0.2	9	0.6	-14	-1.1	-10	-0.4	-2	-0.2	-7	-0.3	
East Midlands	5	26	0.8	9	17	33	1.1	17	1.0	16	1.1	-7	-0.4	-9	-0.8	1	0.1	
West Midlands	3	30	0.6	19	11	27	0.4	17	0.6	10	0.3	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	
East	8	17	0.5	10	7	14	0.4	11	0.6	3	0.3	3	0.1	-2	-0.1	4	0.3	
London	9	28	0.3	12	16	3	-0.1	-3	-0.4	6	0.1	25	0.6	15	0.7	10	0.6	
South East	12	2	-0.1	11	-9	-4	-0.2	11	0.1	-15	-0.6	6	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	
South West	8	7	-0.1	-1	8	12	0.1	2	-0.1	10	0.2	-5	-0.2	-4	-0.3	-1	-0.1	
England	52	95	0.1	47	47	74	0.1	39	0.1	36	0.1	21	0.1	9	0.0	12	0.1	
Wales	2	1	0.3	-7	8	8	0.8	1	0.4	7	1.2	-7	-0.5	-8	-1.1	1	0.1	
Scotland	2	-2	-0.1	-5	3	-2	-0.1	-4	-0.3	2	0.1	0	0.0	-2	-0.1	2	0.1	
Great Britain	56	93	0.1	35	58	80	0.1	36	0.0	44	0.1	13	0.0	-1	0.0	15	0.1	
Northern Ireland	3	-13	-1.5	-6	-7	-15	-1.7	-8	-1.9	-6	-1.6	2	0.4	3	0.7	-1	-0.1	
United Kingdom	59	80	0.1	29	51	65	0.0	28	0.0	37	0.1	15	0.0	1	0.0	14	0.1	

Change on year

Government Office Regions	Total aged 16 and over		Economically active				LFS employment				ILO unemployment							
	All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female		All		Male		Female	
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
North East	0	-10	-0.6	-17	7	-2	-0.1	-12	-1.5	11	1.5	-8	-0.6	-4	-0.4	-4	-0.3	
North West	6	13	0.1	-2	15	12	0.1	-5	-0.4	18	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.2	-3	-0.2	
Yorkshire and the Humber	11	-46	-1.6	-5	-41	-18	-0.7	2	0.0	-20	-1.5	-28	-1.0	-8	-0.5	-21	-1.7	
East Midlands	20	34	0.6	3	31	39	0.8	12	0.1	27	1.6	-6	-0.3	-10	-0.8	4	0.3	
West Midlands	10	42	0.9	40	3	61	1.4	49	2.4	12	0.4	-18	-0.8	-9	-0.8	-10	-0.8	
East	30	25	0.2	14	11	16	-0.1	23	0.9	-7	-1.1	9	0.3	-9	-0.6	18	1.4	
London	65	80	0.4	49	30	77	0.4	35	0.1	43	0.7	2	-0.1	14	0.5	-12	-0.9	
South East	52	56	0.1	38	18	45	0.0	33	0.2	12	-0.3	11	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.3	
South West	29	14	-0.6	-7	21	27	-0.1	5	-0.4	22	0.2	-13	-0.5	-12	-0.9	-1	-0.1	
England	224	206	0.0	113	93	258	0.2	141	0.2	116	0.1	-52	-0.2	-28	-0.2	-23	-0.2	
Wales	8	-12	-0.7	-15	3	3	0.1	-4	-0.4	7	0.8	-15	-1.1	-12	-1.5	-4	-0.6	
Scotland	6	-6	-0.3	0	-6	-13	-0.6	-11	-0.8	-2	-0.4	7	0.3	11	0.8	-4	-0.3	
Great Britain	238	188	-0.1	98	90	248	0.1	127	0.1	121	0.1	-59	-0.2	-29	-0.2	-30	-0.3	
Northern Ireland	8	8	0.3	6	2	4	0.0	1	-0.1	4	0.0	4	0.5	5	1.2	-1	-0.4	
United Kingdom	246	197	-0.1	104	93	252	0.1	128	0.1	124	0.1	-55	-0.2	-24	-0.2	-32	-0.3	

Relationship between columns: 2=4+5; 6=8+10; 12=14+16.

a Denominator = all persons of working age.

b Denominator = total economically active.

c Quarter to quarter changes at regional level are particularly subject to sampling variability and should be interpreted in the context of changes over several quarters rather than in isolation.

Note: The Labour Force Survey is a survey of the population in private households, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

Regional summary

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system			Employment Service administrative system					
	Civilian workforce jobs (September 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (December 2001)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (December 2001)					
	All			All			All					
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a
North East	1,034	534	500	62.4	5.4	50.0	8.1	12.4	2.3			
North West	3,176	1,708	1,469	122.8	3.7	96.0	5.4	26.8	1.8			
Yorkshire and the Humber	2,322	1,222	1,100	93.0	3.8	71.8	5.5	21.2	1.9			
East Midlands	1,973	1,059	914	61.3	3.1	45.4	4.2	15.9	1.7			
West Midlands	2,580	1,391	1,189	96.5	3.6	73.4	5.0	23.1	1.9			
East	2,556	1,398	1,157	54.3	2.1	39.9	2.8	14.4	1.2			
London	4,591	2,527	2,064	162.7	3.5	117.9	4.6	44.8	2.1			
South East	4,083	2,203	1,889	68.1	1.6	50.6	2.2	17.5	0.9			
South West	2,413	1,274	1,139	51.1	2.1	37.8	2.8	13.3	1.2			
England	24,827	13,348	11,479	772.2	3.0	582.8	4.2	189.4	1.6			
Wales	1,226	632	594	48.5	3.7	37.3	5.4	11.2	1.8			
Scotland	2,461	1,247	1,214	104.7	4.2	81.5	6.0	23.2	2.0			
Great Britain	28,514	15,227	13,287	925.4	3.2	701.6	4.4	223.8	1.7			
Northern Ireland	752	406	346	38.1	4.8	28.9	6.6	9.2	2.7			
United Kingdom	29,266	15,633	13,633	963.5	3.2	730.5	4.5	233.0	1.7			

Changes on period (period specified below)

Government Office Regions	Employer surveys			Benefits Agency administrative system			Employment Service administrative system		
	Civilian workforce jobs (change on June 2001); not seasonally adjusted			Claimant count (change on November 2001)			Jobcentre vacancies ^{d,f} (change on November 2001)		
	All			All			All		
	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%) ^a	Level	Rate(%)^{a}
North East	-12	-6	-6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
North West	9	23	-14	0.4					

B.1 EMPLOYMENT

Full-time, part-time and temporary workers

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment					Total workers		Employees		Self-employed		Workers with second jobs
	Total workers	Employees	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Government-supported training and employment programmes	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
All Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGRZ	MGRN	MGRQ	MGRS	MGRW	YCBE	YCBH	YCBK	YCBN	YCBQ	YCBT	YCBW
1993	25,568	21,877	3,186	150	355	19,473	6,095	16,667	5,210	2,604	582	1,042
1994	25,780	21,998	3,303	145	335	19,526	6,255	16,648	5,350	2,692	611	1,149
1995	26,100	22,312	3,364	139	294	19,794	6,306	16,882	5,431	2,734	630	1,297
1996	26,412	22,730	3,304	127	250	19,866	6,546	17,043	5,688	2,656	649	1,271
1997	26,916	23,218	3,358	118	222	20,219	6,697	17,392	5,827	2,668	690	1,258
1998	27,227	23,672	3,290	102	178	20,473	6,755	17,773	5,885	2,571	719	1,190
1999	27,560	24,084	3,214	101	162	20,718	6,843	18,084	6,000	2,523	684	1,283
2000	27,913	24,497	3,160	108	148	20,967	6,946	18,393	6,104	2,465	694	1,190
2001	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	27,975	24,584	3,153	105	133	20,960	7,015	18,390	6,195	2,477	676	1,182
Oct-Dec	28,001	24,622	3,144	102	132	20,997	7,003	18,427	6,196	2,474	670	1,197
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	28,075	24,667	3,167	101	140	21,039	7,035	18,443	6,224	2,495	672	1,200
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	28,088	24,674	3,179	98	137	21,051	7,037	18,448	6,226	2,506	673	1,170
Jan-Mar 2001	28,101	24,670	3,181	99	151	21,065	7,035	18,454	6,216	2,511	670	1,152
Feb-Apr	28,142	24,722	3,174	96	150	21,127	7,015	18,519	6,203	2,471	666	1,165
Mar-May (Spr)	28,180	24,760	3,171	97	153	21,161	7,020	18,544	6,215	2,513	658	1,182
Apr-Jun	28,175	24,773	3,161	95	146	21,158	7,018	18,545	6,228	2,512	648	1,189
May-Jul	28,155	24,756	3,157	95	147	21,148	7,007	18,547	6,209	2,499	658	1,180
Jun-Aug (Sum)	28,161	24,751	3,180	95	136	21,203	6,959	18,583	6,167	2,522	658	1,146
Jul-Sep	28,152	24,732	3,201	94	125	21,191	6,961	18,558	6,174	2,540	661	1,142
Aug-Oct	28,179	24,778	3,193	93	115	21,206	6,973	18,590	6,189	2,530	663	1,125
Sep-Nov (Aut)	28,227	24,821	3,183	101	122	21,225	7,001	18,624	6,197	2,510	672	1,125
Changes Over last 3 months	65	70	3	6	-14	22	43	40	30	-12	15	-20
Per cent	0.2	0.3	0.1	6.1	-10.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	-0.5	2.2	-1.8
Over last 12 months	252	237	30	-4	-11	265	-13	234	3	-3	-3	-57
Per cent	0.9	1.0	1.0	-3.4	-8.5	1.3	-0.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	-0.5	-4.8
Male Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRO	MGRR	MGRU	MGRX	YCBF	YCBI	YCBL	YCBO	YCBR	YCBU	YCBX
1993	14,085	11,421	2,389	43	232	13,059	1,026	10,743	678	2,185	203	471
1994	14,224	11,471	2,485	49	219	13,124	1,100	10,737	734	2,270	215	510
1995	14,451	11,670	2,554	43	193	13,296	1,155	10,870	801	2,321	233	546
1996	14,562	11,885	2,477	43	157	13,327	1,234	10,995	890	2,239	238	552
1997	14,857	12,187	2,494	39	137	13,540	1,316	11,201	986	2,241	253	558
1998	15,067	12,503	2,419	29	116	13,736	1,330	11,509	1,043	2,148	251	526
1999	15,210	12,680	2,386	36	108	13,837	1,373	11,637	1,043	2,128	258	546
2000	15,409	12,972	2,310	38	90	14,012	1,397	11,909	1,063	2,039	271	506
2001	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	488
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	15,426	12,990	2,317	35	85	14,025	1,402	11,904	1,086	2,062	255	497
Oct-Dec	15,449	13,014	2,319	35	81	14,043	1,406	11,920	1,094	2,062	256	505
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	15,476	13,007	2,343	36	91	14,056	1,421	11,902	1,105	2,088	255	507
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	15,484	12,999	2,359	38	89	14,054	1,430	11,886	1,113	2,103	256	485
Jan-Mar 2001	15,508	13,011	2,362	37	98	14,071	1,437	11,893	1,117	2,110	252	479
Feb-Apr	15,518	13,023	2,360	37	98	14,097	1,421	11,924	1,099	2,105	255	475
Mar-May (Spr)	15,530	13,045	2,349	36	100	14,121	1,410	11,950	1,095	2,100	249	488
Apr-Jun	15,504	13,036	2,335	34	98	14,108	1,396	11,946	1,090	2,092	243	491
May-Jul	15,503	13,039	2,332	32	100	14,098	1,405	11,947	1,092	2,080	252	493
Jun-Aug (Sum)	15,526	13,049	2,355	32	90	14,120	1,406	11,955	1,094	2,100	256	468
Jul-Sep	15,533	13,044	2,375	31	83	14,122	1,411	11,941	1,104	2,120	256	462
Aug-Oct	15,531	13,054	2,375	30	73	14,115	1,417	11,942	1,111	2,117	258	460
Sep-Nov (Aut)	15,554	13,076	2,368	33	77	14,118	1,436	11,957	1,119	2,102	266	456
Changes Over last 3 months	28	27	13	1	-13	-1	29	3	24	2	10	-12
Per cent	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.8	-14.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.1	4.1	-2.6
Over last 12 months	128	86	52	-2	-8	94	34	53	33	40	11	-42
Per cent	0.8	0.7	2.2	-6.7	-9.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	3.0	2.0	4.5	-8.3
Female Spring quarters (Mar-May)	MGSA	MGRP	MGRS	MGRV	MGRY	YCBG	YCBJ	YCBM	YCBP	YCBS	YCBV	YCBY
1993	11,483	10,456	797	107	123	6,414	5,069	5,924	4,532	418	379	571
1994	11,556	10,527	817	96	116	6,402	5,154	5,911	4,616	421	396	638
1995	11,649	10,642	810	96	101	6,498	5,151	6,012	4,630	413	397	748
1996	11,850	10,845	828	84	93	6,539	5,311	6,047	4,798	417	411	745
1997	12,060	11,032	864	80	84	6,679	5,381	6,191	4,841	427	437	700
1998	12,180	11,155	871	72	62	6,736	5,424	6,264	4,891	423	448	663
1999	12,350	11,404	828	64	54	6,881	5,469	6,447	4,957	395	433	737
2000	12,504	11,526	850	71	58	6,955	5,549	6,485	5,041	427	423	684
2001	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	410	694
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	12,548	11,595	836	70	48	6,935	5,613	6,486	5,109	415	421	685
Oct-Dec	12,551	11,608	825	67	51	6,954	5,597	6,506	5,102	412	413	692
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	12,598	11,660	824	65	49	6,984	5,615	6,541	5,120	407	417	693
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	12,604	11,675	820	60	48	6,997	5,607	6,561	5,113	403	417	685
Jan-Mar 2001	12,593	11,659	819	62	53	6,994	5,599	6,561	5,099	401	418	673
Feb-Apr	12,624	11,699	813	59	52	7,030	5,594	6,595	5,104	402	412	689
Mar-May (Spr)	12,650	11,715	823	60	53	7,040	5,610	6,595	5,120	413	410	694
Apr-Jun	12,671	11,737	825	61	48	7,050	5,622	6,599	5,138	420	406	698
May-Jul	12,652	11,717	825	63	47	7,050	5,601	6,600	5,117	419	406	697
Jun-Aug (Sum)	12,635	11,702	825	64	45	7,083	5,552	6,628	5,073	423	402	677
Jul-Sep	12,619	11,688	826	64	42	7,069	5,550	6,617	5,071	421	405	680
Aug-Oct	12,648	11,725	818	63	42	7,092	5,556	6,648	5,076	412	406	665
Sep-Nov (Aut)	12,673	11,745	815	68	45	7,107	5,566	6,666	5,079	408	406	670
Changes Over last 3 months	37	43	-10	5	-1	24	14	38	6	-14	4	-8
Per cent	0.3	0.4	-1.2	7.7	-2.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	-3.4	1.1	-1.1
Over last 12 months	124	151	-21	-1	-4	172	-47	181	-30	-7	-15	-15
Per cent	1.0	1.3	-2.6	-1.7	-7.4	2.5	-0.8	2.8	-0.6	-1.7	-3.5	-2.2

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3+4+5; 1=6+7; 2=8+9; 3=10+11; 13=15+17+18+19; 20=21+23+24+25; 20=9+11; 14=

B.3 EMPLOYMENT

All in employment by occupation

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All in employment ^a	Managers and senior officials ¹	Professional occupations ²	Associate professional and technical ³	Administrative and secretarial ⁴	Skilled trades ⁵	Personal services ⁶	Sales and customer services ⁷	Process plant and machine operatives ⁸	Elementary occupations ⁹
All										
Spring 2001	28,066	3,834	3,337	3,718	3,748	3,348	2,020	2,188	2,400	3,412
Summer 2001	28,289	3,914	3,228	3,835	3,784	3,393	1,997	2,172	2,408	3,509
Autumn 2001	28,288	3,976	3,258	3,868	3,724	3,396	2,000	2,186	2,412	3,419
Male										
Spring 2001	15,459	2,662	2,012	2,012	789	3,071	311	693	1,984	1,851
Summer 2001	15,613	2,705	1,933	2,117	811	3,119	316	670	2,001	1,910
Autumn 2001	15,585	2,759	1,942	2,113	779	3,117	308	677	2,014	1,850
Female										
Spring 2001	12,607	1,142	1,324	1,706	2,960	277	1,709	1,495	416	1,561
Summer 2001	12,676	1,210	1,296	1,718	2,973	273	1,681	1,502	407	1,599
Autumn 2001	12,703	1,218	1,317	1,756	2,945	280	1,692	1,509	398	1,568

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a Includes people who did not state their occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000). Estimates prior to Spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

EMPLOYMENT B.11

Workforce jobs^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	Employee jobs				Self-employment jobs (with or without employees) ^c	HM Forces ^d	Government-supported trainees ^e	Workforce jobs ^f	
	Male		Female						All
	All	Part-time ^b	All	Part-time ^b					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Not seasonally adjusted	BCAE		BCAF		BCAD	BCAG	BCAH	DY CZ	DYDA
1998 Mar	12,415	1,555	12,134	5,516	24,549	3,562	211	153	28,474
Jun	12,505	1,546	12,175	5,437	24,680	3,487	210	121	28,498
Sep	12,654	1,522	12,251	5,407	24,905	3,504	209	132	28,749
Dec	12,652	1,607	12,323	5,868	24,975	3,484	210	127	28,796
1999 Mar	12,633	1,628	12,267	5,860	24,900	3,467	209	124	28,700
Jun	12,719	1,664	12,378	5,888	25,097	3,513	208	123	28,941
Sep	12,877	1,698	12,506	5,943	25,383	3,432	208	131	29,153
Dec	12,919	1,680	12,598	6,008	25,517	3,424	208	129	29,278
2000 Mar	12,789	1,684	12,494	5,965	25,284	3,412	208	123	29,026
Jun	12,953	1,726	12,523	5,929	25,476	3,423	207	114	29,219
Sep	13,016	1,758	12,603	5,920	25,618	3,397	205	123	29,343
Dec	13,134	1,778	12,674	6,016	25,809	3,392	206	121	29,528
2001 Mar	13,006	1,730	12,562	5,946	25,568	3,392	206	114	29,279
Jun	13,072	1,757	12,624	5,969	25,696	3,426	204	110	29,437
Sep	13,081	1,768	12,686	6,018	25,767	3,403	203	96	29,469
UNITED KINGDOM									
Seasonally adjusted	BCHI		BCHJ		BCAJ	DY ZN	LOJX	LOJU	DYDC
1998 Mar	12,489	1,573	12,214	5,540	24,703	3,563	210	151	28,626
Jun	12,529	1,549	12,192	5,464	24,722	3,499	210	133	28,563
Sep	12,610	1,529	12,238	5,435	24,848	3,481	210	129	28,667
Dec	12,591	1,580	12,242	5,792	24,833	3,492	210	121	28,656
1999 Mar R	12,710	1,647	12,336	5,874	25,046	3,464	208	123	28,841
Jun R	12,735	1,669	12,395	5,919	25,130	3,487	209	130	28,956
Sep R	12,843	1,703	12,489	5,967	25,332	3,436	209	129	29,106
Dec R	12,855	1,653	12,529	5,942	25,385	3,438	208	124	29,155
2000 Mar R	12,863	1,702	12,559	5,976	25,422	3,409	207	122	29,161
Jun R	12,970	1,732	12,540	5,960	25,510	3,397	207	119	29,233
Sep R	12,984	1,761	12,584	5,943	25,568	3,403	206	122	29,300
Dec R	13,071	1,753	12,610	5,953	25,681	3,405	206	117	29,408
2001 Mar R	13,080	1,748	12,627	5,956	25,706	3,392	205	114	29,417
Jun R	13,089	1,762	12,641	5,999	25,729	3,413	204	114	29,461
Sep R	13,050	1,768	12,666	6,038	25,716	3,399	204	96	29,416
GREAT BRITAIN									
Not seasonally adjusted	DYCA		DYCB		DYCM	DYCT	DYCU	DYDE	DYDF
1998 Mar	12,112	1,505	11,828	5,370	23,939	3,471	211	137	27,758
Jun	12,202	1,496	11,867	5,290	24,068	3,399	210	107	27,784
Sep	12,347	1,472	11,942	5,261	24,289	3,416	209	117	28,031
Dec	12,342	1,555	12,009	5,718	24,351	3,397	210	112	28,070
1999 Mar	12,325	1,577	11,954	5,711	24,279	3,379	209	111	27,978
Jun	12,408	1,613	12,065	5,738	24,473	3,427	208	111	28,220
Sep	12,563	1,646	12,189	5,792	24,753	3,346	208	119	28,425
Dec	12,602	1,626	12,275	5,852	24,877	3,338	208	116	28,540
2000 Mar	12,474	1,632	12,174	5,812	24,648	3,326	208	111	28,293
Jun	12,637	1,673	12,201	5,775	24,838	3,330	207	103	28,477
Sep	12,697	1,705	12,282	5,767	24,979	3,304	205	111	28,599
Dec	12,814	1,722	12,347	5,858	25,161	3,299	206	107	28,773
2001 Mar	12,688	1,675	12,236	5,798	24,923	3,298	206	101	28,529
Jun	12,753	1,702	12,299	5,811	25,052	3,332	204	99	28,687
Sep	12,763	1,713	12,360	5,861	25,123	3,309	203	82	28,717
GREAT BRITAIN									
Seasonally adjusted	DYCF		DYCG		DYCN	DYZO	LOJW	LOJT	DYDH
1998 Mar	12,185	1,524	11,907	5,394	24,092	3,472	210	134	27,908
Jun	12,225	1,499	11,883	5,317	24,108	3,411	210	118	27,847
Sep	12,304	1,479	11,927	5,290	24,231	3,393	210	114	27,948
Dec	12,284	1,528	11,931	5,642	24,214	3,404	210	106	27,935
1999 Mar R	12,401	1,596	12,023	5,725	24,424	3,377	208	110	28,119
Jun R	12,424	1,617	12,081	5,769	24,504	3,402	209	118	28,233
Sep R	12,529	1,652	12,171	5,817	24,701	3,351	209	117	28,377
Dec R	12,540	1,599	12,210	5,786	24,749	3,352	208	112	28,422
2000 Mar R	12,546	1,649	12,239	5,822	24,785	3,323	207	110	28,426
Jun R	12,653	1,678	12,217	5,805	24,871	3,304	207	108	28,490
Sep R	12,666	1,707	12,262	5,789	24,928	3,310	206	110	28,554
Dec R	12,752	1,697	12,285	5,795	25,037	3,312	206	103	28,658
2001 Mar R	12,760	1,693	12,300	5,798	25,061	3,299	205	101	28,666
Jun R	12,770	1,707	12,314	5,842	25,084	3,318	204	103	28,709
Sep R	12,732	1,713	12,339	5,882	25,071	3,305	204	82	28,662

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer helpline: 01633 812318

^a Workforce jobs are calculated by summing employee jobs, self-employment jobs from the Labour Force Survey, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
^b Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.
^c Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
^d HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
^e Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employee jobs series).
^f Employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM Forces and government-supported trainees.
^R Revised

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found on pS3. Workforce jobs figures have been benchmarked to reflect the results from the Annual Business Inquiry for December 2000 and revised results for 1999. Data have been revised from March 1999.

B.12 EMPLOYMENT Employee jobs by industry

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
									BCAD	BCAJ	YEJG	YEJL	YEJH	YEJF	LOJY	LOJZ
1989 Jun	23,990	23,990	4,904	4,914	5,327	5,371	6,583	6,623	
1990 Jun	24,265	24,265	4,779	4,794	5,182	5,227	6,452	6,496	
1991 Jun	23,576	23,576	4,360	4,372	4,737	4,778	5,908	5,949	
1992 Jun	23,213	23,196	4,140	4,146	4,480	4,512	5,514	5,573	
1993 Jun	22,879	22,854	3,960	3,960	4,259	4,278	5,221	5,243	
1994 Jun	22,971	22,934	3,977	3,975	4,242	4,257	5,204	5,221	
1995 Jun	23,317	23,277	4,076	4,121	4,331	4,331	5,250	5,266	
1996 Jun	23,601	23,598	4,117	4,121	4,349	4,354	5,270	5,282	
1997 Jun	24,156	24,195	4,175	4,185	4,406	4,416	5,382	5,406	
1998 Jun	24,680	24,721	4,196	4,204	4,416	4,424	5,514	5,531	
1999 Jun R	25,097	25,130	4,063	4,068	4,267	4,272	5,378	5,389	
1999 Sep	25,383	25,332	4,051	4,038	4,250	4,236	5,402	5,378	
Oct			4,038	4,029	4,236	4,226			
Nov			4,036	4,022	4,232	4,218			
Dec	25,517	25,385	4,035	4,025	4,228	4,218	5,380	5,363	
2000 Jan			4,003	4,009	4,192	4,200			
Feb			3,997	4,005	4,186	4,195	5,320	5,342	
Mar	25,284	25,422	3,983	3,992	4,172	4,181			
Apr			3,968	3,982	4,155	4,168			
May			3,960	3,975	4,146	4,160	5,317	5,325	
Jun	25,476	25,510	3,961	3,965	4,145	4,150			
Jul			3,958	3,954	4,141	4,137			
Aug			3,954	3,946	4,137	4,128	5,281	5,261	
Sep	25,618	25,568	3,936	3,927	4,117	4,107			
Oct			3,932	3,925	4,111	4,104			
Nov			3,926	3,913	4,105	4,091	5,243	5,230	
Dec	25,909	25,681	3,904	3,896	4,081	4,074			
2001 Jan			3,890	3,896	4,067	4,075			
Feb			3,880	3,887	4,058	4,065	5,211	5,231	
Mar	25,568	25,706	3,874	3,881	4,052	4,058			
Apr			3,865	3,876	4,043	4,055			
May			3,845	3,858	4,024	4,036	5,209	5,215	
June	25,696	25,729	3,834	3,837	4,012	4,016			
July			3,829	3,826	4,008	4,004			
Aug			3,816	3,808	3,995	3,986	5,212	5,194	
Sep	25,767	25,716	3,797	3,790	3,978	3,970			
Oct P			3,782	3,777	3,962	3,956			
Nov P			3,771	3,760	3,951	3,940			

UNITED KINGDOM

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service industries G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A, B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C, E 10-14, 40-41	Food products, beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing and recording media DE 21-22	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres DG 24	Other LOKE
	All employee jobs unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted								
	YEJI	YEID									YEJU	YEJL	LOKA	LOKB	LOKC	LOKD	LOKE
1989 Jun	17,087	17,043	324	457	532	570	95	472	318	
1990 Jun	17,496	17,440	318	433	525	525	98	473	306	
1991 Jun	17,359	17,298	309	408	527	448	86	463	277	
1992 Jun	17,421	17,312	311	366	500	430	85	454	270	
1993 Jun	17,328	17,283	327	319	486	423	91	445	257	
1994 Jun	17,466	17,413	300	281	475	414	92	459	246	
1995 Jun	17,793	17,738	273	255	474	398	83	466	234	
1996 Jun	18,051	18,031	285	233	468	390	85	466	232	
1997 Jun	18,480	18,472	317	231	494	383	87	466	231	
1998 Jun	18,844	18,872	318	220	506	369	86	474	228	
1999 Jun	19,401	19,429	313	204	502	324	84	469	249	
1999 Sep	19,657	19,650	304	198	499	315	83	469	246	
Oct			196	196	506	312	82	469	245	
Nov			195	195	507	309	82	469	244	
Dec	19,859	19,729	293	194	499	306	82	470	243	
2000 Jan			191	191	502	304	83	468	242	
Feb			190	190	502	302	83	467	241	
Mar	19,658	19,764	315	189	501	297	83	467	241	
Apr			187	187	501	292	83	466	240	
May			185	185	500	288	82	466	239	
Jun	19,838	19,872	314	185	498	285	83	465	239	
Jul			183	183	500	282	83	463	239	
Aug			181	181	500	278	84	461	239	
Sep	20,024	20,013	294	180	493	274	83	461	239	
Oct			179	179	498	271	84	459	238	
Nov			179	179	497	269	83	458	238	
Dec	20,286	20,155	296	178	493	266	83	457	237	
2001 Jan			179	179	495	260	82	456	237	
Feb			178	178	494	260	82	455	237	
Mar	20,095	20,203	272	177	493	258	82	455	236	
Apr			178	178	494	257	81	455	236	
May			179	179	494	254	81	452	236	
Jun	20,208	20,244	271	179	492	252	80	451	235	
Jul			178	178	493	249	81	450	235	
Aug			178	178	492	246	80	448	235	
Sep	20,281	20,268	254	180	491	243	81	449	233	
Oct P			179	179	492	241	80	447	233	
Nov P			180	180	492	238	81	445	233	

a These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM Forces are excluded.
b Excludes private domestic service.
P Provisional
R Revised

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables B.13 and B.14.

EMPLOYMENT B.12 Employee jobs by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	LOKF	LOKG	LOKH	LOKI	LOKJ	LOKK	F 46	G 50-52	H 55
1989 Jun	236	892	482	575	498	244	1,252	3,953	1,363	
1990 Jun	230	878	481	544	489	245	1,269	4,027	1,430	
1991 Jun	203	785	451	483	435	215	1,171	3,957	1,400	
1992 Jun	197	741	416	442	404	208	1,060	3,946	1,384	
1993 Jun	201	698	376	421	355	208	965	3,922	1,344	
1994 Jun	211	708	373	436	349	213	964	4,014	1,350	
1995 Jun	234	709	386	473	372	227	935	4,065	1,418	
1996 Jun	240	720	391	497	366	225	928	4,109	1,478	
1997 Jun	251	721	391	508	390	242	990	4,248	1,505	
1998 Jun	253	700	390	518	408	243	1,107	4,314	1,577	
1999 Jun R	243	675	370	486	402	252	1,116	4,364	1,631	
1999 Sep	239	671	367	493	401	254	1,143	4,386	1,646	
Oct	239	671	365	495	401	243				
Nov	239	672	364	495	401	242				
Dec	239	672	363	494	400	258	1,144	4,403	1,650	
2000 Jan	239	671	362	494	399	244				
Feb	239	669	362	494	400	245				
Mar	237	669	361	492	400	243	1,162	4,378	1,660	
Apr	238	665	361	492	401	243				
May	239	663	361	492	400	245				
Jun	237	660	360	493	400	244	1,175	4,376	1,662	
Jul	237	656	360	493	398	244				
Aug	235	654	360	494	398	244				
Sep	234	650	359	493	396	244	1,154	4,396	1,649	
Oct	233	648	359	493	396	245				
Nov	233	645	358	492	396	243				
Dec	232	641	358	492	395	244	1,156	4,432	1,650	
2001 Jan	232	642	358	491	394	247				
Feb	231	639	358	489	393	247				
Mar	230	638	358	487	394	248	1,173	4,454	1,647	
Apr	230	639	357	486	392	249				
May	229	635	355	481	392	248				
Jun	229	632	353	477	389	248	1,198	4,459	1,656	
Jul	227	630	351	471	389	249				
Aug	227	628	349	464	389	249				
Sep	226	625	348	460	388	247	1,224	4,451	1,653	
Oct P	225	624	346	454	388	246				
Nov P	225	622	344	450	386	245				

UNITED KINGDOM

SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport and storage	Post and telecomm- unications	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer and other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other community, social and personal activities
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L 75	M 80	N 85	O - Q ^a 90-99
	LOKN	LOKO	LOKP	LOKQ	LOKR	LOKS	LOKT	LOKU	YEIC
1989 Jun	945	489	1,095	203	2,347	1,404	1,827	2,373	1,042
1990 Jun	978	488	1,104	211	2,481	1,445	1,848	2,393	1,035
1991 Jun	965	480	1,080	206	2,444	1,465	1,834	2,450	1,017
1992 Jun	954	471	1,045	227	2,433	1,469	1,816	2,520	1,048
1993 Jun	941	444	1,012	262	2,493	1,466	1,795	2,531	1,075
1994 Jun	934	446	1,019	276	2,495	1,448	1,817	2,546	1,069
1995 Jun	922	446	1,039	287	2,654	1,411	1,825	2,588	1,082
1996 Jun	907	461	1,015	280	2,800	1,417	1,854	2,591	1,116
1997 Jun	927	464</							

B.13 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs: industry: production industries: unadjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Section, sub-section	September 2000			September 2001			2001					Thousands
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct P		Nov P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2978.0	1138.9	4116.9	2906.6	1071.0	3977.5	4012.4	4008.1	3994.9	3977.5	3961.9	3,950.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.9	8.4	73.3	67.0	9.6	76.6	75.1	74.8	75.7	76.6	76.2	76.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.3	5.1	43.3	40.0	5.7	45.7	44.7	44.3	45.0	45.7	45.2	45.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	26.6	3.3	29.9	27.0	3.9	30.9	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	30.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2834.0	1102.1	3936.1	2766.4	1030.4	3796.8	3833.7	3829.4	3815.3	3796.8	3782.3	3770.7
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	311.8	187.0	498.8	316.1	179.1	495.1	488.6	493.7	496.5	495.1	496.9	498.9
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	DB	127.3	122.4	249.7	120.5	101.2	221.7	229.3	227.5	225.1	221.7	219.9	218.8
of textiles	17	82.9	63.1	146.0	77.8	55.6	133.4	138.2	136.5	134.8	133.4	133.0	132.4
of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	44.5	59.2	103.7	42.7	45.5	88.2	91.2	90.9	90.2	88.2	87.0	86.4
Manufacture of leather and leather products including footwear	DC	14.2	9.6	23.7	12.8	8.1	20.9	21.7	21.3	21.3	20.9	20.6	20.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	DD (20)	60.1	23.5	83.5	58.6	22.6	81.2	80.8	81.5	80.2	81.2	80.7	80.6
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing of pulp, paper and paper products	DE	285.3	175.7	461.0	281.9	167.2	449.1	450.6	451.4	448.9	449.1	447.6	445.4
	21	70.8	28.0	98.9	68.0	25.6	93.6	95.5	95.2	94.2	93.6	93.1	92.6
Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	22	214.4	147.7	362.1	214.0	141.6	355.5	355.1	356.2	354.7	355.5	354.5	352.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF (23)	22.7	6.3	28.9	25.1	5.9	31.0	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.0	30.7	30.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.7	75.5	239.2	161.0	72.7	233.7	235.5	236.1	235.6	233.7	233.7	230.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	183.5	50.9	234.4	176.0	49.6	225.6	227.1	226.9	226.9	225.6	225.5	225.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	113.2	25.6	138.8	109.8	26.3	136.1	136.1	135.9	136.1	136.1	134.8	134.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	423.1	90.1	513.1	406.0	84.5	490.5	497.5	496.5	494.2	490.5	489.0	487.1
	27	95.8	19.8	115.6	94.0	13.7	107.6	109.9	109.3	109.2	107.6	106.9	106.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	327.2	70.3	397.5	312.0	70.9	382.9	387.5	387.2	385.0	382.9	382.1	380.6
Manufacture of machinery and eqpt. n.e.c.	DK (29)	290.4	69.6	360.1	281.4	66.9	348.3	352.0	350.1	349.5	348.3	347.1	344.8
Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment	DL	345.4	146.7	492.1	326.9	131.3	458.2	477.4	471.6	463.4	458.2	452.2	448.5
of office machinery and computers	30	36.5	16.3	52.8	34.8	14.2	48.9	51.4	50.9	49.6	48.9	48.5	47.6
of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. of radio, television and communication eqpt.	31	124.0	51.7	175.7	117.1	45.8	162.9	167.8	165.7	163.5	162.9	160.1	158.5
of medical, precision and optical eqpt; watches	32	89.9	40.9	130.8	79.8	34.3	114.1	123.9	120.3	117.3	114.1	111.9	111.1
	33	95.0	37.7	132.8	95.2	37.0	132.2	134.3	134.7	133.0	132.2	131.7	131.3
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	343.4	52.6	396.1	339.9	47.9	387.9	388.4	387.9	387.8	387.9	388.0	386.8
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	191.7	31.2	222.8	185.9	27.6	213.6	213.9	213.5	213.0	213.6	214.2	213.9
of other transport equipment	35	151.8	21.5	173.2	154.0	20.3	174.3	174.5	174.3	174.8	174.3	173.8	172.9
Manufacturing n.e.c.	DN	150.0	66.7	216.7	150.4	67.1	217.5	217.1	217.8	218.4	217.5	215.4	215.3
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	79.1	28.4	107.5	73.1	31.0	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.9	104.1	103.4	103.5

P Provisional

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B.16 EMPLOYMENT

Employee jobs by region and industry^a

Thousands

Government Office Region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted					Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Male		Female		Total ^b	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992													
North East													
2000 Sep R	416	60	241	241	957	474	482	956	239	186	176	712	6
2000 Dec R	429	55	244	236	963	480	477	957	242	187	175	715	5
2001 Mar R	422	53	243	232	950	478	477	954	237	187	175	708	5
2001 Jun R	419	54	243	231	947	474	476	949	233	184	172	709	5
2001 Sep	417	54	243	231	945	469	474	943	227	183	171	712	5
North West													
2000 Sep R	1,254	175	741	665	2,836	1,426	1,406	2,832	648	512	501	2,167	21
2000 Dec R	1,258	180	718	680	2,837	1,431	1,389	2,820	642	508	499	2,176	18
2001 Mar R	1,243	178	717	664	2,803	1,429	1,387	2,816	637	501	492	2,149	17
2001 Jun R	1,248	178	723	666	2,815	1,429	1,393	2,822	634	495	486	2,162	19
2001 Sep	1,270	182	724	671	2,847	1,448	1,394	2,843	652	490	481	2,177	18
Yorkshire and the Humber													
2000 Sep R	902	132	495	536	2,065	1,034	1,028	2,062	499	402	388	1,542	23
2000 Dec R	907	138	494	541	2,081	1,041	1,032	2,073	495	396	383	1,566	20
2001 Mar R	901	131	496	535	2,063	1,034	1,037	2,071	496	393	379	1,548	19
2001 Jun R	898	134	495	542	2,069	1,033	1,038	2,072	495	389	375	1,555	20
2001 Sep	899	135	495	544	2,073	1,034	1,036	2,070	495	389	375	1,559	19
East Midlands													
2000 Sep R	781	104	424	417	1,726	885	839	1,724	482	403	387	1,215	29
2000 Dec R	773	120	409	431	1,734	889	838	1,727	479	399	383	1,229	26
2001 Mar R	761	118	409	432	1,720	882	844	1,726	473	392	376	1,223	24
2001 Jun R	763	120	416	435	1,734	884	853	1,737	476	388	371	1,233	25
2001 Sep	766	122	417	437	1,742	888	852	1,739	474	384	368	1,242	25
West Midlands													
2000 Sep R	1,037	140	576	526	2,279	1,179	1,099	2,277	610	520	502	1,644	35
2000 Dec R	1,056	138	566	528	2,288	1,185	1,085	2,270	605	514	495	1,661	22
2001 Mar R	1,042	139	564	530	2,274	1,185	1,089	2,284	600	511	492	1,654	20
2001 Jun R	1,033	145	563	534	2,274	1,181	1,103	2,284	590	505	486	1,662	22
2001 Sep	1,039	146	576	540	2,301	1,186	1,112	2,299	595	499	480	1,685	21
East													
2000 Sep R	985	156	540	516	2,197	1,134	1,058	2,192	460	352	335	1,693	43
2000 Dec R	989	153	539	550	2,231	1,136	1,083	2,219	458	352	334	1,735	38
2001 Mar R	982	147	536	542	2,207	1,138	1,082	2,220	461	351	333	1,711	35
2001 Jun R	989	151	541	542	2,223	1,143	1,082	2,225	463	350	331	1,722	38
2001 Sep	990	151	530	532	2,202	1,134	1,064	2,198	461	349	329	1,704	37
London													
2000 Sep R	1,791	301	1,240	699	4,031	2,091	1,935	4,026	435	300	289	3,593	4
2000 Dec R	1,856	292	1,259	667	4,073	2,133	1,916	4,049	426	297	287	3,642	5
2001 Mar R	1,852	287	1,249	659	4,047	2,147	1,916	4,063	426	296	286	3,617	4
2001 Jun R	1,870	286	1,256	651	4,064	2,162	1,913	4,075	426	294	283	3,624	5
2001 Sep	1,887	289	1,252	663	4,090	2,173	1,912	4,086	429	291	281	3,656	5
South East													
2000 Sep R	1,558	267	907	834	3,565	1,814	1,743	3,558	612	456	440	2,901	53
2000 Dec R	1,542	274	913	882	3,611	1,807	1,786	3,592	607	451	436	2,959	45
2001 Mar R	1,527	261	903	865	3,555	1,801	1,775	3,576	607	452	437	2,905	43
2001 Jun R	1,536	266	905	865	3,573	1,808	1,769	3,577	613	448	433	2,913	47
2001 Sep	1,543	267	888	832	3,529	1,799	1,723	3,523	618	446	431	2,865	45
South West													
2000 Sep R	854	152	478	529	2,013	1,000	1,002	2,002	407	321	306	1,568	37
2000 Dec R	847	159	474	534	2,014	1,011	1,005	2,016	404	317	302	1,577	33
2001 Mar R	843	156	476	527	2,002	1,007	1,014	2,021	398	316	302	1,573	31
2001 Jun R	855	162	482	540	2,039	1,009	1,021	2,029	401	312	298	1,605	33
2001 Sep	850	163	488	543	2,045	1,008	1,026	2,034	406	309	295	1,607	32
England													
2000 Sep R	9,589	1,487	5,660	4,964	21,700	11,050	10,611	21,661	4,399	3,458	3,327	17,061	241
2000 Dec R	9,663	1,509	5,629	5,050	21,852	11,120	10,624	21,744	4,362	3,424	3,297	17,279	212
2001 Mar R	9,604	1,469	5,595	4,986	21,654	11,132	10,634	21,767	4,343	3,406	3,279	17,113	199
2001 Jun R	9,640	1,496	5,628	5,006	21,771	11,153	10,649	21,802	4,349	3,422	3,243	17,208	213
2001 Sep	9,680	1,505	5,622	5,038	21,847	11,159	10,648	21,807	4,370	3,350	3,219	17,268	209
Wales													
2000 Sep R	441	78	268	290	1,076	517	552	1,069	262	209	201	797	17
2000 Dec R	466	72	268	275	1,081	535	540	1,075	266	209	201	799	15
2001 Mar R	462	71	265	272	1,070	537	542	1,079	262	206	198	794	14
2001 Jun R	465	70	266	270	1,071	535	539	1,074	261	205	197	795	15
2001 Sep	446	71	269	287	1,073	516	550	1,066	258	199	192	801	14
Scotland													
2000 Sep R	963	140	587	513	2,203	1,099	1,099	2,198	477	341	304	1,686	40
2000 Dec R	962	141	592	533	2,228	1,097	1,121	2,218	471	339	302	1,720	37
2001 Mar R	946	135	587	530	2,199	1,091	1,124	2,215	463	332	295	1,701	34
2001 Jun R	947	136	593	535	2,210	1,082	1,126	2,208	459	329	292	1,717	36
2001 Sep	924	137	607	536	2,203	1,057	1,141	2,198	445	324	286	1,723	35
Great Britain													
2000 Sep R	10,993	1,705	6,515	5,767	24,979	12,666	12,262	24,928	5,138	4,008	3,832	19,544	298
2000 Dec R	11,091	1,722	6,489	5,858	25,161	12,752	12,285	25,037	5,099	3,972	3,800	19,798	264
2001 Mar R	11,012	1,675	6,447	5,788	24,923	12,760	12,300	25,061	5,068	3,944	3,772	19,608	247
2001 Jun R	11,052	1,702	6,487	5,811	25,052	12,770	12,314	25,084	5,068	3,906	3,732	19,720	264
2001 Sep	11,050	1,713	6,498	5,861	25,123	12,732	12,339	25,071	5,073	3,873	3,697	19,792	258
Northern Ireland													
2000 Sep	254	54	168	153	639	318	322	641	144	109	104	480	16
2000 Dec	255	56	169	158	648	319	324	643	144	109	104	488	16
2001 Mar	254	55	168	157	644	320	326	646	143	108	103	486	16
2001 Jun R	263	55	168	157	644	319	327	646	141	107	102	488	15
2001 Sep	263	54	169	157	644	318	328	645	139	105	100	490	15
United Kingdom													
2000 Sep R	11,257	1,758	6,683	5,920	25,618	12,984	12,584	25,568	5,281	4,117	3,936	20,024	313
2000 Dec R	11,356	1,778	6,658	6,016	25,809	13,071	12,610	25,681	5,243	4,081	3,904	20,286	280
2001 Mar R	11,276	1,730	6,616	5,946	25,568	13,080	12,627	25,706					

B.17 EMPLOYMENT

Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/tour operators	Libraries/museums and other cultural activities	Sport and other recreation activities	All tourism-related industries			
							All		self-employment jobs	
							employee jobs			
SIC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927				
Employee jobs and self-employment jobs ^{a,b}										
1996	Mar	366.0	433.0	486.1	87.9	77.2	360.7	1,810.9	1,595.8	215.1
	Jun	428.3	456.6	510.6	97.0	80.5	364.2	1,937.1	1,720.1	217.0
	Sep	421.7	462.9	515.8	93.8	80.4	379.3	1,953.9	1,722.1	231.8
	Dec	382.6	451.1	540.0	99.2	79.4	373.5	1,925.8	1,709.5	216.3
1997	Mar	380.5	448.4	535.1	101.1	76.3	358.6	1,900.0	1,685.4	214.6
	Jun	399.2	473.2	558.5	108.2	82.1	371.7	1,992.8	1,774.6	218.2
	Sep	400.6	479.2	577.2	105.1	83.6	377.1	2,022.7	1,794.6	228.1
	Dec	379.1	482.7	580.6	98.9	78.5	374.4	1,994.3	1,782.1	212.1
1998	Mar	387.8	485.9	554.4	96.9	73.8	366.6	1,965.6	1,772.2	193.3
	Jun	414.7	486.9	560.0	103.3	81.3	359.3	2,005.5	1,820.5	185.0
	Sep	427.3	489.2	563.0	107.5	80.6	365.9	2,033.5	1,854.8	178.6
	Dec	371.7	516.5	548.5	116.2	72.9	345.2	1,970.9	1,818.3	152.6
1999	Mar	372.8	521.7	543.6	123.0	73.4	351.3	1,985.7	1,835.7	150.1
	Jun	409.3	534.7	556.4	129.6	80.1	368.9	2,078.9	1,918.9	160.0
	Sep	403.5	536.6	559.0	136.9	81.7	377.2	2,094.9	1,946.0	148.9
	Dec	379.2	536.9	573.3	135.7	81.6	379.3	2,086.0	1,922.5	163.5
2000	Mar	379.1	540.1	552.7	132.3	81.6	383.5	2,069.1	1,905.1	164.1
	Jun	410.9	554.7	558.9	137.2	83.9	397.5	2,143.2	1,972.8	170.4
	Sep	413.6	547.9	541.8	137.8	80.3	407.4	2,128.8	1,961.8	167.0
	Dec	383.7	553.1	538.7	136.9	78.0	408.9	2,099.3	1,927.7	171.6
2001	Mar	383.4	538.8	520.2	137.0	78.4	408.8	2,066.6	1,900.9	165.7
	Jun	410.0	550.2	532.9	141.3	79.9	406.6	2,121.0	1,962.5	158.5
	Sep	410.9	556.2	528.0	140.9	81.8	414.6	2,132.4	1,955.8	176.6
Changes:										
Sep 2000-2001		-2.7	8.3	-13.8	3.1	1.4	7.2	3.5	-6.0	9.5
Percent		-0.7	1.5	-2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.2	-0.3	5.7

Source: Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Enquiries: 020 72 12189

a The figures above are calculated by summing employee jobs and self-employment jobs (including self-employed as second job).
b Estimates of self-employment jobs are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. Employee jobs data have been revised due to the introduction of the Annual Business Inquiry. Revised estimates for tourism-related industries are not available prior to 1996.

EMPLOYMENT B.18

Workforce jobs^a by industry: seasonally adjusted

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM	All jobs	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communications	Finance and business services	Public admin education and health	Other services	Total services		
												All	
												employee jobs	self-employment jobs
SIC 92 sections	A-Q	A,B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q		
All jobs	DYDC	LOLI	LOLL	LOLO	LOLR	LOLU	LOLX	LOMA	LOMD	LOMG	LOMJ		
1985	27,371	561	249	4,400	1,792	6,261	1,577	4,652	6,405	1,475	20,370		
	27,501	565	253	4,470	1,766	6,275	1,569	4,702	6,424	1,478	20,447		
1986	27,461	558	243	4,464	1,764	6,247	1,556	4,675	6,454	1,501	20,432		
	27,638	563	242	4,439	1,782	6,331	1,574	4,714	6,464	1,529	20,611		
	27,734	563	242	4,461	1,752	6,346	1,592	4,708	6,500	1,571	20,716		
	27,803	578	237	4,465	1,737	6,366	1,606	4,761	6,476	1,576	20,785		
1987	27,940	552	241	4,465	1,759	6,436	1,634	4,874	6,415	1,565	20,924		
	28,194	579	242	4,495	1,756	6,501	1,632	4,963	6,434	1,592	21,123		
	28,210	581	233	4,475	1,774	6,546	1,609	4,991	6,408	1,592	21,147		
	28,382	580	234	4,494	1,821	6,586	1,600	5,040	6,400	1,626	21,253		
1988	28,626	572	232	4,537	1,829	6,628	1,621	5,119	6,444	1,644	21,455		
	28,563	563	229	4,525	1,812	6,611	1,626	5,137	6,443	1,616	21,433		
	28,667	545	228	4,508	1,798	6,678	1,641	5,165	6,474	1,630	21,589		
	28,656	529	222	4,449	1,828	6,649	1,674	5,207	6,490	1,609	21,628		
1989	28,841	525	215	4,405	1,827	6,664	1,683	5,291	6,572	1,660	21,869		
	28,956	517	211	4,364	1,822	6,677	1,699	5,339	6,600	1,728	22,042		
	29,106	507	208	4,332	1,833	6,675	1,727	5,408	6,681	1,736	22,227		
	29,155	498	205	4,319	1,810	6,705	1,752	5,417	6,688	1,760	22,323		
2000	29,161	519	199	4,280	1,817	6,695	1,741	5,452	6,704	1,754	22,346		
	29,233	513	194	4,237	1,866	6,677	1,744	5,503	6,763	1,736	22,423		
	29,300	495	190	4,197	1,845	6,700	1,758	5,569	6,831	1,714	22,572		
	29,408	494	186	4,151	1,855	6,724	1,777	5,640	6,831	1,749	22,722		
2001	29,417	477	187	4,134	1,888	6,732	1,788	5,656	6,823	1,733	22,733		
	29,461	468	188	4,091	1,912	6,741	1,798	5,681	6,865	1,716	22,801		
	29,416	448	189	4,046	1,931	6,733	1,785	5,669	6,885	1,730	22,802		
Change on quarter	-45	-20	1	-44	18	-8	-13	-13	20	13	1		
Percent	-0.2	-4.3	0.5	-1.1	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0		
Change on year	116	-47	-1	-151	86	33	28	100	54	15	229		
Percent	0.4	-9.5	-0.6	-3.6	4.7	0.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0		
Male jobs	LOLA	LOLJ	LOLM	LOLP	LOLS	LOLV	LOLT	LOMB	LOME	LOMH	LOMK		
1985	14,730	447	200	3,111	1,595	2,967	1,211	2,369	2,117	713	9,377		
	14,772	451	203	3,173	1,567	2,941	1,203	2,401	2,126	708	9,378		
1986	14,680	442	196	3,170	1,557	2,935	1,191	2,361	2,121	706	9,315		
	14,755	450	196	3,158	1,573	2,956	1,203	2,377	2,130	712	9,378		
	14,801	445	195	3,177	1,571	2,968	1,216	2,350	2,149	731	9,414		
	14,871	461	191	3,178	1,552	3,033	1,228	2,356	2,142	731	9,490		
1987	15,012	433	192	3,176	1,573	3,088	1,239	2,454	2,122	735	9,637		
	15,170	463	192	3,198	1,577	3,128	1,229	2,509	2,124	750	9,740		
	15,142	443	185	3,177	1,574	3,168	1,208	2,532	2,096	759	9,763		
	15,228	434	185	3,194	1,605	3,180	1,198	2,569	2,085	778	9,810		
1988	15,344	432	182	3,224	1,617	3,193	1,212	2,620	2,075	789	9,889		
	15,335	428	178	3,219	1,604	3,200	1,207	2,654	2,059	785	9,906		
	15,387	411	176	3,215	1,587	3,243	1,213	2,689	2,065	787	9,997		
	15,386	402	173	3,206	1,623	3,181	1,240	2,792	2,071	796	9,981		
1989	15,504	400	168	3,185	1,626	3,206	1,242	2,828	2,012	836	10,125		
	15,532	391	165	3,160	1,611	3,219	1,251	2,850	2,020	865	10,205		
	15,612	387	162	3,141	1,630	3,214	1,266	2,907	2,035	869	10,291		
	15,592	379	163	3,102	1,621	3,197	1,277	2,930	2,071	854	10,329		
2000	15,576	384	159	3,075	1,621	3,195	1,284	2,936	2,086	838	10,339		
	15,685	386	155	3,047	1,663	3,177	1,302	2,966	2,159	830	10,434		
	15,707	371	153	3,024	1,649	3,188	1,316	3,002	2,186	818	10,511		
	15,809	376	145	3,004	1,651	3,241	1,334	3,016	2,169	873	10,633		
2001	15,818	360	146	3,001	1,674	3,240	1,342	3,029	2,158	868	10,637		
	15,828	347	147	2,990	1,699	3,247	1,347	3,064	2,142	853	10,654		
	15,787	340	147	2,959	1,697	3,239	1,359	3,048	2,146	852	10,644		
Change on quarter	-40	-6	0	-21	-2	-7	12	-17	4	-2	-10		
Percent	-0.3	-1.9	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	1	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.1		
Change on year	80	-30	-6	-64	48	51	44	45	-40	33	133		
Percent	0.5	-8.2	-3.7	-2.1	2.9	1.6	3	1.5	-1.8	4.1	1.3		
Female jobs	LOLB	LOLK	LOLN	LOLQ	LOLT	LOLW	LOLZ	LOMC	LOMF	LOMI	LOML		
1985	12,641	115	48	1,288	197	3,294	366	2,283	4,288	762	10,993		
	12,729	115	49	1,297	199	3,334	366	2,300	4,298	770	11,069		
1986	12,781	116	47	1,294	207	3,312	365	2,313	4,332	795	11,117		
	12,883	114	46	1,281	209	3,375	370	2,336	4,335	817	11,233		
	12,933	119	47	1,2									

B.21 EMPLOYMENT

Actual weekly hours of work

Hours, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Average actual weekly hours of work				
	Total weekly hours (millions) ^a	All workers ^a	Full-time workers ^b	Part-time workers ^b	Second jobs
		YBUS	YBUV	YBUY	YBVB	YBVE
All					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	838.8	33.0	38.1	14.7	9.9
1994	853.4	33.3	38.5	15.0	9.2
1995	871.5	33.5	38.7	15.1	9.2
1996	878.8	33.4	38.7	15.1	8.9
1997	892.0	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.4
1998	901.6	33.2	38.6	15.1	9.1
1999	915.5	33.3	38.6	15.4	9.1
2000	912.6	32.8	38.0	15.4	9.0
2001	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
3-month averages					
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	914.3	32.7	37.9	15.6	9.1
Oct-Dec	918.6	32.9	38.1	15.8	9.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	923.8	33.0	38.2	15.7	9.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	923.6	32.9	38.2	15.6	9.2
Jan-Mar 2001	921.9	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.3
Feb-Apr	920.6	32.8	38.0	15.7	9.2
Mar-May (Spr)	925.0	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.4
Apr-Jun	924.6	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.3
May-Jul	924.7	32.9	38.1	15.7	9.5
Jun-Aug (Sum)	926.0	32.9	38.0	15.7	9.5
Jul-Sep	923.0	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.6
Aug-Oct	922.0	32.8	37.9	15.6	9.5
Sep-Nov (Aut)	920.9	32.7	37.8	15.5	9.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-5.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Percent	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-1.3	-1.2
Over last 12 months	6.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
Percent	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	3.4
Male					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	540.4	38.6	40.0	14.3	10.8
1994	550.6	38.9	40.4	14.8	9.8
1995	564.0	39.2	40.9	14.6	9.9
1996	566.7	39.1	40.8	14.8	9.6
1997	574.4	38.8	40.6	14.8	10.7
1998	581.9	38.7	40.6	15.0	9.8
1999	585.6	38.6	40.5	15.1	9.8
2000	583.5	37.9	39.9	15.1	9.4
2001	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
3-month averages					
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	583.8	37.9	39.8	15.7	10.0
Oct-Dec	586.8	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.2
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	590.1	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.3
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	589.8	38.2	40.1	15.8	10.1
Jan-Mar 2001	588.5	38.0	39.9	15.8	10.1
Feb-Apr	587.0	37.9	39.7	15.8	10.0
Mar-May (Spr)	589.5	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
Apr-Jun	588.8	38.0	39.9	15.7	10.2
May-Jul	589.2	38.1	40.0	15.6	10.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	590.8	38.1	39.9	15.4	10.4
Jul-Sep	587.9	37.9	39.8	15.2	10.4
Aug-Oct	586.6	37.8	39.7	15.1	10.3
Sep-Nov (Aut)	585.0	37.7	39.6	15.0	10.4
Changes					
Over last 3 months	-5.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Percent	-1.0	-1.2	-0.8	-2.4	-0.2
Over last 12 months	1.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.4
Percent	0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-4.4	3.6
Female					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)					
1993	298.4	26.1	34.2	14.8	9.0
1994	302.9	26.3	34.5	15.1	8.6
1995	307.6	26.5	34.5	15.2	8.6
1996	312.1	26.4	34.7	15.1	8.3
1997	317.7	26.4	34.5	15.2	8.4
1998	319.7	26.3	34.4	15.1	8.5
1999	329.8	26.8	34.8	15.4	8.5
2000	329.1	26.4	34.3	15.5	8.7
2001	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
3-month averages					
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	330.6	26.4	34.3	15.6	8.5
Oct-Dec	331.8	26.5	34.4	15.8	8.7
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	333.7	26.5	34.4	15.6	8.6
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	333.8	26.5	34.5	15.6	8.6
Jan-Mar 2001	333.4	26.5	34.4	15.5	8.7
Feb-Apr	333.6	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Mar-May (Spr)	335.5	26.6	34.4	15.7	8.8
Apr-Jun	335.8	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.7
May-Jul	335.5	26.6	34.3	15.7	8.9
Jun-Aug (Sum)	335.3	26.6	34.2	15.8	9.0
Jul-Sep	335.0	26.6	34.3	15.7	9.1
Aug-Oct	335.4	26.5	34.3	15.7	8.9
Sep-Nov (Aut)	336.0	26.5	34.3	15.6	8.7
Changes					
Over last 3 months	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
Percent	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-1.1	-2.8
Over last 12 months	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Percent	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.3

a Main and second jobs.
b Main job only.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

EMPLOYMENT B.22

Usual weekly hours of work^a

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Usual weekly hours of work ^a									
	Less than 6 hours		6 up to 15 hours		16 up to 30 hours		31 up to 45 hours		Over 45 hours	
	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total	Thousands	% of total
All	YCDM	LUAA	YCDP	LWYX	YCD5	LWZA	YCDV	LWZD	YCDY	LWZG
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	525	2.1	2,039	8.0	3,553	13.9	13,157	51.5	6,294	24.6
1994	506	2.0	2,107	8.2	3,647	14.1	12,977	50.3	6,544	25.4
1995	531	2.0	2,088	8.0	3,677	14.1	13,031	49.9	6,772	25.9
1996	541	2.0	2,135	8.1	3,904	14.8	12,902	48.8	6,930	26.2
1997	502	1.9	2,173	8.1	4,056	15.1	13,110	48.7	7,075	26.3
1998	504	1.8	2,154	7.9	4,166	15.3	13,360	49.1	7,049	25.9
1999	494	1.8	2,145	7.8	4,297	15.6	13,871	50.3	6,754	24.5
2000	474	1.7	2,142	7.7	4,414	15.8	14,045	50.3	6,837	24.5
2001	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
3-month averages										
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	452	1.6	2,097	7.5	4,515	16.1	14,108	50.4	6,802	24.3
Oct-Dec	448	1.6	2,080	7.4	4,524	16.2	14,152	50.5	6,797	24.3
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	452	1.6	2,098	7.5	4,519	16.1	14,189	50.5	6,836	24.4
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	443	1.6	2,073	7.4	4,537	16.2	14,182	50.5	6,852	24.4
Jan-Mar 2001	436	1.6	2,078	7.4	4,540	16.2	14,168	50.4	6,879	24.5
Feb-Apr	437	1.6	2,046	7.3	4,539	16.1	14,265	50.7	6,855	24.4
Mar-May (Spr)	429	1.5	2,051	7.3	4,552	16.2	14,313	50.8	6,835	24.3
Apr-Jun	424	1.5	2,027	7.2	4,583	16.3	14,339	50.9	6,802	24.1
May-Jul	420	1.5	2,034	7.2	4,600	16.3	14,307	50.8	6,794	24.1
Jun-Aug (Sum)	408	1.4	2,009	7.1	4,604	16.3	14,314	50.8	6,828	24.2
Jul-Sep	412	1.5	2,000	7.1	4,613	16.4	14,330	50.9	6,797	24.1
Aug-Oct	413	1.5	2,024	7.2	4,614	16.4	14,347	50.9	6,781	24.1
Sep-Nov (Aut)	415	1.5	2,059	7.3	4,608	16.3	14,424	51.1	6,721	23.8
Changes										
Over last 3 months	7		50		4		110		-106	
Percent	1.8		2.5		0.1		0.8		-1.6	
Over last 12 months	-37		-38		93		316		-81	
Percent	-8.2		-1.8		2.1		2.2		-1.2	
Male	YCDN	LWYV	YCDQ	LWYY	YCDT	LWZB	YCDW	LWZE	YCDZ	LWZH
Spring quarters (Mar-May)										
1993	114	0.8	352	2.5	610	4.3	7,755	55.1	5,253	37.3
1994	120	0.8	384	2.7	645	4.5	7,658	53.8	5,417	38.1
1995	134	0.9	407	2.8	668	4.6	7,605	52.6	5,637	39.0
1996	131	0.9	426	2.9	738	5.1	7,538	51.8	5,729	39.3
1997	129	0.9	462	3.1	800	5.4	7,657	51.5	5,808	39.1
1998	117	0.8	466	3.1	818	5.4	7,864	52.2	5,802	38.5
1999	129	0.9	464	3.1	900	5.9	8,236	54.1	5,481	36.0
2000	117	0.8	490	3.2	888	5.8	8,320	54.0	5,595	36.3
2001	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
3-month averages										
Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	104	0.7	460	3.0	908	5.9	8,406	54.5	5,548	36.0
Oct-Dec	102	0.7	464	3.0	912	5.9	8,424	54.5	5,546	35.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	103	0.7	473	3.1	912	5.9	8,413	54.4	5,576	36.0
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	102	0.7	469	3.0	927	6.0	8,408	54.3	5,578	36.0
Jan-Mar 2001	98	0.6	474	3.1	930	6.0	8,402	54.2	5,604	36.1
Feb-Apr	97	0.6	459	3.0	925	6.0	8,455	54.5	5,582	36.0
Mar-May (Spr)	93	0.6	462	3.0	922	5.9	8,508	54.8	5,545	35.7
Apr-Jun	92	0.6	456	2.9	913	5.9	8,531	55.0	5,512	35.6
May-Jul	92	0.6	458	3.0	929	6.0	8,504	54.9	5,519	35.6
Jun-Aug (Sum)	87	0.6	466	3.0	942	6.1	8,503	54.8	5,528	35.6
Jul-Sep	89	0.6	475	3.1	946	6.1	8,506	54.8	5,517	35.5
Aug-Oct	94	0.6								

B.41 EMPLOYMENT Job-related training received by employees

Thousands

	All who received job-related training in the last four weeks		Age groups						
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a						
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
All									
Spring 1992	2,881	3,124	94	723	816	936	1,082	231	
Spring 1993	2,874	3,114	79	689	768	957	1,108	281	
Spring 1994	3,099	3,332	81	696	777	1,078	1,158	319	
Spring 1995	2,864	3,088	69	598	667	1,009	1,100	314	
Spring 1996	3,051	3,271	103	656	759	1,052	1,154	303	
Spring 1997	3,255	3,472	137	700	837	1,089	1,190	355	
Spring 1998	3,389	3,599	127	708	835	1,111	1,248	405	
Spring 1999	3,518	3,723	132	730	862	1,093	1,313	456	
Spring 2000	3,630	3,833	137	768	905	1,079	1,363	485	
Autumn 2000	3,759	3,895	145	705	849	1,135	1,396	515	
Winter 2000/2001	3,840	3,797	112	731	842	1,097	1,374	484	
Spring 2001	3,715	3,934	118	764	881	1,101	1,436	516	
Summer 2001	3,838	3,537	100	691	781	991	1,294	482	
Autumn 2001	3,859	3,998	162	751	914	1,093	1,446	545	
Male									
Spring 1992	1,510	1,636	51	380	431	514	536	155	
Spring 1993	1,480	1,601	40	369	410	511	530	150	
Spring 1994	1,568	1,682	37	344	381	561	560	160	
Spring 1995	1,452	1,557	32	307	340	538	523	157	
Spring 1996	1,542	1,643	57	343	400	567	530	147	
Spring 1997	1,611	1,709	67	354	421	560	547	161	
Spring 1998	1,714	1,806	64	373	438	582	596	193	
Spring 1999	1,744	1,830	68	380	447	566	604	214	
Spring 2000	1,788	1,872	70	390	461	555	634	231	
Autumn 2000	1,841	1,918	81	361	441	596	633	246	
Winter 2000/2001	1,894	1,855	57	367	424	564	630	227	
Spring 2001	1,800	1,855	56	386	441	554	628	231	
Summer 2001	1,902	1,747	55	360	415	496	594	243	
Autumn 2001	1,867	1,944	92	378	469	559	659	258	
Female									
Spring 1992	1,371	1,489	43	342	385	422	546	136	
Spring 1993	1,394	1,513	38	320	358	446	578	131	
Spring 1994	1,531	1,650	44	352	396	497	598	159	
Spring 1995	1,412	1,531	36	291	327	470	577	157	
Spring 1996	1,509	1,628	47	312	359	485	625	189	
Spring 1997	1,643	1,763	71	346	417	529	643	174	
Spring 1998	1,674	1,793	62	335	397	529	652	216	
Spring 1999	1,774	1,893	64	350	415	527	709	243	
Spring 2000	1,841	1,961	66	378	444	524	729	264	
Autumn 2000	1,918	1,977	64	344	408	539	762	267	
Winter 2000/2001	1,946	1,942	52	364	418	547	745	247	
Spring 2001	1,915	2,079	65	378	440	547	808	256	
Summer 2001	1,936	1,790	45	321	365	485	630	233	
Autumn 2001	1,992	2,054	71	374	444	534	787	289	

Percent of all employees
Seasonally adjusted Not seasonally adjusted

	Percent of all employees		Age groups ^b					
	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	All of working age ^a					
			16-17	18-24	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
All								
Spring 1992	13.4	14.6	19.1	20.7	20.5	16.0	14.0	7.9
Spring 1993	13.5	14.7	19.2	20.9	20.7	16.0	14.3	7.9
Spring 1994	14.5	15.6	19.1	22.1	21.8	17.6	14.8	8.3
Spring 1995	13.2	14.2	14.9	19.5	18.9	16.2	13.7	8.0
Spring 1996	13.8	14.8	19.0	21.6	21.2	16.6	14.1	7.5
Spring 1997	14.4	15.4	23.8	23.1	22.2	16.8	14.4	8.2
Spring 1998	14.7	15.6	21.4	23.4	23.1	17.1	14.7	9.2
Spring 1999	15.0	15.9	22.7	23.9	23.7	16.9	15.1	9.9
Spring 2000	15.2	16.1	23.3	24.6	24.4	16.8	15.3	10.2
Autumn 2000	15.7	16.2	23.5	22.1	22.3	17.9	15.4	10.6
Winter 2000/2001	15.9	15.8	19.5	23.4	22.8	17.4	15.1	10.0
Spring 2001	15.4	16.4	20.4	24.2	23.6	17.6	15.7	10.4
Summer 2001	15.8	14.6	16.7	20.3	19.8	16.0	14.0	9.7
Autumn 2001	15.9	16.5	25.5	23.0	23.4	17.8	15.7	10.9
Male								
Spring 1992	13.2	14.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	16.1	13.6	6.9
Spring 1993	13.1	14.3	21.6	22.0	21.9	15.7	13.4	7.0
Spring 1994	13.8	14.9	17.6	21.5	21.1	17.4	14.0	7.5
Spring 1995	12.6	13.6	14.7	19.5	18.9	15.9	12.7	7.2
Spring 1996	13.1	14.1	22.2	22.0	22.0	16.4	12.7	6.5
Spring 1997	13.4	14.3	24.5	22.3	22.5	15.8	12.9	7.7
Spring 1998	13.9	14.7	22.4	23.4	23.2	16.4	13.6	7.7
Spring 1999	13.9	14.7	24.2	23.7	23.8	16.1	13.5	8.2
Spring 2000	14.0	14.7	24.6	23.6	23.8	15.7	13.7	8.3
Autumn 2000	14.3	14.9	26.9	21.5	22.3	17.2	13.5	9.1
Winter 2000/2001	14.7	14.5	19.9	22.4	22.0	16.4	13.4	8.7
Spring 2001	13.9	14.4	20.0	23.3	22.8	16.1	13.3	8.4
Summer 2001	14.6	13.5	18.5	20.3	20.0	14.7	12.5	8.8
Autumn 2001	14.4	15.0	28.9	22.1	23.1	16.7	13.8	9.2
Female								
Spring 1992	13.7	14.9	17.0	19.7	19.4	15.9	14.5	8.5
Spring 1993	13.9	15.1	17.2	19.8	19.4	16.3	15.1	8.1
Spring 1994	15.1	16.4	20.4	22.7	22.5	17.8	15.5	9.5
Spring 1995	13.8	15.0	15.2	19.5	18.9	16.4	14.8	9.2
Spring 1996	14.5	15.6	17.2	21.0	20.4	16.8	15.5	9.2
Spring 1997	15.5	16.7	23.1	24.1	23.9	17.9	15.9	9.6
Spring 1998	15.6	16.7	20.5	23.4	22.9	17.9	15.9	11.2
Spring 1999	16.2	17.3	21.3	24.1	23.6	17.9	16.9	12.0
Spring 2000	16.6	17.8	22.1	25.7	25.1	18.1	17.0	12.5
Autumn 2000	17.2	17.7	20.3	22.7	22.3	18.7	17.5	12.6
Winter 2000/2001	17.3	17.3	17.3	24.4	23.2	18.6	17.0	11.5
Spring 2001	17.0	18.5	20.9	25.2	24.5	19.3	18.3	13.0
Summer 2001	17.1	15.9	14.8	20.4	19.5	17.6	15.7	11.0
Autumn 2001	17.6	18.2	22.1	24.0	23.7	19.2	17.7	13.1

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
b Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.

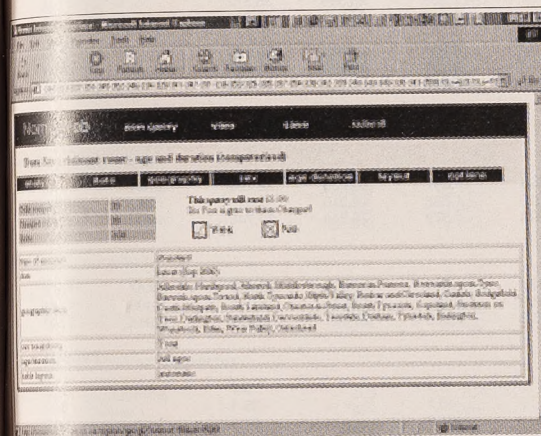
Note: Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

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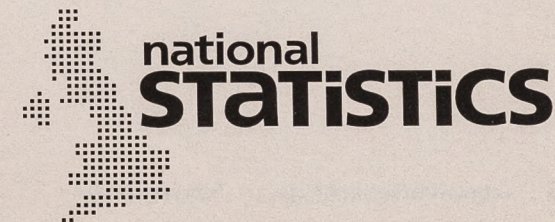


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B.51 EMPLOYMENT

Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		United Kingdom ^{a,b,c}	Australia ^{b,d}	Austria ^{b,d,e}	Belgium ^{c,e}	Canada ^{b,f}	Denmark	Finland ^b	France ^{b,d,e}	Germany ^b	Greece ^{f,g}	Ireland ^s
		R	R				R	R	R			
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
1998	Q3	29,176	9,353	3,879	..	15,457	..	2,502	..	39,551	..	1,689
	Q4	29,272	9,392	3,895	..	15,553	..	2,507	..	39,731	..	1,651
1999	Q1	29,352	9,402	3,917	..	15,617	..	2,537	..	39,769	..	1,650
	Q2	29,366	9,423	3,900	..	15,718	..	2,548	..	39,745	..	1,688
	Q3	29,434	9,477	3,912	..	15,762	..	2,550	..	39,870	..	1,770
	Q4	29,518	9,536	3,911	..	15,789	..	2,558	..	39,826	..	1,736
2000	Q1	29,535	9,599	3,920	..	15,899	..	2,570	..	39,717	..	1,732
	Q2	29,543	9,679	3,910	..	15,946	..	2,569	..	39,743	..	1,745
	Q3	29,579	9,744	3,914	..	16,027	..	2,589	..	39,741	..	1,816
	Q4	29,562	9,705	3,927	..	16,137	..	2,590	..	39,778	..	1,779
2001	Q1	29,598	9,770	3,906	..	16,188	..	2,593	..	39,704	..	1,776
	Q2	29,659	9,827	3,952	..	16,237	..	2,588	..	39,754	..	1,762
	Q3	29,663	9,867	..	..	16,242	..	2,591	..	39,784	..	1,866
Civilian employment												
1998	Q3	27,348	8,640	3,689	..	14,194	..	2,218	22,519	35,976	..	1,561
	Q4	27,464	8,658	3,703	..	14,299	..	2,235	22,606	36,226	..	1,545
1999	Q1	27,541	8,715	3,746	..	14,384	..	2,271	22,735	36,344	..	1,535
	Q2	27,592	8,751	3,715	..	14,482	..	2,286	22,844	36,177	..	1,591
	Q3	27,689	8,836	3,737	..	14,577	..	2,292	22,978	36,448	..	1,699
	Q4	27,790	8,905	3,730	..	14,689	..	2,300	23,139	36,467	..	1,647
2000	Q1	27,833	8,982	3,737	..	14,818	..	2,302	23,298	36,396	..	1,831
	Q2	27,926	9,051	3,734	..	14,881	..	2,319	23,445	36,529	..	1,871
	Q3	27,992	9,161	3,737	..	14,918	..	2,338	23,596	36,572	..	1,738
	Q4	28,001	9,083	3,755	..	15,028	..	2,346	23,747	36,665	..	1,710
2001	Q1	28,101	9,118	3,749	..	15,062	..	2,356	23,880	36,530	..	1,710
	Q2	28,175	9,152	3,767	..	15,101	..	2,357	23,925	36,602	..	1,717
	Q3	28,152	9,213	..	..	15,083	..	2,349	..	36,599	..	1,787
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
Male		16,406	5,424	2,219	2,395	8,649	1,494	1,341	14,033	22,223	2,651	1,416
Female		13,228	4,223	1,696	1,920	7,350	1,329	1,238	12,016	17,523	1,787	1,22
All		29,634	9,647	3,915	4,316	15,999	2,824	2,579	26,049	39,746	4,437	1,688
Civilian employment												
Male		15,530	5,070	2,110	2,176	8,049	1,433	1,219	12,890	20,489	2,457	1,400
Female		12,650	3,961	1,631	1,634	6,860	1,259	1,107	10,641	16,052	1,489	1,492
All		28,180	9,031	3,741	3,811	14,910	2,692	2,326	23,531	36,541	3,946	1,492
Civilian employment by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	2.2	6.0	5.6	..	4.5	..	8.1	..	3.1	..	11.5
	Industry	30.5	30.9	43.3	..	32.3	..	40.1	..	45.4	..	39.0
	Services	67.3	63.1	51.1	..	63.2	..	51.8	..	51.4	..	51.5
Female:	Agriculture	0.9	3.4	6.1	..	1.9	..	3.9	..	2.2	..	2.0
	Industry	10.0	10.5	14.0	..	11.4	..	13.9	..	18.0	..	15.6
	Services	89.1	86.1	79.8	..	86.8	..	82.2	..	79.8	..	82.4
All:	Agriculture	1.6	4.9	5.8	2.3	3.3	3.3	6.1	4.0	2.7	17.0	7.7
	Industry	21.0	22.0	30.5	25.1	22.6	26.4	27.6	24.4	33.4	22.5	23.8
	Services	77.4	73.1	63.6	72.6	74.1	69.9	66.3	71.6	63.9	60.5	68.5

- a The quarterly time series and annual sex breakdown of the civilian labour force and civilian employment are taken from the LFS and count all people living in private households. Civilian employment percentages by sector are calculated from workforce jobs data on the number of jobs, excluding HM Forces. Industry refers to production and construction industries. Government-supported trainees are allocated to the services sector. Annual civilian labour force and civilian employment refer to spring. Annual civilian employment by sector refers to June.
- b All persons aged 16 years and over in the United Kingdom and United States; 15 years and over in Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland; 15-74 years in Finland and the Netherlands; 16-64 years in Sweden; 16-74 years in Norway; 14 years and over in Spain; 14 years and over since 1992 and 15 years and over since 1998 in Portugal.
- c Annual figures for United Kingdom refer to 2001; Belgium to 1998; and Netherlands to 1999.
- d Quarterly figures for Australia relate to February, May, August and November; for Austria to March, June, September and December; for France to end-March, June, September and December; for Italy to January, April, July and October; for Portugal up to 1997 to February, May, August and November and from 1998 to calendar quarters.
- e Figures include apprentices in professional training in Belgium and France; permanent military personnel in Switzerland; certain categories of permanent military personnel in Sweden; foreign commuters working in Luxembourg; armed forces in Japan. Employment (and not labour force figures) include armed forces in Austria.
- f Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services in Canada; repair services are included in industry and excluded from services in Greece.
- g Annual figures for Greece refer to Q2; for Ireland to April.
- h Quarterly data for the US from 1997 Q1, and for Norway from 1999 Q2, are not comparable with data for previous periods.

R Revised

EMPLOYMENT B.51

Selected countries

		Thousands and per cent										
		Italy ^{b,d}	Japan ^{b,e}	Luxembourg ^f	Netherlands ^{b,c}	Norway ^{b,h}	Portugal ^{b,d}	Spain ^b	Sweden ^{b,e}	Switzerland ^{b,e}	United States ^{b,h}	
						R	R	R	R	R	R	
QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
1998	Q3	23,001	67,893	..	..	2,295	4,938	16,303	4275	3,979	137,809
	Q4	23,103	67,835	..	..	2,300	4,964	16,299	4274	3,976	138,419
1999	Q1	23,134	67,829	..	..	2,299	5,000	16,297	4290	3,978	138,871
	Q2	23,138	67,742	..	..	2,304	5,020	16,356	4309	3,983	139,132
	Q3	23,188	67,805	..	..	2,307	5,020	16,443	4306	3,987	139,514
	Q4	23,185	67,797	..	..	2,322	5,010	16,595	4327	4,001	140,003
2000	Q1	23,239	67,643	..	..	2,326	5,072	16,755	4342	4,005	140,737
	Q2	23,281	67,479	..	..	2,326	5,059	16,830	4365	4,004	140,815
	Q3	23,281	67,517	..	..	2,327	5,102	16,888	4340	4,022	140,706
	Q4	23,544	68,007	..	..	2,329	5,093	16,904	4395	4,048	141,208
2001	Q1	23,621	67,887	..	..	2,337	5,143	16,914	4419	4,072	141,858
	Q2	23,445	67,354	..	..	2,338	5,151	16,935	4414	4,072	141,461
	Q3	23,576	67,286	..	..	2,339	5,182	17,007	..	..	141,771
Civilian employment												
1998	Q3	20,253	65,003	..	..	2,222	4,703	13,264	3,994	3,846	131,585
	Q4	20,319	64,847	..	..	2,231	4,750	13,364	4,021	3,845	132,290
1999	Q1	20,411	64,685	..	..	2,233	4,757	13,556	4,046	3,848	132,923
	Q2	20,456	64,533	..	..	2,231	4,774	13,760	4,068	3,862	133,192
	Q3	20,514	64,598	..	..	2,229	4,805	13,888	4,070	3,871	133,627
	Q4	20,584	64,661	..	..	2,241	4,828	14,067	4,084	3,886	134,263
2000	Q1	20,637	64,400	..	..	2,240	4,841	14,266	4,108	3,892	135,036
	Q2	20,767	64,306	..	..	2,249	4,851	14,434	4,153	3,902	135,181
	Q3	20,931	64,360	..	..	2,249	4,892	14,556	4,157	3,921	135,049
	Q4	21,155	64,778	..	..	2,250	4,922	14,639	4,208	3,945	135,593
2001	Q1	21,292	64,676	..	..	2,256	4,920	14,670	4,236	3,965	135,865
	Q2	21,202	64,051	..	..	2,255	4,933	14,690	4,235	3,973	135,130
	Q3	21,312	63,839	..	..	2,252	4,969	14,817	..	3,986	134,984
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 2000 unless stated												
Thousands												
Civilian labour force												
Male		14,289	40,137	168.0	4,492	1,235	2,753	10,067	2,281	2,312	75,247	
Female		9,080	27,525	99.0	3,406	1,091	2,329	6,777	2,079	1,708	65,616	
All		23,369	67,663	266.2	7,898	2,327	5,081	16,844	4,360	4,020	140,863	
Civilian employment												
Male		13,110	38,173	165.0	4,369	1,190	2,665	9,087	2,166	2,264	72,293	
Female		7,764	26,292	97.0	3,253	1,056	2,212	5,387	1,990	1,651	62,915	
All		20,874	64,463	261.8	7,622	2,247	4,877	14,474	4,157	3,915	135,208	
Civilian employment by sector												
Per cent												
Male:	Agriculture	5.9	4.7	..	..	5.9	11.3	8.0	3.5	5.2	3.5
	Industry	39.2	38.0	..	..	33.0	45.2	40.6	36.7	35.8	32.2
	Services	55.0	57.3	..	..	60.9	43.4	51.4	59.7	58.8	64.2
Female:	Agriculture	4.5	5.5	..	..	2.3	14.2	4.9	1.1	3.6	1.4
	Industry	21.0	21.5	..	..	9.4	23.2	14.6	11.4	13.4	12.3
	Services	74.4	73.0	..	..	88.4	62.6	80.5	87.3	83.0	86.3
All:	Agriculture	5.4	5.0	2.1	3.1	4.1	12.6	6.8	2.4	4.5	2.6	
	Industry	32.4	31.2	25.2	21.4	21.9	35.3	30.9	24.6	26.4	22.9	
	Services	62.2	63.7	72.8	72.7	73.8	52.1	62.3	72.9	69.1	74.5	

Sources: ONS, OECD Labour Force Statistics 1980-2000 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.</

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged 16 and over							All aged 16-59/64							All over 24 months
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	
All	MGSC	MGSX	YBWF	YBWG	YBWH	YBWI	YBWL	YBSH	YBTI	YBWO	YBWR	YBWU	YBWX	YBXA	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	2,997	10.5	1,155	577	1,265	42.2	651	2,963	10.7	1,141	571	1,250	42.2	641	
1994	2,798	9.8	1,080	467	1,251	44.7	735	2,771	10.0	1,072	464	1,235	44.6	726	
1995	2,518	8.8	1,038	403	1,077	42.8	669	2,499	9.0	1,032	400	1,068	42.7	663	
1996	2,384	8.3	1,060	404	930	38.9	585	2,373	8.5	1,051	400	922	38.9	578	
1997	2,067	7.2	952	310	785	37.6	496	2,063	7.2	982	309	773	37.5	485	
1998	1,822	6.3	867	254	581	31.9	353	1,802	6.4	978	252	572	31.7	355	
1999	1,795	6.1	1,011	269	515	28.7	303	1,775	6.2	1,002	267	507	28.5	297	
2000	1,661	5.6	969	243	449	27.0	252	1,644	5.7	961	241	443	26.9	247	
2001	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	1,577	5.3	937	227	413	26.2	233	1,560	5.4	930	225	405	26.0	226	
Oct-Dec	1,561	5.3	925	230	407	26.0	227	1,543	5.4	916	228	399	25.9	226	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	1,543	5.2	913	228	402	26.0	222	1,525	5.3	905	226	395	25.9	218	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	1,535	5.2	909	225	400	26.1	224	1,517	5.3	901	222	393	25.9	216	
Jan-Mar 2001	1,497	5.1	898	217	393	26.2	222	1,479	5.1	880	212	386	26.1	219	
Feb-Apr	1,478	5.0	866	222	390	26.4	222	1,460	5.1	858	218	384	26.3	219	
Mar-May (Spr)	1,453	4.9	856	218	379	26.1	218	1,438	5.0	848	215	375	26.1	216	
Apr-Jun	1,484	5.0	883	219	382	25.7	214	1,470	5.1	876	216	378	25.7	212	
May-Jul	1,491	5.0	903	209	379	25.4	212	1,477	5.1	895	208	374	25.3	211	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	1,507	5.1	918	212	377	25.0	212	1,493	5.2	910	209	373	25.0	208	
Jul-Sep	1,511	5.1	920	218	374	24.8	213	1,498	5.2	911	216	371	24.8	210	
Aug-Oct	1,520	5.1	940	216	364	24.0	206	1,506	5.2	932	214	361	23.9	207	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	1,522	5.1	946	217	359	23.6	199	1,506	5.2	936	214	356	23.6	197	
Changes Over last 3 months	15	0.0	28	5	-18	-1.4	-13	13	0.0	26	4	-17	-1.4	-12	
Percent	1.0		3.0	2.3	-4.7		-6.1	0.9		2.8	2.1	-4.6		-5.5	
Over last 12 months	-55	-0.2	9	-11	-53	-2.5	-34	-54	-0.2	6	-11	-49	-2.3	-33	
Percent	-3.5		0.9	-4.7	-12.9		-14.8	-3.5		0.7	-5.1	-12.1		-13.9	
Male	MGSD	MGSY	MGYK	MGYM	MGYO	YBWJ	YBWM	YBSI	YBTJ	YBWP	YBWS	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	2,014	12.5	699	375	941	46.7	497	2,001	12.6	695	372	935	46.7	494	
1994	1,854	11.5	615	302	938	50.6	572	1,843	11.7	612	300	931	50.5	566	
1995	1,639	10.2	580	258	802	48.9	518	1,631	10.3	577	256	797	48.9	511	
1996	1,574	9.8	605	259	710	45.1	472	1,562	9.9	602	256	704	45.1	467	
1997	1,328	8.2	553	190	585	44.0	387	1,316	8.3	549	190	577	43.8	386	
1998	1,114	6.9	532	167	416	37.3	277	1,105	6.9	528	166	411	37.2	274	
1999	1,108	6.8	568	169	372	33.6	231	1,059	6.9	563	167	369	33.5	229	
2000	1,002	6.1	531	144	328	32.7	193	965	6.2	528	143	325	32.6	191	
2001	876	5.3	467	134	274	31.3	166	868	5.4	463	132	273	31.4	166	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	952	5.8	509	141	302	31.7	177	943	5.9	507	140	297	31.5	174	
Oct-Dec	949	5.8	507	143	300	31.6	174	940	5.8	504	142	295	31.3	170	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	943	5.7	502	140	302	32.0	172	935	5.8	499	139	297	31.8	170	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	949	5.8	507	137	305	32.2	174	940	5.8	504	135	301	32.0	172	
Jan-Mar 2001	920	5.6	494	131	295	32.0	171	911	5.6	491	128	292	32.0	168	
Feb-Apr	895	5.5	479	132	284	31.7	168	887	5.5	476	129	282	31.8	167	
Mar-May (Spr)	876	5.3	467	134	274	31.3	166	868	5.4	463	132	273	31.4	165	
Apr-Jun	902	5.5	491	135	276	30.6	162	895	5.5	487	133	274	30.7	163	
May-Jul	918	5.6	508	132	277	30.2	161	910	5.6	504	131	275	30.2	161	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	927	5.6	522	132	273	29.5	159	920	5.7	519	131	271	29.4	157	
Jul-Sep	925	5.6	520	135	270	29.2	157	919	5.7	517	134	268	29.1	155	
Aug-Oct	937	5.7	533	138	265	28.3	154	930	5.7	531	138	262	28.2	151	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	928	5.6	528	139	261	28.1	152	921	5.7	524	138	259	28.1	151	
Changes Over last 3 months	1	0.0	6	7	-12	-1.3	-7	1	0.0	6	7	-11	-1.3	-6	
Percent	0.1		1.1	5.6	-4.5		-4.2	0.2		1.1	5.5	-4.2		-4.0	
Over last 12 months	-24	-0.2	19	-1	-41	-3.6	-25	-22	-0.2	17	-2	-38	-3.3	-23	
Percent	-2.5		3.7	-1.0	-13.5		-14.1	-2.3		3.4	-1.2	-12.7		-13.2	
Female	MGSE	MGSZ	MGYL	MGYN	MGYP	YBWK	YBWN	YBSJ	YBTK	YBQQ	YBWT	YBWW	YBWW	YBWX	
Spring quarters (Mar-May)															
1993	962	7.9	455	202	325	33.1	153	961	8.1	446	199	316	32.8	147	
1994	943	7.5	465	165	313	33.2	162	928	7.7	460	163	304	32.8	157	
1995	879	7.0	458	146	275	31.2	151	869	7.2	455	144	270	31.1	148	
1996	820	6.5	455	145	221	26.9	113	811	6.7	449	144	218	26.9	111	
1997	760	5.9	439	120	200	26.4	109	748	6.1	433	119	196	26.2	105	
1998	708	5.5	455	87	166	23.4	85	697	5.6	450	86	161	23.1	82	
1999	687	5.3	443	101	143	20.8	72	676	5.4	439	99	138	20.5	70	
2000	659	5.0	438	99	121	18.4	58	649	5.1	433	98	118	18.2	56	
2001	578	4.4	389	84	104	18.1	52	570	4.5	385	83	102	17.9	50	
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	626	4.7	428	87	111	17.7	56	617	4.9	423	86	108	17.5	54	
Oct-Dec	612	4.6	418	87	106	17.4	54	602	4.8	412	86	104	17.3	52	
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	600	4.5	411	88	100	16.7	50	590	4.7	405	87	98	16.5	48	
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	586	4.4	403	88	95	16.3	50	577	4.6	397	87	93	16.0	48	
Jan-Mar 2001	578	4.4	394	86	98	17.0	51	568	4.5	389	84	94	16.6	50	
Feb-Apr	583	4.4	387	90	106	18.1	53	573	4.5	382	88	103	17.9	52	
Mar-May (Spr)	578	4.4	389	84	104	18.1	52	570	4.5	385	83	102	17.9	50	
Apr-Jun	582	4.4	392	85	105	18.1	52	574	4.5	388	83	103	18.0	50	
May-Jul	573	4.3	394	77	101	17.7	52	567	4.5	391	77	99	17.5	50	
Jun-Aug (Sum)	580	4.4	396	80	104	17.9	53	573	4.5	391	79	103	17.9	50	
Jul-Sep	586	4.4	400	82	104	17.8	56	579	4.6	394	81	104	17.9	55	
Aug-Oct	582	4.4	406	77	99	17.0	52	576	4.5	401	76	99	17.1	51	
Sep-Nov (Aut)	594	4.5	418	77	98	16.5	47	585	4.6	412	76	97	16.6	46	
Changes Over last 3 months	14	0.1	22	-2	-6	-1.4	-6	12	0.1	20	-3	-6	-1.4	-6	
Percent	2.4		5.5	-3.0	-5.4		-11.6	2.0		5.2	-3.6	-5.8		-11.6	
Over last 12 months	-32	-0.3	-10	-9	-12	-1.1	-9	-32	-0.3	-11	-10	-11	-0.9	-8	
Percent	-5.1		-2.3	-10.6	-11.2										

C.1 UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO unemployment by age and duration

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over											
	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Rate (%) ^a	Up to 6 months		Over 6 and up to 12 months		All over 12 months	Percent over 12 months	All over 24 months	
			1	2	3	4						5	6	7	8				9	10	11	12	13	14
All	MGVI	MGXB	YBYH	YBYK	YBYN	YBYQ	YBYT	YBVT	YBVW	YBYW	YBYZ	YBZC	YBZF	YBZI					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1993	1,557	8.9	551	296	709	45.6	373	517	8.8	151	96	270	52.2	162					
1994	1,483	8.4	532	242	709	47.8	427	487	8.2	128	73	286	58.7	187					
1995	1,350	7.6	491	212	647	47.9	417	403	6.7	117	54	233	57.8	147					
1996	1,280	7.1	503	226	552	43.1	361	377	6.2	119	57	202	53.4	147					
1997	1,079	6.0	453	165	461	42.7	297	341	5.4	118	41	182	53.3	139					
1998	928	5.1	463	135	331	35.6	214	289	4.5	104	30	154	53.5	112					
1999	906	5.0	461	139	308	33.9	179	287	4.3	121	34	131	45.7	99					
2000	804	4.4	425	122	257	32.0	151	274	4.0	117	42	115	42.0	73					
2001	723	4.0	377	116	229	31.7	145	205	2.9	88	33	84	40.9	55					
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	749	4.1	397	114	238	31.7	137	259	3.8	115	34	109	42.2	73					
Oct-Dec	738	4.1	385	110	233	31.6	134	258	3.7	112	37	110	42.6	71					
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	739	4.1	389	109	231	31.3	131	248	3.6	104	36	108	43.5	69					
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	732	4.0	397	107	228	31.2	135	243	3.5	101	36	105	43.4	67					
Jan-Mar 2001	724	4.0	392	105	227	31.3	136	225	3.3	92	36	98	43.3	63					
Feb-Apr	720	4.0	372	116	231	32.1	140	217	3.1	90	34	93	43.0	59					
Mar-May (Spr)	723	4.0	377	116	229	31.7	145	205	2.9	88	33	84	40.9	55					
Apr-Jun	743	4.1	389	121	233	31.4	143	214	3.1	97	33	84	39.2	53					
May-Jul	739	4.1	400	111	228	30.9	140	218	3.1	101	33	84	38.6	53					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	731	4.1	396	110	225	30.8	138	230	3.3	111	34	85	37.0	57					
Jul-Sep	728	4.0	393	112	222	30.5	135	233	3.3	110	35	88	37.5	59					
Aug-Oct	728	4.0	402	109	217	29.8	130	228	3.2	109	32	87	38.3	58					
Sep-Nov (Aut)	740	4.1	412	112	216	29.2	125	212	3.0	99	33	79	37.3	52					
Changes Over last 3 months	9	0.1	15	2	-9	-1.5	-12	-18	-0.3	-12	0	-6	0.0	0					
Percent	1.2		3.9	1.8	-3.8		-8.9	-7.9		-10.5	-1.0	-7.2		-8.1					
Over last 12 months	-9	0.0	15	-2	-22	-2.5	-11	-47	-0.8	-16	-1	-30	-4.9	-21					
Percent	-1.2		3.7	-1.8	-9.0		-8.3	-18.3		-3.4	-27.7			-28.6					
Male	MGVJ	MGXC	YBYI	YBYL	YBYO	YBYR	YBYU	YBVU	YBVX	YBYX	YBZA	YBZD	YBZG	YBZI					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1993	1,035	10.5	322	183	530	51.2	284	388	11.3	108	72	207	53.5	127					
1994	970	9.8	289	152	530	54.6	332	359	10.4	87	55	217	60.5	147					
1995	862	8.6	251	133	479	55.5	323	299	8.6	81	38	181	60.4	124					
1996	821	8.2	270	134	416	50.7	291	281	8.0	76	43	163	57.9	116					
1997	681	6.8	240	96	345	50.7	231	239	6.6	72	30	137	57.5	109					
1998	553	5.5	233	84	235	42.6	164	203	5.5	66	22	116	57.0	87					
1999	545	5.4	242	84	219	40.2	134	202	5.3	80	22	100	49.7	78					
2000	469	4.7	216	69	184	39.3	115	191	4.9	74	29	88	46.3	58					
2001	415	4.2	188	66	161	38.7	109	147	3.7	59	22	66	45.1	45					
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	440	4.4	202	69	169	38.4	101	181	4.6	69	23	89	49.1	60					
Oct-Dec	437	4.4	205	66	166	38.0	99	180	4.6	68	23	89	49.5	58					
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	435	4.3	205	62	168	38.6	98	175	4.4	65	22	88	50.2	57					
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	436	4.3	205	61	171	39.2	103	171	4.3	64	22	85	49.7	55					
Jan-Mar 2001	426	4.2	200	59	167	39.2	103	159	4.0	59	22	78	49.0	51					
Feb-Apr	417	4.2	188	64	165	39.6	105	156	3.9	62	21	73	47.0	48					
Mar-May (Spr)	415	4.2	188	66	161	38.7	109	147	3.7	59	22	66	45.1	45					
Apr-Jun	435	4.4	200	72	163	37.4	106	154	3.9	65	21	68	44.1	45					
May-Jul	441	4.4	212	68	160	36.4	105	156	3.9	68	21	68	43.5	45					
Jun-Aug (Sum)	433	4.4	212	66	155	35.8	103	159	4.0	74	19	66	41.7	45					
Jul-Sep	429	4.3	210	66	152	35.5	100	163	4.1	72	23	69	41.9	46					
Aug-Oct	437	4.4	218	70	149	34.1	95	157	3.9	66	22	69	43.7	48					
Sep-Nov (Aut)	444	4.5	219	73	151	34.0	93	144	3.6	59	23	61	42.6	43					
Changes Over last 3 months	10	0.1	7	7	-4	-1.8	-9	-16	-0.4	-15	4	-5	0.9	-2					
Percent	2.4		3.4	11.1	-2.6		-9.1	-9.9		-19.8	21.0	-7.8		-4.2					
Over last 12 months	3	0.1	17	4	-18	-4.3	-8	-37	-1.0	-10	1	-28	-6.5	-16					
Percent	0.8		8.6	5.8	-10.6		-7.7	-20.5		-15.0	4.1	-31.1		-27.4					
Female	MGVK	MGXD	YBYJ	YBYM	YBYP	YBYS	YBYV	YBVV	YBYV	YBYW	YBZB	YBZE	YBZH	YBZK					
Spring quarters (Mar-May)																			
1993	522	6.8	229	114	180	34.4	89	129	5.3	43	24	62	48.3	35					
1994	513	6.6	243	91	179	35.0	94	128	5.1	41	18	68	53.3	40					
1995	488	6.2	240	80	168	34.4	94	104	4.1	36	16	52	50.3	33					
1996	459	5.8	233	91	136	29.5	69	96	3.8	43	14	39	40.5	28					
1997	398	5.0	213	69	115	29.0	65	102	3.8	46	12	45	43.6	30					
1998	375	4.7	229	51	95	25.4	51	85	3.1	38	*	39	45.2	25					
1999	363	4.5	219	56	89	24.4	45	84	3.0	42	12	40	36.0	21					
2000	335	4.1	209	53	72	21.6	36	83	2.8	43	13	27	32.1	15					
2001	308	3.8	190	50	69	22.3	36	58	1.9	29	11	17	30.2	10					
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	309	3.8	195	45	69	22.3	35	78	2.6	46	12	20	26.1	13					
Oct-Dec	301	3.7	190	44	67	22.2	35	79	2.6	44	14	21	26.8	13					
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	304	3.7	194	47	63	20.8	33	73	2.4	38	15	20	27.2	12					
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	296	3.6	192	46	57	19.4	31	72	2.4	37	15	20	28.3	12					
Jan-Mar 2001	298	3.7	192	46	60	20.0	33	66	2.2	33	14	20	29.7	11					
Feb-Apr	303	3.7	185	52	66	21.8	35	61	2.0	28	13	20	32.7	11					

C.4 UNEMPLOYMENT ILO unemployment rates^a by previous occupation

Per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All unemployed ^b	Managers and senior officials ¹	Professional occupations ²	Associate professional and technical ³	Administrative and secretarial ⁴	Skilled trades ⁵	Personal services ⁶	Sales and customer services ⁷	Process plant and machine operatives ⁸	Elementary occupations ⁹
All										
Spring 2001	4.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	3.9	2.8	4.8	5.9	7.8
Summer 2001	5.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.7	2.9	5.5	6.0	8.0
Autumn 2001	5.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	5.3	5.4	8.2
Male										
Spring 2001	5.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.0	*	5.7	5.7	9.6
Summer 2001	5.8	1.8	1.6	2.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	7.0	5.7	10.3
Autumn 2001	5.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	4.3	3.8	4.7	6.2	5.1	10.3
Female										
Spring 2001	4.2	1.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.9	2.8	4.4	6.8	5.7
Summer 2001	4.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	*	2.8	4.8	7.2	5.1
Autumn 2001	4.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.8	*	3.3	5.0	6.7	5.6

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 02075336094

a Denominators are all persons in employment in relevant occupation plus ILO unemployed who last worked in relevant occupation.
b Includes those who did not state their current or previous occupation.

Note: These data use the revised Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000). Estimates prior to Spring 2001 are not available currently. For further information see pp357-364, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2001. General information on SOC 2000 can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/soc2000.asp.

Division between manual and non-manual is no longer available.

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region C.11

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
United Kingdom	BCJA	DPAA	DPAB	BCJB	DPAC	DPAD	BCJD				DPAE	DPAF	BCJE	DPAH	DPAI
1995 Annual averages	2,325.6	1,770.0	555.6	7.7	10.6	4.1	2,289.7	..	..	..	1,752.2	537.5	7.6	10.5	4.0
1996	2,122.2	1,610.3	511.9	7.1	9.9	3.8	2,087.5	..	..	..	1,593.1	494.4	7.0	9.8	3.7
1997	1,602.4	1,225.1	377.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	1,584.5	..	..	..	1,214.9	369.6	5.3	7.4	2.8
1998	1,362.3	1,037.7	324.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	1,347.8	..	..	..	1,029.5	318.4	4.5	6.3	2.4
1999	1,263.0	963.5	299.5	4.2	5.9	2.2	1,248.1	..	..	..	955.1	293.1	4.2	5.8	2.1
2000	1,102.3	839.6	262.6	3.7	5.1	1.9	1,088.5	..	..	..	831.6	256.9	3.6	5.1	1.9
1999 Dec 9	1,140.6	875.6	265.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,164.0	-23.3	-18.7		887.3	276.7	3.9	5.4	2.0
2000 Jan 13	1,236.4	946.6	289.8	4.1	5.8	2.1	1,162.4	-1.6	-13.1		886.5	275.9	3.9	5.4	2.0
Feb 10	1,227.0	937.3	289.7	4.1	5.7	2.1	1,151.7	-10.7	-11.9		878.8	272.9	3.8	5.4	2.0
Mar 9	1,194.3	913.2	281.1	4.0	5.6	2.0	1,139.9	-11.8	-8.0		869.2	270.7	3.8	5.3	2.0
Apr 13	1,142.1	874.1	268.0	3.8	5.3	1.9	1,115.0	-24.9	-15.8		850.4	264.6	3.7	5.2	1.9
May 11	1,108.2	849.9	258.3	3.7	5.2	1.9	1,106.2	-8.8	-15.2		843.5	262.7	3.7	5.1	1.9
Jun 8	1,077.2	824.6	252.6	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,094.4	-11.8	-15.2		835.0	259.4	3.6	5.1	1.9
Jul 13	1,088.8	820.7	268.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	1,071.1	-23.3	-14.6		819.6	251.5	3.6	5.0	1.8
Aug 10	1,089.1	814.3	274.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	1,057.3	-13.8	-16.3		810.4	246.9	3.5	4.9	1.8
Sep 14	1,042.8	785.4	257.4	3.5	4.8	1.9	1,043.3	-14.0	-17.0		798.9	244.4	3.5	4.9	1.8
Oct 12	1,009.2	766.3	243.0	3.3	4.7	1.8	1,046.8	3.5	-8.1		801.3	245.5	3.5	4.9	1.8
Nov 9	1,000.6	763.9	236.7	3.3	4.7	1.7	1,039.9	-6.9	-5.8		795.4	244.5	3.4	4.9	1.8
Dec 14	1,011.4	779.4	232.1	3.4	4.8	1.7	1,033.6	-6.3	-3.2		790.4	243.2	3.4	4.8	1.8
2001 Jan 11	1,077.8	826.7	251.1	3.6	5.0	1.8	1,006.3	-27.3	-13.5		768.8	237.5	3.3	4.7	1.7
Feb 8	1,073.4	820.6	252.7	3.6	5.0	1.8	996.7	-9.6	-14.4		761.2	235.5	3.3	4.6	1.7
Mar 8	1,041.1	797.5	243.6	3.5	4.9	1.8	986.0	-10.7	-15.9		753.4	232.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
Apr 12	1,006.4	769.1	237.3	3.3	4.7	1.7	980.0	-6.0	-8.8		748.6	231.4	3.2	4.6	1.7
May 10	980.9	751.4	229.5	3.3	4.6	1.7	975.7	-4.3	-7.0		743.6	232.1	3.2	4.5	1.7
Jun 14	947.9	722.9	225.0	3.1	4.4	1.6	963.1	-12.6	-7.6		733.8	229.3	3.2	4.5	1.7
Jul 12	961.8	724.1	237.8	3.2	4.4	1.7	951.6	-11.5	-9.5		727.0	224.6	3.2	4.4	1.6
Aug 9	973.2	726.7	246.5	3.2	4.4	1.8	947.0	-4.6	-9.6		724.7	222.3	3.1	4.4	1.6
Sep 13	940.4	705.4	235.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	946.8	-0.2	-5.4		722.4	224.4	3.1	4.4	1.6
Oct 11	918.4	692.4	226.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	954.3	7.5	0.9		726.2	228.1	3.2	4.4	1.7
Nov 8 R	926.2	700.9	225.2	3.1	4.3	1.6	960.3	6.0	4.4		729.4	230.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
Dec 13 P	948.5	724.4	224.1	3.1	4.4	1.6	963.5	3.2	5.6		730.5	233.0	3.2	4.5	1.7
Great Britain	BCJG	BCJI	BCJJ	BCJH			DPAG					DPAJ			
1995 Annual averages	2,237.4	1,701.4	536.1	7.6	10.5	4.1	2,201.8	..	..		1,683.6	518.2	7.5	10.4	4.0
1996	2,038.1	1,545.3	492.8	7.0	9.7	3.8	2,003.7	..	..		1,528.2	475.5	6.9	9.6	3.6
1997	1,539.0	1,175.2	363.8	5.3	7.4	2.8	1,521.1	..	..		1,165.0	356.1	5.3	7.3	2.7
1998	1,304.9	992.8	312.0	4.5	6.3	2.4	1,290.4	..	..		984.6	305.7	4.4	6.2	2.3
1999	1,212.2	924.2	288.0	4.1	5.8	2.2	1,197.4	..	..		915.8	281.6	4.1	5.7	2.1
2000	1,060.1	807.6	252.5	3.6	5.1	1.9	1,046.4	..	..		799.6	248.8	3.6	5.0	1.8
2000 Dec 14	971.5	748.5	223.0	3.3	4.7	1.7	991.7	-6.5	-3.6		758.6	233.1	3.4	4.8	1.7
2001 Jan 11	1,036.6	794.9	241.7	3.5	5.0	1.8	965.5	-26.2	-13.3		737.9	227.6	3.3	4.6	1.7
Feb 8	1,032.4	789.0	243.3	3.5	4.9	1.8	956.4	-9.1	-13.9		730.6	225.8	3.3	4.6	1.7
Mar 8	1,001.0	766.5	234.5	3.4	4.8	1.7	945.9	-10.5	-15.3		723.0	222.9	3.2	4.5	1.7
Apr 12	966.9	738.7	228.2	3.3	4.6	1.7	940.0	-5.9	-8.5		718.2	221.8	3.2	4.5	1.7
May 10	942.1	721.4	220.7	3.2	4.5	1.6	935.7	-4.3	-6.9		713.2	222.5	3.2	4.5	1.7
Jun 14	909.2	693.5	215.7	3.1	4.3	1.6	923.3	-12.4	-7.5		703.7	219.6	3.1	4.4	1.6
Jul 12	920.1	693.5	226.6	3.1	4.3	1.7	912.3	-11.0	-9.2		697.1	215.2	3.1	4.4	1.6
Aug 9	930.9	696.0	234.9	3.2	4.4	1.7	908.2	-4.1	-9.2		695.1	213.1	3.1	4.4	1.6
Sep 13	900.2	675.7	224.5	3.1	4.2	1.7	908.0	-0.2	-5.1		693.0	215.0	3.1	4.3	1.6
Oct 11	880.5	663.8	216.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	915.7	7.7	1.1		696.9	218.8	3.1	4.4	1.6
Nov 8 R	889.3	672.8	216.5	3.0	4.2	1.6	922.0	6.3	4.6		700.4	221.6	3.1	4.4	1.7
Dec 13 P	911.9	696.1	215.8	3.1	4.4	1.6	925.4	3.4	5.8		701.6	223.8	3.2	4.4	1.7
North East	DPCF			DPDA			DPDG				ZMPI	ZMPK	DPDM	ZMPJ	ZMPL
1995 Annual averages	130.5	104.4	26.1	10.9	15.9	4.9	103.3	..	..		25.2	10.8	10.8	15.7	4.7
1996	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.2	14.9	4.5	116.4	..	..		22.9	9.2	10.0	14.8	4.4
1997	94.5	75.4	19.0	8.2	11.9	3.7	93.2	..	..		18.6	8.1	8.7	11.8	3.6
1998	84.4	67.4	17.0	7.3	10.8	3.2	83.3	..	..		16.6	7.2	10.7	10.7	3.1
1999	81.0	64.4	16.6	7.1	10.4	3.2	79.9	..	..		16.1	7.0	10.3	10.3	3.1
2000	73.4	58.6	14.7	6.4	9.5	2.8	72.2	..	..		14.3	6.3	9.4	9.4	2.7
2000 Dec 14	67.4	54.8	12.6	5.9	8.9	2.4	68.4	-1.0	-0.2		13.5	6.0	8.9	8.9	2.5
2001 Jan 11	72.2	58.2	14.0	6.3	9.4	2.6	66.5	-1.9	-1.1		13.1	5.8	8.7	8.7	2.5
Feb 8	70.8	56.8	14.0	6.2	9.2	2.6	65.2	-1.3	-1.4		13.0	5.7	8.5	8.5	2.4
Mar 8	68.3	54.6	13.7	5.9	8.9	2.6	63.8	-1.4	-1.5		12.7	5.6	8.3	8.3	2.4

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a								
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Yorkshire and the Humber	BCKB			DPAM			DPAX				ZMPY	ZMQA	DPBI	ZMPZ	ZMOB
1995) Annual averages	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.3	11.6	4.2	204.5	158.9	45.6	8.1	11.4	4.1
1996) Annual averages	191.8	147.9	43.9	7.7	10.8	3.9	188.3	146.2	42.1	7.6	10.7	3.8
1997)	152.0	117.9	34.1	6.2	8.7	3.1	150.1	116.8	33.3	6.1	8.7	3.0
1998)	134.9	104.4	30.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	133.2	103.5	29.7	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	124.7	96.6	28.1	5.1	7.1	2.6	123.0	95.6	27.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	108.5	83.9	24.5	4.5	6.4	2.2	107.0	83.1	23.9	4.4	6.3	2.2
2000 Dec 14	100.3	78.4	21.9	4.1	6.0	2.0	101.7	-0.3	-0.3	78.9	22.8	4.2	6.0	2.1	
2001 Jan 11	107.8	83.8	24.0	4.4	6.4	2.2	99.5	-2.2	-1.2	77.1	22.4	4.1	5.9	2.0	
Feb 8	107.6	83.4	24.3	4.4	6.3	2.2	98.7	-0.8	-1.1	76.4	22.3	4.1	5.8	2.0	
Mar 8	104.3	81.1	23.3	4.3	6.2	2.1	98.1	-0.6	-1.2	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	
Apr 12	101.4	78.3	23.1	4.2	6.0	2.1	98.0	-0.1	-0.5	75.9	22.1	4.0	5.8	2.0	
May 10	98.1	75.9	22.2	4.0	5.8	2.0	97.4	-0.6	-0.4	75.1	22.3	4.0	5.7	2.0	
Jun 14	94.3	72.7	21.6	3.9	5.5	1.9	96.4	-1.0	-0.6	74.4	22.0	4.0	5.7	2.0	
Jul 12	95.6	73.0	22.6	3.9	5.6	2.0	95.4	-1.0	-0.9	73.9	21.5	3.9	5.6	1.9	
Aug 9	96.6	73.2	23.4	4.0	5.6	2.1	94.4	-1.0	-1.0	73.3	21.1	3.9	5.6	1.9	
Sep 13	92.7	70.6	22.1	3.8	5.4	2.0	93.9	-0.5	-0.8	72.8	21.1	3.9	5.5	1.9	
Oct 11	89.4	68.5	20.9	3.7	5.2	1.9	93.7	-0.2	-0.6	72.5	21.2	3.9	5.5	1.9	
Nov 8 R	89.9	69.2	20.7	3.7	5.3	1.9	93.7	0.0	-0.2	72.4	21.3	3.9	5.5	1.9	
Dec 13 P	91.8	71.4	20.4	3.8	5.4	1.9	93.0	-0.7	-0.3	71.8	21.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	
East Midlands	BCKC			DPAN			DPAY				ZMPA	ZMPC	DPBJ	ZMPB	ZMPD
1995) Annual averages	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	145.9	111.4	34.5	7.1	9.7	3.8
1996) Annual averages	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.6	9.1	3.6	131.3	99.9	31.4	6.5	9.0	3.4
1997)	97.4	74.2	23.2	4.7	6.6	2.5	96.3	73.5	22.8	4.7	6.5	2.5
1998)	81.1	61.3	19.8	4.0	5.5	2.2	80.3	60.9	19.4	4.0	5.4	2.1
1999)	77.0	58.3	18.7	3.7	5.2	2.0	76.3	57.9	18.4	3.7	5.2	1.9
2000)	70.2	52.7	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	69.4	52.3	17.2	3.5	4.8	1.9
2000 Dec 14	65.2	49.5	15.7	3.3	4.6	1.7	67.3	-0.2	0.0	50.6	16.7	3.4	4.7	1.8	
2001 Jan 11	71.5	53.6	17.8	3.6	5.0	1.9	65.7	-1.6	-0.8	49.0	16.7	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Feb 8	72.0	53.9	18.1	3.6	5.0	2.0	65.8	0.1	-0.6	49.1	16.7	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Mar 8	70.0	52.5	17.5	3.5	4.9	1.9	65.6	-0.2	-0.6	49.0	16.6	3.3	4.5	1.8	
Apr 12	67.5	50.5	17.1	3.4	4.7	1.8	65.3	-0.3	-0.1	48.8	16.5	3.3	4.5	1.8	
May 10	65.8	49.4	16.5	3.3	4.6	1.8	65.0	-0.3	-0.3	48.5	16.5	3.2	4.5	1.8	
Jun 14	63.0	47.0	16.0	3.1	4.4	1.7	64.1	-0.9	-0.5	47.8	16.3	3.2	4.4	1.8	
Jul 12	63.3	46.6	16.6	3.2	4.3	1.8	63.2	-0.9	-0.7	47.2	16.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	
Aug 9	63.4	46.3	17.1	3.2	4.3	1.8	62.3	-0.9	-0.9	46.6	15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Sep 13	60.5	44.5	16.0	3.0	4.1	1.7	62.1	-0.2	-0.7	46.4	15.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Oct 11	58.3	43.0	15.3	2.9	4.0	1.7	62.2	0.1	-0.3	46.3	15.9	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Nov 8 R	58.1	43.1	15.0	2.9	4.0	1.6	62.1	-0.1	-0.1	46.1	16.0	3.1	4.3	1.7	
Dec 13 P	59.2	44.3	14.9	3.0	4.1	1.6	61.3	-0.8	-0.3	45.4	15.9	3.1	4.2	1.7	
West Midlands	BCKG			DPAR			DPBC				ZMPE	ZMPG	DPBN	ZMPF	ZMPH
1995) Annual averages	210.3	158.6	51.7	7.8	10.4	4.5	207.5	157.3	50.2	7.7	10.3	4.1
1996) Annual averages	188.6	142.0	46.6	7.0	9.4	4.0	186.0	140.8	45.2	6.9	9.4	3.8
1997)	142.3	108.2	34.1	5.4	7.3	2.9	141.0	107.5	33.6	5.3	7.2	2.9
1998)	123.5	93.4	30.1	4.6	6.1	2.6	122.4	92.8	29.6	4.6	6.1	2.8
1999)	120.9	92.1	28.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	119.6	91.4	28.3	4.5	6.2	2.4
2000)	109.2	83.1	26.1	4.1	5.6	2.2	108.0	82.4	25.6	4.0	5.6	2.1
2000 Dec 14	103.1	79.4	23.7	3.9	5.4	2.0	106.3	-0.3	0.5	81.3	25.0	4.0	5.5	2.1	
2001 Jan 11	109.1	83.6	25.5	4.1	5.7	2.1	104.5	-1.8	-0.6	79.9	24.6	3.9	5.4	2.0	
Feb 8	108.4	83.0	25.4	4.1	5.6	2.1	103.6	-0.9	-1.0	79.2	24.4	3.9	5.4	2.0	
Mar 8	105.7	81.1	24.6	4.0	5.5	2.0	102.4	-1.2	-1.3	78.3	24.1	3.8	5.3	2.0	
Apr 12	103.4	79.2	24.2	3.9	5.4	2.0	101.5	-0.9	-1.0	77.8	23.7	3.8	5.3	2.0	
May 10	101.4	78.0	23.4	3.8	5.3	1.9	100.8	-0.7	-0.9	77.1	23.7	3.8	5.2	2.0	
Jun 14	98.1	75.2	22.9	3.7	5.1	1.9	98.7	-2.1	-1.2	75.5	23.2	3.7	5.1	1.9	
Jul 12	98.8	74.8	24.0	3.7	5.1	2.0	96.9	-1.8	-1.5	74.3	22.6	3.6	5.1	1.9	
Aug 9	100.4	75.4	25.0	3.8	5.1	2.1	96.1	-0.8	-1.6	73.6	22.5	3.6	5.0	1.9	
Sep 13	97.2	73.2	24.0	3.6	5.0	2.0	95.3	-0.8	-1.1	73.0	22.3	3.6	5.0	1.9	
Oct 11	92.9	70.3	22.6	3.5	4.8	1.9	95.7	0.4	-0.4	73.0	22.7	3.6	5.0	1.9	
Nov 8 R	91.6	69.7	22.0	3.4	4.7	1.8	96.0	0.3	0.0	73.1	22.9	3.6	5.0	1.9	
Dec 13 P	93.7	71.7	22.0	3.5	4.9	1.8	96.5	0.5	0.4	73.4	23.1	3.6	5.0	1.9	
East	DPCI			DPDD			DPDJ				ZMOK	ZMOM	DPDP	ZMOL	ZMON
1995) Annual averages	167.5	124.8	42.7	6.3	8.5	3.6	164.8	123.5	41.3	6.2	8.4	3.5
1996) Annual averages	148.7	110.6	38.1	5.8	7.8	3.3	146.2	109.4	36.8	5.7	7.7	3.2
1997)	105.5	79.0	26.5	4.0	5.5	2.3	104.4	78.4	26.0	4.0	5.4	2.2
1998)	85.0	63.1	22.0	3.3	4.4	1.9	84.2	62.6	21.6	3.2	4.4	1.8
1999)	77.3	57.6	19.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	76.5	57.1	19.4	2.9	4.0	1.6
2000)	64.9	47.9	17.0	2.5	3.3	1.4	64.1	47.5	16.6	2.5	3.3	1.4
2000 Dec 14	57.6	43.0	14.7	2.2	3.0	1.3	59.0	-1.0	-0.5	43.7	15.3	2.3	3.0	1.3	
2001 Jan 11	62.0	46.1	15.9	2.4	3.2	1.4	56.6	-2.4	-1.4	41.7	14.9	2.2	2.9	1.3	
Feb 8	62.6	46.3	16.3	2.4	3.2	1.4	56.3	-0.3	-1.2	41.6	14.7	2.2	2.9	1.3	
Mar 8	60.5	44.9	15.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	55.7	-0.6	-1.1	41.1	14.6	2.1	2.9	1.2	
Apr 12	57.2	42.4	14.8	2.2	3.0	1.3	55.2	-0.5	-0.5	40.8	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2	
May 10	55.4	41.2	14.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	55.2	0.0	-0.4	40.8	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Jun 14	52.7	39.1	13.7	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.6	-0.6	-0.4	40.4	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Jul 12	53.2	39.0	14.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.1	-0.5	-0.4	40.1	14.0	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Aug 9	54.0	39.1	14.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	53.9	-0.2	-0.4	40.0	13.9	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Sep 13	52.9	38.3	14.5	2.0	2.7	1.2	53.8	-0.1	-0.3	39.9	13.9	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Oct 11	51.7	37.6	14.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	54.0	0.2	0.0	39.8	14.2	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Nov 8 R	52.4	38.2	14.2	2.0	2.7	1.2	54.4	0.4	0.2	40.0	14.4	2.1	2.8	1.2	
Dec 13 P	53.8	39.8	14.												

C.11 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by region

Thousands and per cent

Government Office Regions	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ^a							
	CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b			CLAIMANT COUNT			RATE ^b				
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Wales	BCKI			DPAT			DPBE			ZMQC	ZMQE	DPBP	ZMQD	ZMQF
1995) Annual	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.2	11.6	4.1	106.1	..	..	82.5	23.6	8.1	11.5	4.0
1996) averages	102.7	79.2	23.5	7.9	11.1	4.0	100.9	..	..	78.3	22.6	7.7	11.0	3.8
1997)	80.3	62.4	17.9	6.3	8.9	3.1	79.3	..	..	61.9	17.5	6.2	8.8	3.1
1998)	69.8	54.0	15.8	5.5	7.7	2.8	69.0	..	..	53.5	15.5	5.4	7.6	2.7
1999)	64.9	50.2	14.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	64.1	..	..	49.8	14.4	5.0	7.1	2.5
2000)	57.9	44.7	13.1	4.5	6.5	2.1	57.2	..	..	44.4	12.9	4.4	6.5	2.1
2000 Dec 14	55.5	43.4	12.0	4.3	6.3	2.0	55.9	-0.1	-0.2	43.3	12.6	4.3	6.3	2.1
2001 Jan 11	59.8	46.3	13.5	4.6	6.7	2.2	54.9	-1.0	-0.5	42.4	12.5	4.2	6.2	2.0
Feb 8	59.5	45.9	13.6	4.6	6.7	2.2	54.6	-0.3	-0.5	42.1	12.5	4.2	6.1	2.0
Mar 8	57.2	44.3	13.0	4.4	6.4	2.1	53.6	-1.0	-0.8	41.4	12.2	4.1	6.0	2.0
Apr 12	53.9	41.6	12.3	4.1	6.1	2.0	52.8	-0.8	-0.7	40.7	12.1	4.1	5.9	1.9
May 10	51.4	39.9	11.5	4.0	5.8	1.9	52.1	-0.7	-0.8	40.1	12.0	4.0	5.8	2.0
Jun 14	48.8	37.6	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8	50.6	-1.5	-1.0	38.9	11.7	3.9	5.7	1.9
Jul 12	49.6	37.7	11.9	3.8	5.5	1.9	50.1	-0.5	-0.9	38.8	11.3	3.9	5.6	1.8
Aug 9	50.4	38.0	12.3	3.9	5.5	2.0	49.7	-0.4	-0.8	38.6	11.1	3.8	5.6	1.8
Sep 13	48.7	37.0	11.7	3.7	5.4	1.9	49.7	0.0	-0.3	38.4	11.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
Oct 11	46.8	35.9	10.9	3.6	5.2	1.8	49.4	-0.3	-0.2	38.1	11.3	3.8	5.5	1.8
Nov 8 R	47.4	36.6	10.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	49.0	-0.4	-0.2	37.8	11.2	3.8	5.5	1.8
Dec 13 P	48.4	37.8	10.6	3.7	5.3	1.7	48.5	-0.5	-0.4	37.3	11.2	3.7	5.4	1.8
Scotland	BCKJ			DPAU			DPBF			ZMQG	ZMQI	DPBQ	ZMQH	ZMQJ
1995) Annual	203.5	156.3	47.2	7.7	11.0	3.9	198.1	..	..	153.4	44.7	7.5	10.8	3.7
1996) averages	195.1	149.3	45.7	7.6	10.8	3.8	189.7	..	..	146.5	43.3	7.3	10.6	3.6
1997)	159.6	123.5	36.0	6.3	9.1	3.1	156.1	..	..	121.5	34.6	6.2	9.0	3.0
1998)	141.5	108.5	32.9	5.7	8.2	2.8	139.2	..	..	106.7	31.6	5.5	8.0	2.7
1999)	133.8	103.1	30.7	5.3	7.6	2.6	130.4	..	..	101.2	29.3	5.1	7.4	2.5
2000)	119.4	92.1	27.3	4.8	6.7	2.4	116.3	..	..	90.3	26.0	4.6	6.6	2.3
2000 Dec 14	108.0	84.6	23.5	4.3	6.2	2.1	111.1	-0.5	-0.4	86.2	24.9	4.4	6.3	2.2
2001 Jan 11	119.3	93.0	26.4	4.8	6.8	2.3	109.1	-2.0	-1.0	84.8	24.3	4.4	6.2	2.1
Feb 8	118.9	92.2	26.8	4.7	6.8	2.3	108.2	-0.9	-1.1	84.1	24.1	4.3	6.2	2.1
Mar 8	115.8	90.0	25.9	4.6	6.6	2.3	106.7	-1.5	-1.5	83.1	23.6	4.3	6.1	2.1
Apr 12	109.7	85.0	24.7	4.4	6.2	2.2	105.5	-1.2	-1.2	82.1	23.4	4.2	6.0	2.1
May 10	106.7	83.0	23.8	4.3	6.1	2.1	104.9	-0.6	-1.1	81.4	23.5	4.2	6.0	2.1
Jun 14	104.7	80.9	23.9	4.2	5.9	2.1	103.8	-1.1	-1.0	80.7	23.1	4.1	5.9	2.0
Jul 12	108.2	82.4	25.8	4.3	6.0	2.3	102.2	-1.6	-1.1	80.0	22.2	4.1	5.9	1.9
Aug 9	109.4	83.0	26.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	102.2	0.0	-0.9	80.6	21.6	4.1	5.9	1.9
Sep 13	100.5	77.6	22.9	4.0	5.7	2.0	103.6	1.4	-0.1	80.9	22.7	4.1	5.9	2.0
Oct 11	99.2	76.8	22.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	104.9	1.3	0.9	81.7	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Nov 8 R	101.2	78.7	22.5	4.0	5.8	2.0	105.3	0.4	1.0	82.0	23.3	4.2	6.0	2.0
Dec 13 P	102.5	80.5	22.0	4.1	5.9	1.9	104.7	-0.6	0.4	81.5	23.2	4.2	6.0	2.0
Northern Ireland	BCKK			DPAV			DPBG			ZMQO	ZMQQ	DPBR	ZMQP	ZMQR
1995) Annual	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.3	15.1	5.9	87.8	..	..	68.6	19.3	11.2	15.1	5.9
1996) averages	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.8	14.5	5.7	83.8	..	..	64.9	18.9	10.7	14.5	5.7
1997)	63.5	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0	63.4	..	..	49.9	13.5	8.1	11.2	4.0
1998)	57.5	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7	57.4	..	..	44.8	12.6	7.3	10.0	3.7
1999)	50.8	39.3	11.5	6.4	8.9	3.3	50.8	..	..	39.3	11.4	6.4	8.9	3.3
2000)	42.1	32.1	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9	42.1	..	..	32.0	10.1	5.3	7.3	2.9
2000 Dec 14	40.0	30.9	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	41.9	0.2	0.3	31.8	10.1	5.3	7.2	2.9
2001 Jan 11	41.2	31.8	9.3	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.8	-1.1	-0.2	30.9	9.9	5.2	7.0	2.9
Feb 8	41.0	31.6	9.4	5.2	7.2	2.7	40.4	-0.4	-0.4	30.6	9.8	5.1	6.9	2.8
Mar 8	40.2	31.1	9.1	5.1	7.0	2.6	39.9	-0.5	-0.7	30.3	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
Apr 12	39.5	30.5	9.1	5.0	6.9	2.6	40.0	0.1	-0.3	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
May 10	38.8	30.0	8.8	4.9	6.8	2.5	40.0	0.0	-0.1	30.4	9.6	5.1	6.9	2.8
Jun 14	38.7	29.5	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7	39.7	-0.3	-0.1	30.1	9.6	5.0	6.8	2.8
Jul 12	41.7	30.6	11.2	5.3	6.9	3.2	39.3	-0.4	-0.2	29.9	9.4	5.0	6.8	2.7
Aug 9	42.2	30.6	11.6	5.4	6.9	3.4	38.9	-0.4	-0.4	29.6	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Sep 13	40.1	29.6	10.5	5.1	6.7	3.0	38.7	-0.2	-0.3	29.4	9.3	4.9	6.7	2.7
Oct 11	37.9	28.5	9.4	4.8	6.5	2.7	38.5	-0.2	-0.3	29.2	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Nov 8 R	36.9	28.1	8.7	4.7	6.4	2.5	38.3	-0.2	-0.2	29.0	9.3	4.9	6.6	2.7
Dec 13 P	36.6	28.3	8.3	4.6	6.4	2.4	38.1	-0.2	-0.2	28.9	9.2	4.8	6.6	2.7

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p608 for the historical list of discontinuities taken into account, and pS16 of the April 1994 issue). It also takes into account the effect of the change in benefit eligibility rules introduced with Jobseeker's Allowance (see *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000 pp219-24). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over.

b National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) at mid-2000 for 2000 and 2001 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
R Revised.

Note: The introduction of Joint Claims for Jobseeker's Allowance, on 19 March 2001, has had an upward effect on the claimant count. Since April 2001 ONS estimates that the total impact on the count which accumulated between April and August, has been some 6,500 for the UK overall (approximately 2,200 men and 4,300 women).

The introduction of Joint Claims means that both members of certain couples are now required to claim JSA jointly and both are required to look for work. This applies to couples without dependent children where at least one member was born after 19 March 1976 and is aged over 18. The claimant count continues to include all individual claimants, so there are some extra claimants included as a result of this change.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.12 Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All ages										18-24				
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	
															GEYV	GEYX	GEYZ	GEZA	GEZC	GEZE
All 1999 Dec 9	1,130.4	465.6	211.8	181.0	138.9	24.1	133.1	257.7	151.0	63.4	36.0	6.2	2.8	1.1	
2000 Jan 13	1,225.7	512.2	236.7	201.7	140.9	22.4	134.2	288.7	166.2	70.5	44.3	6.6	2.7	1.1	
Feb 10	1,216.9	500.2	247.3	200.3	137.3	22.1	131.8	291.5	167.4	72.2	44.7	6.3	2.5	0.9	
Mar 9	1,185.2	472.6	249.0	200.2	133.8	22.2	129.6	282.5	158.0	72.7	45.0	6.0	2.4	0.8	
Apr 13	1,134.1	449.9	225.1	203.4	128.9	22.5	126.8	263.1	144.5	65.7	46.6	5.6	2.4	0.7	
May 11	1,100.4	423.5	221.0	204.5	126.1	22.9	125.4	251.6	132.9	65.6	46.9	5.5	2.5	0.7	
Jun 8	1,069.7	412.1	210.2	200.7	123.3	23.1	123.4	245.0	131.1	61.7	46.1	5.5	2.5	0.6	
Jul 13	1,081.7	449.5	205.4	185.5	121.1	22.3	120.1	267.4	161.0	58.2	41.7	5.9	2.4	0.6	
Aug 10	1,082.0	469.4	193.9	182.5	119.0	21.8	117.2	273.3	171.7	54.1	41.2	5.8	2.3	0.5	
Sep 14	1,036.0	447.2	189.4	169.4	116.0	22.2	113.9	258.7	163.0	53.7	35.7	5.8	2.4	0.6	
Oct 12	1,003.2	430.8	189.8	160.0	111.7	22.2	110.9	241.7	148.5	56.7	31.0	5.0	2.3	0.5	
Nov 9	994.7	434.5	190.1	153.4	108.5	21.8	108.2								

C.12 UNEMPLOYMENT Claimant count by age and duration

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	25-49							50 and over						
	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months	All	Up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks and up to 6 months	Over 6 and up to 12 months	Over 12 and up to 24 months	Percent claiming over 12 months	All over 24 months
All	663.9	240.5	116.5	114.4	103.3	29.0	89.2	196.0	63.9	30.3	29.9	29.3	36.7	42.7
1999 Dec 9	GEZF													
2000 Jan 13	713.8	265.8	129.1	124.1	104.6	27.3	90.2	208.8	69.3	34.6	32.5	29.6	34.7	42.9
Feb 10	703.5	254.6	135.1	122.9	101.9	27.1	88.9	205.6	65.3	37.3	32.0	29.0	34.5	42.0
Mar 9	685.6	240.3	136.2	122.5	99.1	27.2	87.5	200.8	61.3	37.5	32.0	28.6	34.8	41.3
Apr 13	660.2	231.6	123.9	123.7	95.5	27.4	85.5	195.4	61.7	33.1	32.3	27.8	35.0	40.5
May 11	644.0	220.7	120.8	124.4	93.4	27.7	84.8	190.0	59.0	31.6	32.3	27.1	35.3	40.0
Jun 8	626.3	213.9	115.1	122.4	91.3	27.9	83.5	184.2	56.7	30.4	31.4	26.4	35.7	39.3
Jul 13	620.6	222.4	113.6	113.8	89.6	27.5	81.2	180.3	56.4	30.8	29.1	25.6	35.4	38.3
Aug 10	617.1	230.1	108.1	111.7	88.1	27.1	79.2	178.3	58.1	29.2	28.6	25.0	35.0	37.5
Sep 14	593.8	220.2	105.3	105.6	85.8	27.4	76.9	171.2	55.0	28.1	27.2	24.4	35.6	36.5
Oct 12	580.1	216.7	104.4	101.4	82.9	27.2	74.7	169.3	56.3	26.9	26.7	23.7	35.1	35.7
Nov 9	577.8	221.6	104.5	98.3	80.6	26.6	72.8	169.4	59.1	26.8	25.5	23.2	34.2	34.9
Dec 14	586.1	228.7	108.5	98.0	79.6	25.7	71.3	169.6	60.1	27.5	25.2	22.7	33.5	34.1
2001 Jan 11	618.8	244.5	118.2	105.4	80.0	24.3	70.7	179.3	64.8	30.8	27.1	22.9	31.6	33.8
Feb 8	611.1	236.4	121.9	104.5	79.2	24.3	69.1	175.7	60.5	32.7	26.7	22.6	31.8	33.2
Mar 8	593.2	221.8	122.4	104.2	77.4	24.4	67.4	170.4	56.4	32.9	26.5	22.2	32.0	32.4
Apr 12	577.0	217.0	111.8	106.9	76.2	24.5	65.2	166.8	57.0	29.2	27.1	22.0	32.1	31.5
May 10	564.1	204.5	110.3	109.0	76.2	24.9	64.1	161.5	53.4	27.9	27.6	21.7	32.6	30.9
Jun 14	545.8	196.3	104.4	107.6	75.1	25.2	62.4	155.4	50.7	26.4	26.6	21.3	33.3	30.3
Jul 12	544.7	201.6	104.4	103.4	74.2	24.8	61.1	154.8	50.8	27.2	25.7	21.1	33.0	29.9
Aug 9	547.2	212.6	98.8	102.6	73.5	24.3	59.6	155.4	53.8	25.9	25.3	21.0	32.4	29.5
Sep 13	529.7	205.4	96.6	98.7	71.6	24.3	57.3	151.1	52.1	25.1	24.4	20.7	32.8	28.9
Oct 11	519.8	206.5	94.2	95.3	70.2	23.8	53.7	151.1	54.1	24.1	24.2	20.5	32.3	28.2
Nov 8	524.6	216.6	96.1	91.6	69.7	22.9	50.5	154.3	58.0	24.9	23.3	20.5	31.2	27.7
Dec 13	537.1	228.6	100.9	91.0	69.7	21.7	46.9	157.7	60.8	26.0	23.3	20.5	30.2	27.1
Male	IACI	IACN	IACD	IACW	IADJ	IADK	IADL	IADM	IADN	IADO	IADP	IADQ	IADR	IADS
1999 Dec 9	532.9	185.4	90.0	93.4	86.6	30.8	77.4	146.2	46.0	21.6	22.1	39.0	34.9	
2000 Jan 13	571.3	204.6	100.0	100.7	87.7	29.0	78.2	155.7	50.1	24.8	23.5	22.3	36.8	35.0
Feb 10	562.4	195.0	105.3	99.7	85.4	28.9	77.1	153.2	47.2	26.8	23.2	21.8	36.6	34.2
Mar 9	548.9	183.7	107.4	99.1	83.0	28.9	75.8	149.6	44.0	27.2	23.3	21.5	36.9	33.6
Apr 13	528.3	176.9	97.7	99.8	79.9	29.1	74.0	145.8	44.4	24.1	23.4	20.9	37.0	33.0
May 11	516.0	168.9	95.0	100.6	78.0	29.4	73.4	141.8	42.2	23.0	23.6	20.3	37.3	32.6
Jun 8	501.1	162.9	90.3	99.3	76.2	29.6	72.3	137.1	40.3	21.9	23.0	19.7	37.8	32.1
Jul 13	492.2	165.7	89.0	92.6	74.6	29.4	70.3	133.3	39.3	22.3	21.4	19.1	37.8	31.3
Aug 10	485.9	168.6	84.7	90.8	73.3	29.2	68.5	130.8	39.8	20.8	20.9	18.7	37.7	30.6
Sep 14	470.6	164.4	82.1	86.3	71.3	29.3	66.5	126.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	18.3	38.0	29.8
Oct 12	462.6	164.6	81.2	83.2	69.0	28.9	64.7	125.8	40.0	19.1	19.7	17.8	37.3	29.2
Nov 9	462.5	169.9	81.3	80.9	67.3	28.2	63.1	126.2	42.3	18.1	18.9	17.4	36.4	28.5
Dec 14	472.1	178.4	84.9	80.3	66.6	27.2	61.9	126.9	43.5	18.7	18.5	17.2	35.6	27.9
2001 Jan 11	496.6	189.3	93.0	86.1	67.1	25.8	61.2	133.8	46.6	22.2	19.9	17.4	33.7	27.7
Feb 8	489.4	181.4	96.4	85.3	66.4	25.8	59.9	130.7	43.0	23.8	19.6	17.1	33.9	27.2
Mar 8	475.8	169.9	97.5	85.0	65.0	25.9	58.3	127.0	40.2	24.1	19.4	16.8	34.1	26.5
Apr 12	461.8	165.6	88.9	87.0	63.9	26.1	56.4	124.0	40.5	21.3	19.8	16.7	34.2	25.8
May 10	452.3	156.8	87.2	88.8	64.0	26.4	55.4	120.6	38.2	20.2	20.3	16.5	34.7	25.3
Jun 14	436.5	149.5	82.2	88.1	62.8	26.7	53.9	115.7	35.9	18.9	19.8	16.2	35.4	24.8
Jul 12	432.1	150.7	82.0	84.7	61.9	26.6	52.8	114.5	35.5	19.6	19.1	16.0	35.3	24.4
Aug 9	431.0	156.8	77.5	84.0	61.3	26.2	51.4	114.2	37.1	18.5	18.7	15.8	34.9	24.1
Sep 13	419.0	153.4	75.6	80.9	59.7	26.0	49.5	111.8	36.5	18.0	18.1	15.6	35.1	23.6
Oct 11	412.2	155.8	73.5	78.1	58.5	25.4	48.3	112.3	38.5	17.2	17.9	15.6	34.4	23.1
Nov 8	416.5	164.7	75.0	75.1	58.2	24.4	46.6	115.0	41.7	17.8	17.3	15.6	33.3	22.6
Dec 13	428.9	177.3	78.5	74.4	58.3	23.0	40.5	118.0	44.2	18.7	17.2	15.6	32.1	22.2
Female	IACJ	IACK	IACL	IACM	IACN	IACO	IACP	IACQ	IACR	IACS	IACD	IACE	IACF	IACG
1999 Dec 9	131.0	55.1	26.5	21.0	16.7	21.7	11.8	49.8	17.9	8.7	8.2	7.2	30.1	7.8
2000 Jan 13	142.5	61.2	29.0	23.4	16.9	20.3	12.0	53.1	19.2	9.8	9.0	7.3	28.5	7.8
Feb 10	141.1	59.6	29.8	23.3	16.5	20.1	11.8	52.3	18.1	10.6	8.8	7.2	28.5	7.7
Mar 9	136.7	56.6	28.8	23.5	16.1	20.3	11.7	51.2	17.4	10.3	8.8	7.1	28.8	7.6
Apr 13	131.9	54.8	26.2	23.9	15.6	20.5	11.5	49.6	17.3	9.0	8.9	6.9	29.1	7.5
May 11	128.0	51.7	25.8	23.8	15.4	20.8	11.3	48.2	16.8	8.6	8.8	6.7	29.3	7.4
Jun 8	125.2	51.0	24.8	23.1	15.1	21.0	11.2	47.0	16.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	29.4	7.2
Jul 13	128.3	56.7	24.5	21.2	15.0	20.2	11.0	46.9	17.1	8.6	7.7	6.4	28.8	7.0
Aug 10	131.3	61.5	23.4	20.9	14.8	19.4	10.7	47.4	18.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	27.8	6.9
Sep 14	123.2	55.8	23.2	19.4	14.5	20.2	10.4	44.8	16.5	8.2	7.2	6.1	28.6	6.7
Oct 12	117.5	52.1	23.2	18.2	14.0	20.4	10.0	43.5	16.4	7.8	6.9	5.9	28.6	6.5
Nov 9	115.3	51.6	23.2	17.4	13.3	20.0	9.8	43.1	16.7	7.7	6.6	5.8	28.0	6.2
Dec 14	114.0	50.4	23.5	17.7	12.9	19.7	9.5	42.7	16.6	7.8	6.7	5.5	27.3	6.1
2001 Jan 11	122.2	55.3	25.2	19.3	12.9	18.3	9.4	45.6	18.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	25.6	6.1
Feb 8	121.7	55.0	25.5	19.2	12.8	18.1	9.3	45.0	17.4	8.9	7.1	5.5	25.6	6.0
Mar 8	117.4	51.8	24.9	19.2	12.5	18.3	9.1	43.3	16.2	8.8	7.1	5.4	25.9	5.9
Apr 12	115.3	51.4	22.9	19.9	12.3	18.3	8.8	42.7	16.5	7.9	7.3	5.3	25.8	5.8
May 10	111.8	47.7	23.1	20.2	12.2	18.6	8.6	40.9	15.1	7.7	7.2	5.2	26.4	5.6
Jun 14	109.2	46.8	22.2	19.5	12.2	19.0	8.5	39.7	14.8	7.4	6.8	5.2	26.9	5.5
Jul 12	112.7	50.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	18.3	8.3	40.3	15.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	26.4	5.4
Aug 9	116.2	55.8	21.3	18.7	12.2	17.5	8.2	41.1	16.7	7.3	6.6	5.2	25.6	5.4
Sep 13	110.6	52.0	21.0	17.9	11.9	17.9	7.8	39.3	15.6	7.1	6.3	5.1	26.3	5.3
Oct 11	107.6	50.7	20.7	17.3	11.7	17.7	7.4	38.8	15.6	6.8	6.2	4.9	26.0	5.2

C.21 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
ENGLAND						
Airwick and Amble	477	168	645	4.7	3.6	
Andover	253	101	354	0.9	0.8	
Appleby	42	17	59	1.4	1.1	
Ashford	633	197	830	2.0	1.7	
Axminster	128	45	173	2.5	1.9	
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,249	728	2,977	1.6	1.3	
Banbury	380	148	528	0.9	0.8	
Barnard Castle	110	33	143	2.2	1.7	
Barnsley	3,120	945	4,065	5.1	4.5	
Barnstaple	568	198	766	3.2	2.6	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,287	332	1,619	5.6	4.9	
Basingstoke	712	269	981	1.1	0.9	
Bath	924	352	1,276	1.5	1.3	
Bedford	1,881	608	2,489	3.0	2.4	
Benwick-upon-Tweed	312	123	435	4.1	3.8	
Bideford	559	210	769	5.2	3.9	
Birmingham	31,398	9,315	40,713	4.9	4.4	
Bishop Auckland	2,747	841	3,588	6.5	5.6	
Blackburn	3,267	899	4,166	3.2	2.9	
Blackpool	4,086	1,070	5,156	4.0	3.5	
Bolton	3,886	1,086	4,972	4.0	3.6	
Boston	451	172	623	2.5	2.2	
Bournemouth	2,226	637	2,863	2.3	1.9	
Bradford	9,600	2,560	12,160	5.0	4.5	
Bridgwater	657	240	897	2.7	2.2	
Bridlington and Driffield	1,116	432	1,548	8.2	6.5	
Bridport	115	45	160	1.8	1.4	
Brighton	4,632	1,716	6,348	3.5	3.0	
Bristol	6,502	2,056	8,558	2.2	1.9	
Bude	213	103	316	6.0	4.7	
Burnley	862	266	1,128	2.9	2.6	
Burton on Trent	1,432	569	2,001	2.6	2.3	
Bury St Edmunds	376	154	530	1.4	1.2	
Buxton	354	129	483	2.1	1.7	
Calderdale	2,567	777	3,344	4.3	3.7	
Cambridge	1,615	556	2,171	1.4	1.2	
Camelford	96	44	140	6.2	4.8	
Canterbury	1,078	366	1,444	2.2	1.9	
Carlisle	1,293	385	1,678	3.2	2.8	
Chard	131	58	189	1.6	1.3	
Cheltenham	1,282	412	1,694	2.0	1.7	
Chesterfield	3,011	906	3,917	5.6	5.0	
Chichester	1,220	440	1,660	1.9	1.5	
Chippenham	289	105	394	1.4	1.1	
Cinderford	563	225	788	3.9	3.4	
Cirencester	260	87	347	1.3	1.1	
Clacton	975	283	1,258	6.4	5.0	
Colchester	1,925	785	2,710	2.1	1.8	
Coventry	6,017	1,886	7,903	3.2	3.0	
Crawley	1,879	640	2,519	1.0	0.8	
Crewe	2,102	666	2,768	2.6	2.3	
Cromer	170	629	799	3.6	2.7	
Darlington	1,657	450	2,107	4.6	4.1	
Dartmouth	68	29	97	3.0	2.3	
Derby	4,302	1,325	5,627	3.4	3.1	
Devizes	175	66	241	1.7	1.2	
Disch	227	117	344	2.0	1.6	
Doncaster	4,464	1,288	5,752	5.3	4.7	
Dorchester and Weymouth	738	263	1,001	2.2	1.7	
Dover	1,034	268	1,302	4.3	3.8	
Dudley and Sandwell	8,231	2,295	10,526	4.5	4.1	
Eastbourne	1,300	428	1,728	2.8	2.3	
Evesham	287	115	402	1.4	1.2	
Exeter	1,968	654	2,622	2.1	1.8	
Fakenham	194	76	270	2.7	2.1	
Falmouth	485	164	649	5.6	4.6	
Folkestone	1,101	304	1,405	3.9	3.3	
Gainsborough	591	213	804	6.7	5.6	
Gloucester	1,623	500	2,123	2.9	2.6	
Goole and Selby	1,018	350	1,368	4.5	3.8	
Grantham	482	177	659	2.4	2.0	
Great Yarmouth	2,187	782	2,969	7.9	6.6	
Grimsby	3,623	1,031	4,654	6.1	5.4	
Guildford and Aldershot	1,731	662	2,393	1.0	0.8	
Haltwhistle	107	37	144	4.2	3.4	
Harlow	1,390	478	1,868	1.5	1.2	
Harrogate and Ripon	743	261	1,004	1.3	1.1	
Hartlepool	2,321	517	2,838	8.2	7.4	
Harwich	253	81	334	5.7	4.3	
Hastings	1,959	531	2,490	4.7	3.6	
Haverhill and Sudbury	464	173	637	2.2	1.9	
Hawes and Leyburn	40	21	61	1.7	1.0	
Helston	304	184	488	7.5	5.3	
Hereford	994	328	1,322	2.4	2.0	
Hexham	250	88	338	2.5	2.1	
Holworthy	65	39	104	3.2	2.4	
Horncastle	110	64	174	2.4	1.9	
Huddersfield	2,767	871	3,638	3.8	3.3	
Hull	8,859	2,410	11,269	6.8	6.0	
Huntingdon	653	240	893	1.4	1.3	
Ilfracombe	331	110	441	6.8	5.6	
Ipswich	2,456	717	3,173	2.7	2.3	
Isle of Wight	1,944	678	2,622	5.9	5.1	
Keighley and Skipton	1,222	388	1,610	2.9	2.6	
Kendal	200	84	284	1.2	0.9	
Keswick	42	20	62	1.4	1.2	
Kettering and Corby	1,063	386	1,449	2.2	2.0	
Kidderminster	887	295	1,182	2.6	2.3	
King's Lynn	862	318	1,180	2.5	2.0	
Kingsbridge	107	57	164	2.5	1.9	
Lancaster and Morecambe	1,917	529	2,446	4.5	3.8	
Launceston	175	73	248	3.0	2.3	
Leeds	9,858	2,675	12,533	3.2	2.9	
Leek	330	159	489	2.7	2.2	
Leicester	7,605	2,601	10,206	3.7	3.3	
Leominster	203	63	266	2.9	2.5	
Lincoln	1,752	538	2,290	3.1	2.8	
Liskeard	336	169	505	4.6	3.5	
Liverpool	22,445	5,761	28,206	7.2	6.3	
London	114,841	43,686	158,527	3.8	3.3	
Loughborough	1,164	439	1,603	3.2	2.8	
Louth	417	162	579	5.3	4.2	
Lowestoft and Beccles	1,612	503	2,115	5.3	4.6	
Ludlow	237	80	317	3.2	2.5	
Luton	3,039	1,091	4,130	3.2	2.7	
Maidstone and North Kent	5,873	1,969	7,842	2.9	2.5	
Malton	148	62	210	1.8	1.4	
Malvern	264	108	372	1.5	1.1	
Manchester	26,875	7,112	33,987	3.4	3.0	
Mansfield	3,448	1,183	4,631	4.3	3.8	
Matlock	373	125	498	1.6	1.3	
Melton Mowbray	225	81	306	1.9	1.5	
Middlesbrough and Stockton	11,324	2,567	13,891	6.8	6.2	
Mildenhall	197	70	267	1.9	1.6	
Milton Keynes	1,700	628	2,328	1.6	1.4	
Minehead	261	97	358	4.7	3.6	
Morpeth and Ashington	2,462	668	3,130	6.2	5.4	
Nelson and Colne	801	244	1,045	3.6	3.1	
Newark	496	159	655	2.9	2.6	
Newbury	383	142	525	0.9	0.8	
Newquay	557	241	798	8.2	6.4	
Newton Abbot	547	198	745	2.8	2.1	
Northallerton and Thirsk	291	115	406	1.4	1.1	
Northampton	2,679	922	3,601	2.4	2.1	
Norwich	2,991	1,015	4,006	2.4	2.1	
Nottingham	9,423	2,678	12,101	3.8	3.4	
Okehampton	154	68	222	2.5	1.8	
Oswestry	355	157	512	3.0	2.5	
Oxford	1,986	644	2,630	1.1	1.0	
Paignton and Totnes	1,118	441	1,559	5.9	4.8	
Penrith	144	57	201	1.3	1.1	
Penwith and Isles of Scilly	961	400	1,361	6.8	5.5	
Peterborough	1,817	559	2,376	2.4	2.2	
Pickering	137	60	197	2.5	2.0	
Plymouth	3,527	1,099	4,626	3.4	2.8	
Poole	968	344	1,312	1.4	1.2	
Portsmouth	3,991	1,269	5,260	2.5	2.0	
Preston	3,290	903	4,193	2.7	2.4	
Reading	2,934	1,072	4,006	1.4	1.2	
Redruth and Camborne	735	222	957	5.5	3.9	
Retford	451	211	662	4.5	4.0	
Richmond	171	95	266	2.6	1.5	
Rochdale	2,252	638	2,890	4.6	4.0	
Rugby	582	229	811	2.1	1.8	
Salisbury	391	127	518	1.1	0.9	
Scarborough	1,378	433	1,811	5.2	4.4	
Scunthorpe	1,942	644	2,586	3.9	3.6	
Settle	73	32	105	1.7	1.4	
Shaftesbury	235	85	320	1.4	1.0	
Sheffield and Rotherham	12,989	3,360	16,349	5.1	4.5	
Shrewsbury	1,019	318	1,337	2.1	1.8	
Skegness and Mablethorpe	795	308	1,103	5.9	4.7	
Sleaford	243	120	363	2.5	1.7	
Slough and Woking	10,992	4,210	15,202	2.0	1.7	
South Molton	87	42	129	3.1	2.6	
Southampton and Winchester	3,961	1,069	5,030	1.8	1.6	
Southend	6,433	2,247	8,680	3.7	3.1	
Spalding and Holbeach	361	210	571	1.9	1.7	
St Austell	625	224	849	3.7	2.8	
Stafford	1,158	432	1,590	2.7	2.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Travel-to-Work Areas^a as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^b	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen	2,228	617	2,845	1.6	1.4	
Annan	256	98	354	3.5	3.0	
Argyll Islands	111	81	192	6.6	5.0	
Ayr	1,831	488	2,319	5.3	4.7	
Badenoch	161	68	229	4.6	3.9	
Banff	167	69	236	2.6	2.1	
Berwickshire	170	54	224	3.4	2.9	
Brechin and Montrose	549	206	755	4.7	4.1	
Campbeltown	239	95	334	9.3	7.1	
Crieff	161	46	207	3.1	2.6	
Dingwall	827	131	958	7.3	6.2	
Dufftown	85	28	113	4.1	2.9	
Dumfries	1,576	488	2,064	7.6	6.5	
Dumfries	1,179	411	1,590	4.5	3.9	
Dumfries	4,589	1,203	5,792	6.8	6.4	
Dunfermline	2,555	663	3,218	5.7	5.2	
Dunoon and Rothesay	403	115	518	7.0	5.3	
East Ayrshire	2,763	897	3,660	8.8	8.0	
Edinburgh	8,833	2,342	11,175	2.8	2.6	
Elgin and Forres	511	181	692	3.8	2.7	
Falkirk	2,650	627	3,277	5.8	5.4	
Forfar	468	208	676	3.8	3.2	
Fraserburgh	173	44	217	2.5	2.0	
Galashiels and Peebles	553	138	691	3.0	2.6	
Girvan	222	63	285	9.2	8.1	
Glasgow	24,639	5,930	30,569	4.9	4.5	
Greenock	1,252	291	1,543	4.5	4.3	
Hawick	261	76	337	3.9	3.4	
Huntly	84	40	124	4.4	3.5	
Inverness	1,266	283	1,549	3.7	3.2	
Keith and Buckie	249	93	342	5.2	3.7	
Kelso and Jedburgh</						

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Darlington UA	1,658	450	2,108	4.6	4.2	
Hartlepool UA	2,321	517	2,838	8.2	7.4	
Middlesbrough UA	4,116	899	5,015	7.0	6.6	
Redcar and Cleveland UA	3,151	701	3,852	8.4	7.3	
Stockton-on-Tees UA	3,916	926	4,842	6.1	5.5	
County Durham	6,922	1,953	8,875	5.6	4.9	
Chester-le-Street	648	129	777	7.2	6.5	
Derwentside	1,209	304	1,513	6.7	5.9	
Durham	1,015	321	1,336	3.2	3.0	
Easington	1,297	351	1,648	6.7	6.2	
Sedgefield	1,384	477	1,861	5.8	5.3	
Teesdale	207	60	267	3.3	2.6	
Wear Valley	1,162	311	1,473	7.2	5.9	
Northumberland	4,358	1,297	5,655	5.1	4.3	
Alnwick	389	138	527	4.8	3.4	
Berwick-upon-Tweed	340	145	485	4.1	3.8	
Blyth Valley	1,389	400	1,789	7.3	6.4	
Castle Morpeth	513	151	664	2.8	2.4	
Tynedale	511	165	676	3.1	2.5	
Wansbeck	1,216	298	1,514	8.3	7.1	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)	23,520	4,979	28,499	5.9	5.4	
Gatehead	3,431	824	4,255	4.5	4.2	
Newcastle upon Tyne	5,655	1,173	6,828	4.3	3.9	
North Tyneside	3,678	813	4,491	7.2	6.2	
South Tyneside	4,738	921	5,659	11.1	9.5	
Sunderland	6,018	1,248	7,266	6.3	5.7	
NORTH WEST						
Blackburn with Darwen UA	2,084	533	2,617	4.2	3.8	
Blackpool UA	2,900	706	3,606	5.5	5.0	
Halton UA	2,198	545	2,743	5.2	4.8	
Warrington UA	1,660	541	2,201	2.0	1.8	
Cheshire	5,000	1,454	6,454	2.0	1.8	
Chester	847	242	1,089	1.5	1.4	
Congleton	604	181	785	2.4	2.0	
Crews and Nantwich	932	282	1,214	2.6	2.2	
Ellesmere Port and Neston	790	204	994	2.8	2.7	
Macclesfield	797	205	1,002	1.2	1.0	
Vale Royal	1,030	340	1,370	2.8	2.5	
Cumbria	5,732	1,671	7,403	3.7	3.2	
Allerdale	1,391	408	1,799	5.3	4.7	
Barrow-in-Furness	1,106	261	1,367	6.5	5.9	
Carlisle	1,180	352	1,532	3.1	2.7	
Copeland	1,396	383	1,779	5.4	4.9	
Eden	210	81	291	1.4	1.1	
South Lakeland	449	186	635	1.5	1.2	
Greater Manchester (Met County)	34,517	9,222	43,739	3.7	3.4	
Bolton	3,471	971	4,442	3.8	3.5	
Bury	1,464	474	1,938	3.1	2.6	
Manchester	10,656	2,566	13,222	4.5	4.3	
Oldham	2,931	814	3,745	4.4	3.8	
Rochdale	2,877	818	3,695	4.8	4.3	
Salford	2,878	718	3,596	3.2	2.0	
Stockport	2,219	588	2,807	2.3	2.0	
Tameside	2,421	686	3,107	4.1	3.6	
Trafford	2,130	608	2,738	2.1	1.9	
Wigan	3,470	979	4,449	4.4	3.9	
Lancashire	10,841	3,146	13,987	3.1	2.7	
Burnley	821	248	1,069	3.0	2.7	
Chorley	810	256	1,066	3.3	2.8	
Fylde	418	136	554	1.3	1.2	
Hyndburn	646	198	844	2.9	2.5	
Lancaster	1,871	516	2,387	4.8	4.1	
Pendle	829	256	1,085	3.6	3.1	
Preston	1,873	450	2,323	3.0	2.8	
Ribble Valley	172	58	230	1.1	0.9	
Rossendale	503	165	668	2.6	2.3	
South Ribble	530	171	701	1.9	1.6	
West Lancashire	1,449	451	1,900	5.1	4.3	
Wyre	919	241	1,160	4.1	3.3	
Merseyside (Met County)	29,564	7,606	37,170	7.0	6.3	
Knowsley	3,759	999	4,758	9.9	9.0	
Liverpool	12,613	3,119	15,732	7.2	6.7	
Saint Helens	2,845	806	3,651	6.4	5.6	
Sefton	4,615	1,187	5,802	5.9	5.1	
Wirral	5,732	1,495	7,227	6.7	5.9	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding of Yorkshire UA	3,604	1,242	4,846	5.3	4.2	
Kingston upon Hull, City of UA	7,089	1,846	8,935	7.7	7.1	
North East Lincolnshire UA	3,398	958	4,356	6.5	5.7	
North Lincolnshire UA	2,038	677	2,715	3.8	3.5	
York UA	1,492	431	1,923	2.0	1.9	
North Yorkshire	4,257	1,542	5,799	2.5	2.0	
Craven	263	97	360	1.5	1.2	
Hambleton	481	190	671	1.7	1.4	
Harrogate	640	228	868	1.4	1.2	
Richmondshire	224	119	343	2.4	1.3	
Ryedale	316	131	447	2.0	1.6	
Scarborough	1,721	567	2,288	5.5	4.6	
Selby	612	210	822	3.0	2.7	
South Yorkshire (Met County)	20,016	5,382	25,398	5.2	4.5	
Barnsley	2,868	869	3,737	5.0	4.4	
Doncaster	4,148	1,184	5,332	5.1	4.6	
Rotherham	3,739	988	4,727	5.6	4.8	
Sheffield	9,261	2,341	11,602	5.0	4.5	
West Yorkshire (Met County)	29,518	8,279	37,797	3.9	3.5	
Bradford	8,876	2,397	11,273	5.4	4.9	
Calderdale	2,567	777	3,344	4.3	3.7	
Kirklees	4,510	1,354	5,864	3.6	3.1	
Leeds	9,857	2,673	12,530	3.1	2.8	
Wakefield	3,708	1,078	4,786	3.9	3.5	
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derby UA	3,589	1,060	4,649	3.8	3.5	
Leicester UA	5,690	1,835	7,525	4.8	4.4	
Nottingham UA	5,535	1,400	6,935	4.1	3.8	
Rutland UA	85	31	116	0.9	0.7	
Derbyshire	7,521	2,475	9,996	3.5	3.0	
Amber Valley	1,017	344	1,361	2.4	2.1	
Bolsover	938	306	1,244	6.6	5.9	
Chesterfield	1,814	548	2,362	4.8	4.4	
Derbyshire Dales	396	129	525	1.6	1.3	
Derbyshire Dales	1,011	353	1,364	3.5	3.0	
Erewash	612	225	837	2.5	2.0	
High Peak	1,213	356	1,569	5.5	4.9	
North East Derbyshire	520	214	734	3.3	2.8	
South Derbyshire	520	214	734	3.3	2.8	
Leicestershire	3,938	1,547	5,485	2.4	2.1	
Blaby	458	179	637	2.0	1.7	
Charnwood	1,356	507	1,863	3.4	2.9	
Harborough	322	139	461	1.6	1.4	
Hinckley and Bosworth	583	254	837	2.0	1.8	
Melton	240	79	319	1.3	1.1	
North West Leicestershire	561	246	807	2.1	1.9	
Oadby and Wigston	418	143	561	3.1	2.8	
Lincolnshire	5,588	2,137	7,725	3.2	2.7	
Boston	427	157	584	2.4	2.0	
East Lindsey	1,398	563	1,961	5.1	4.6	
Lincoln	1,272	323	1,595	3.0	2.6	
North Kesteven	500	225	725	2.7	2.3	
South Holland	381	219	600	1.9	1.7	
South Kesteven	741	306	1,047	2.2	1.9	
West Lindsey	869	344	1,213	5.5	4.9	
Northamptonshire	4,907	1,744	6,651	2.3	2.0	
Corby	518	185	703	2.2	2.0	
Daventry	327	170	497	1.8	1.6	
East Northamptonshire	447	169	616	2.7	2.4	
Kettering	518	189	707	2.1	1.9	
Northampton	2,248	714	2,962	2.5	2.3	
South Northamptonshire	253	109	362	1.4	1.1	
Wellingborough	596	208	804	2.2	1.9	
Nottinghamshire	7,454	2,652	10,106	4.1	3.8	
Ashfield	1,507	492	1,999	4.8	4.4	
Bassetlaw	1,502	642	2,144	5.0	4.5	
Broxtowe	818	326	1,144	3.7	3.1	
Gedling	938	268	1,206	3.8	3.4	
Mansfield	1,266	451	1,717	5.2	4.7	
Newark and Sherwood	865	283	1,148	3.4	3.1	
Rushcliffe	558	190	748	2.2	1.9	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire, County of UA	1,274	442	1,716	2.4	2.0	
Stoke-on-Trent UA	3,844	1,126	4,970	4.2	3.8	
Telford and Wrekin UA	1,728	587	2,315	2.9	2.6	
Shropshire	1,966	676	2,642	2.4	2.0	
Bridgnorth	327	121	448	2.5	2.1	
North Shropshire	394	130	524	2.7	2.1	
Shrewsbury	300	136	436	2.9	2.4	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	671	194	865	1.9	1.7	
South Shropshire	274	95	369	3.0	2.4	
Staffordshire	7,042	2,681	9,723	3.1	2.7	
Cannock Chase	862	338	1,200	4.0	3.5	
East Staffordshire	905	350	1,255	2.6	2.4	
Lichfield	621	267	888	2.5	2.1	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,158	350	1,508	3.6	3.2	
South Staffordshire	949	323	1,272	4.2	3.7	
Stafford	1,029	388	1,417	2.2	1.9	
Staffordshire Moorlands	752	356	1,108	3.8	3.1	
Tamworth	766	309	1,075	3.5	3.1	
Warwickshire	3,279	1,184	4,463	1.9	1.7	
North Warwickshire	384	146	530	1.8	1.6	
Nuneaton and Bedworth	942	340	1,282	3.5	3.2	
Rugby	592	239	831	1.9	1.7	
Stratford-on-Avon	427	183	610	1.2	1.0	
Warwick	934	276	1,210	1.7	1.6	
West Midlands (Met County)	48,809	13,944	62,753	5.1	4.7	
Birmingham	23,283	6,405	29,688	5.9	5.4	
Coventry	4,281	1,212	5,493	3.7	3.5	
Dudley	4,593	1,276	5,869	4.5	4.1	
Sandwell	5,947	1,696	7,643	5.6	5.2	
Solihull	1,634	563	2,197	2.7		

C.22 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Counties, unitary authorities and local authority districts as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Devon	5,286	1,984	7,270	2.7	2.1	
East Devon	632	220	852	2.0	1.5	
Exeter	1,058	309	1,367	2.0	1.9	
Mid Devon	375	192	567	2.5	2.0	
North Devon	989	351	1,340	3.8	3.2	
South Hams	459	236	695	2.4	1.8	
Teignbridge	858	301	1,159	3.0	2.3	
Torrige	649	263	912	4.8	3.6	
West Devon	266	112	378	2.4	1.7	
Dorset	1,734	646	2,380	1.7	1.3	
Christchurch	229	66	295	1.7	1.5	
East Dorset	259	120	379	1.4	1.0	
North Dorset	200	72	272	1.3	0.8	
Purbeck	161	68	229	1.4	1.2	
West Dorset	313	116	429	1.1	0.9	
Weymouth and Portland	572	204	776	4.5	3.5	
Gloucestershire	4,498	1,508	6,006	2.4	2.1	
Cheltenham	999	279	1,278	2.2	1.9	
Cotswold	329	109	438	1.4	1.1	
Forest of Dean	649	268	917	3.7	3.3	
Gloucester	1,342	369	1,711	2.8	2.6	
Stroud	747	282	1,029	2.5	2.0	
Tewkesbury	432	201	633	2.1	1.6	
Somerset	2,821	1,033	3,854	2.0	1.7	
Mendip	618	246	864	2.3	1.8	
Sedgemoor	712	270	982	2.8	2.2	
South Somerset	697	231	928	1.6	1.3	
Taunton Deane	499	178	677	1.4	1.2	
West Somerset	295	108	403	3.9	3.0	
Wiltshire	1,649	609	2,258	1.4	1.1	
Kennet	333	123	456	1.8	1.3	
North Wiltshire	481	183	664	1.5	1.2	
Salisbury	379	121	500	1.2	0.9	
West Wiltshire	456	182	638	1.4	1.1	
WALES						
Blaenau Gwent	1,403	399	1,802	8.1	7.3	
Briggend	1,472	389	1,861	3.9	3.5	
Caerphilly	2,317	671	2,988	5.7	5.0	
Cardiff	4,216	1,007	5,223	3.0	2.7	
Cardiff North	2,011	641	2,652	5.6	4.5	
Ceredigion	688	254	942	4.1	2.8	
Conwy	1,452	410	1,862	5.3	4.2	
Denbighshire	1,048	333	1,381	4.0	3.2	
Flintshire	1,405	427	1,832	2.9	2.5	
Gwynedd	2,141	661	2,802	6.4	5.3	
Isle of Anglesey	1,420	435	1,855	9.9	7.5	
Merthyr Tydfil	971	233	1,204	6.1	5.7	
Monmouthshire	664	211	875	2.6	2.2	
Neath Port Talbot	1,851	503	2,354	5.3	4.7	
Newport	2,214	582	2,796	3.7	3.5	
Pembrokeshire	1,738	537	2,275	6.5	5.2	
Powys	1,007	395	1,402	3.2	2.2	
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	2,727	727	3,454	4.5	4.1	
Swansea	3,202	779	3,981	4.2	3.8	
Torfaen	1,080	305	1,385	3.6	3.4	
Vale of Glamorgan, The	1,548	424	1,972	4.6	3.9	
Wrexham	1,216	321	1,537	2.9	2.5	
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen City	1,767	462	2,229	1.6	1.5	
Aberdeenshire	1,301	436	1,737	2.4	1.9	
Angus	1,457	549	2,006	4.7	4.1	
Argyll and Bute	1,413	544	1,957	5.6	4.3	
Clackmannanshire	883	243	1,126	8.0	7.3	
Dumfries and Galloway	2,115	745	2,860	4.5	3.9	
Dundee City	3,767	918	4,685	7.4	7.1	
East Ayrshire	2,763	897	3,660	8.8	8.0	
East Dunbartonshire	1,014	263	1,277	4.8	3.5	
East Lothian	689	170	859	3.3	2.8	
East Renfrewshire	745	204	949	5.8	4.5	
Edinburgh, City of	5,141	1,290	6,431	2.3	2.1	
Eilean Siar (Western Isles)	660	154	814	6.9	6.4	
Falkirk	2,650	627	3,277	5.8	5.4	
Fife	6,799	1,909	8,708	6.3	5.8	
Glasgow City	13,959	3,181	17,140	4.7	4.5	
Highland	3,587	1,052	4,639	5.1	4.3	
Inverclyde	1,252	291	1,543	4.5	4.3	
Midlothian	679	175	854	3.6	3.1	
Moray	845	302	1,147	4.2	3.0	
North Ayrshire	3,154	984	4,138	9.3	8.4	
North Lanarkshire	6,014	1,671	7,685	6.4	6.0	
Orkney Islands	188	82	270	3.1	2.5	
Perth and Kinross	1,286	403	1,689	2.7	2.3	
Renfrewshire	2,904	642	3,546	4.1	3.9	
Scottish Borders	1,120	304	1,424	3.1	2.7	
Shetland Islands	133	47	180	1.5	1.3	
South Ayrshire	2,053	551	2,604	5.6	4.9	
South Lanarkshire	4,380	1,279	5,659	4.8	4.2	
Stirling	1,046	276	1,322	3.2	2.8	
West Dunbartonshire	2,430	621	3,051	9.8	9.1	
West Lothian	2,312	707	3,019	4.7	4.3	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

^a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.23

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Cleveland (former county)						
Hartlepool	2,321	517	2,838	8.2	7.4	
Middlesbrough	3,160	671	3,831	6.1	5.7	
Middlesbrough South and East Cleveland	1,843	472	2,315	10.8	9.7	
Redcar	2,264	457	2,721	8.2	7.1	
Stockton North	2,211	512	2,723	6.3	5.8	
Stockton South	1,705	414	2,119	5.8	5.3	
Durham						
Bishop Auckland	1,288	369	1,657	5.2	4.4	
Darlington	1,560	426	1,986	4.8	4.3	
Durham, City of	1,015	321	1,336	3.2	3.0	
Easington	1,134	325	1,459	6.5	6.0	
North Durham	1,205	273	1,478	7.8	6.9	
North West Durham	1,204	315	1,519	6.9	5.9	
Sedgefield	1,174	374	1,548	5.6	5.1	
Northumberland						
Berwick-upon-Tweed	934	330	1,264	4.8	3.9	
Blyth Valley	1,389	400	1,789	7.3	6.4	
Hexham	583	194	777	2.7	2.3	
Wansbeck	1,452	373	1,825	5.6	4.9	
Tyne and Wear (Met County)						
Blaydon	1,097	270	1,367	3.8	3.6	
Gateshead East and Washington West	1,325	326	1,651	6.8	6.3	
Houghton and Washington East	1,479	365	1,844	5.2	4.7	
Jarrow	2,013	395	2,408	9.1	8.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne Central	1,661	377	2,038	3.3	3.1	
Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,010	421	2,431	6.2	5.7	
Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,205	234	1,439	5.8	5.3	
North Tyneside	1,729	371	2,100	7.8	6.7	
South Shields	2,881	562	3,443	12.1	10.9	
Sunderland North	1,924	356	2,280	5.9	5.4	
Sunderland South	2,192	422	2,614	8.1	7.4	
Tyne Bridge	2,552	555	3,107	3.5	3.3	
Tynemouth	1,452	325	1,777	6.6	5.7	
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria						
Barrow and Furness	1,261	322	1,583	5.8	5.1	
Carlisle	1,031	271	1,302	3.1	2.7	
Copeland	1,396	383	1,779	5.4	4.9	
Penrith and The Border	467	187	654	2.1	1.7	
Westmorland and Lonsdale	294	125	419	1.1	0.9	
Workington	1,283	383	1,666	5.5	4.8	
Greater Manchester (Met County)						
Altrincham and Sale West	596	198	794	1.8	1.6	
Aston and Lyne	1,221	340	1,561	3.9	3.4	
Bolton North East	1,323	347	1,670	4.7	4.2	
Bolton South East	1,521	421	1,942	3.8	3.5	
Bolton West	627	203	830	2.7	2.5	
Bury North	689	241	930	2.4	2.1	
Bury South	775	233	1,008	4.2	3.6	
Cheadle	390	115	505	1.5	1.3	
Denton and Reddish	907	239	1,146	3.9	3.4	
Eccles	1,036	248	1,284	3.5	3.2	
Hazel Grove	546	154	700	2.6	2.2	
Heywood and Middleton	1,268	382	1,650	4.9	4.3	
Lagh	1,134	322	1,456	4.7	4.2	
Makerfield	899	228	1,127	4.8	4.3	
Manchester Blackley	1,985	485	2,470	7.5	7.2	
Manchester Central	3,452	756	4,208	2.5	2.4	
Manchester Gorton	2,366	593	2,959	14.2	13.4	
Manchester Withington	1,427	420	1,847	6.0	5.7	
Oldham East and Saddleworth	1,117	361	1,478	4.9	4.3	
Oldham West and Royton	1,544	370	1,914	3.8	3.4	
Rochdale	1,525	411	1,936	4.9	4.3	
Salford	1,273	295	1,568	2.6	2.4	
Stalybridge and Hyde	1,014	299	1,313	5.0	4.4	
Stockport	916	235	1,151	2.3	2.0	
Stretford and Urmston	1,328	340	1,668	2.3	2.1	
Wigan	997	297	1,294	3.3	3.0	
Worsley	1,009	307	1,316	5.8	5.2	
Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,632	382	2,014	3.7	3.5	
Lancashire						
Blackburn	1,677	403	2,080	4.1	3.8	
Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,448	333	1,781	5.3	4.5	
Blackpool South	2,010	533	2,543	5.8	5.2	
Burnley	821	248	1,069	3.0	2.7	
Chorley	810	256	1,066	3.3	2.8	
Fylde	610	186	796	1.8	1.6	
Hyndburn	732	224	956	2.8	2.5	
Lancaster and Wyre	764	219	983	2.5	2.1	
Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,353					

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
Lincolnshire						
Boston and Skegness	892	322	1,214	3.4	2.9	
Gainsborough	916	355	1,271	5.6	4.6	
Grantham and Stamford	625	260	885	2.1	1.8	
Lincoln	1,295	338	1,633	3.0	2.9	
Louth and Horncastle	886	387	1,273	5.0	4.0	
Sleaford and North Hykeham	527	230	757	2.7	2.0	
South Holland and The Deepings	447	245	692	2.0	1.8	
Northamptonshire						
Corby	736	257	993	2.3	2.0	
Daventry	482	232	714	1.7	1.3	
Kettering	564	217	781	1.9	1.6	
Northampton North	1,219	415	1,634	4.3	4.0	
Northampton South	1,081	318	1,399	1.7	1.5	
Wellingborough	825	305	1,130	2.4	2.2	
Nottinghamshire						
Ashfield	1,249	439	1,688	4.3	3.8	
Bassetlaw	1,301	531	1,832	5.4	4.8	
Broxtowe	632	253	885	3.7	3.1	
Gedling	761	220	981	3.8	3.1	
Mansfield	1,109	397	1,506	4.8	4.3	
Newark	854	324	1,178	3.5	3.2	
Nottingham East	2,222	504	2,726	6.1	5.8	
Nottingham North	1,771	512	2,283	9.1	8.6	
Nottingham South	1,542	384	1,926	1.9	1.8	
Rushcliffe	558	190	748	2.2	1.7	
Sherwood	940	288	1,228	5.1	4.4	
WEST MIDLANDS						
Herefordshire						
Hereford	830	262	1,092	2.3	1.9	
Leominster	483	195	678	2.6	2.2	
Shropshire						
Ludlow	517	191	708	2.7	2.1	
North Shropshire	694	266	960	2.8	2.3	
Shrewsbury and Atcham	671	194	865	1.9	1.7	
Telford	1,109	366	1,475	3.4	3.2	
Wrekin, The	703	246	949	2.3	2.0	
Staffordshire						
Burton	888	339	1,227	2.6	2.4	
Cannock Chase	911	349	1,260	4.1	3.7	
Lichfield	527	234	761	2.5	2.1	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	853	238	1,091	3.5	3.1	
South Staffordshire	743	246	989	3.6	3.0	
Stafford	929	330	1,259	2.9	2.5	
Staffordshire Moorlands	784	302	1,086	3.9	3.3	
Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,531	369	1,900	3.1	2.9	
Stoke-on-Trent North	1,059	319	1,378	5.2	4.8	
Stoke-on-Trent South	1,288	457	1,745	5.5	5.1	
Stone	486	271	757	2.2	1.9	
Tamworth	877	353	1,230	3.2	2.8	
Warwickshire						
North Warwickshire	666	256	922	2.3	2.1	
Nuneaton	701	251	952	3.0	2.8	
Rugby and Kenilworth	654	242	896	1.9	1.7	
Stratford-on-Avon	403	169	572	1.2	0.9	
Warwick and Leamington	855	266	1,121	1.7	1.6	
West Midlands (Met County)						
Aldridge - Brownhills	774	291	1,065	4.1	3.7	
Birmingham Edgbaston	1,715	470	2,185	4.9	4.6	
Birmingham Erdington	1,984	560	2,544	6.5	5.9	
Birmingham Hall Green	1,328	388	1,716	11.5	10.5	
Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,053	531	2,584	13.9	12.7	
Birmingham Ladywood	4,985	1,267	6,252	3.2	3.0	
Birmingham Northfield ^b	1,393	368	1,761	5.3	4.8	
Birmingham Perry Barr	2,370	694	3,064	10.4	9.5	
Birmingham Selly Oak	1,638	479	2,117	6.1	5.6	
Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small Heath	3,839	1,032	4,871	10.3	9.3	
Birmingham Yardley	1,285	373	1,658	5.0	4.6	
Coventry North East	1,744	474	2,218	5.1	4.7	
Coventry North West	1,121	328	1,449	5.4	5.0	
Coventry South	1,416	410	1,826	2.4	2.2	
Dudley North	1,583	438	2,021	5.7	5.2	
Dudley South	1,305	363	1,668	3.9	3.5	
Halesowen and Rowley Regis	1,301	370	1,671	4.8	4.4	
Meriden	1,116	364	1,480	4.1	3.4	
Solihull	518	199	717	1.5	1.3	
Stourbridge	1,111	306	1,417	4.4	4.0	
Sutton Coldfield	693	243	936	3.0	2.8	
Walsall North	1,628	479	2,107	6.1	5.5	
Walsall South	1,739	556	2,295	4.4	4.0	
Warley	1,683	478	2,161	7.0	6.5	
West Bromwich East	1,597	472	2,069	5.6	5.2	
West Bromwich West	1,950	545	2,495	4.7	4.3	
Wolverhampton North East	1,639	480	2,119	7.2	6.3	
Wolverhampton South East	1,676	525	2,201	7.0	6.2	
Wolverhampton South West	1,615	461	2,076	4.0	3.6	
Worcestershire						
Bromsgrove	673	215	888	2.5	2.2	
Mid Worcestershire	467	196	663	1.6	1.3	
Fledditch	711	296	1,007	2.5	2.2	
West Worcestershire	351	124	475	1.6	1.2	
Worcester	738	250	988	2.2	2.0	
Wyre Forest	803	270	1,073	2.2	2.0	
EAST						
Bedfordshire						
Bedford	1,380	389	1,769	3.4	2.9	
Luton North	923	333	1,256	6.7	6.0	
Luton South	1,339	430	1,769	2.9	2.6	
Mid Bedfordshire	384	147	531	1.9	1.4	
North East Bedfordshire	454	208	662	2.6	2.0	
South West Bedfordshire	540	218	758	2.1	1.7	
Cambridgeshire						
Cambridge	755	245	1,000	1.6	1.4	
Huntingdon	492	177	669	1.2	1.1	
North East Cambridgeshire	683	294	977	2.9	2.4	
North West Cambridgeshire	612	184	796	2.7	2.4	
Peterborough	1,153	366	1,519	2.4	2.2	
South Cambridgeshire	317	114	431	0.9	0.8	
South East Cambridgeshire	435	176	611	1.5	1.2	
Essex						
Basildon	950	370	1,320	3.1	2.7	
Billerica	693	293	986	3.1	2.7	
Braintree	672	279	951	2.7	2.3	
Brentwood and Ongar	323	124	447	1.4	1.2	
Castle Point	588	195	783	4.0	3.1	
Colchester	662	260	922	1.6	1.4	
Epping Forest	651	266	917	2.9	2.3	
Harlow	766	263	1,029	2.7	2.4	
Harwich	1,170	339	1,509	6.2	4.9	
Maldon and East Chelmsford	483	191	674	2.8	2.2	
North Essex	394	166	560	2.9	2.4	
Rayleigh	470	194	664	2.9	2.4	
Rochford and Southend East	1,513	449	1,962	4.3	3.6	
Saffron Walden	354	138	492	1.3	1.1	
Southend West	822	255	1,077	4.7	3.9	
Thurrock	1,239	423	1,662	3.6	3.2	
West Chelmsford	558	193	751	1.4	1.2	
Hertfordshire						
Broxbourne	534	217	751	2.3	1.9	
Hemel Hempstead	570	215	785	1.6	1.3	
Hertford and Stortford	304	105	409	0.9	0.7	
Hertsmere	483	190	673	1.5	1.3	
Hitchin and Harpenden	325	133	458	1.3	1.1	
North East Hertfordshire	349	112	461	1.5	1.3	
South West Hertfordshire	456	185	641	1.9	1.5	
St Albans	358	126	484	1.1	0.9	
Stevenage	607	196	803	1.8	1.6	
Watford	713	259	972	1.7	1.5	
Welwyn Hatfield	463	155	618	1.1	0.9	
Norfolk						
Great Yarmouth	2,138	764	2,902	8.1	6.8	
Mid Norfolk	490	227	717	2.8	2.3	
North Norfolk	693	262	955	3.2	2.4	
North West Norfolk	782	247	1,029	2.5	2.0	
Norwich North	862	272	1,134	3.2	2.8	
Norwich South	1,263	379	1,642	2.0	1.8	
South Norfolk	479	204	683	2.2	1.8	
South West Norfolk	604	270	874	2.3	1.9	
Suffolk						
Bury St Edmunds	492	200	692	1.4	1.2	
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	604	196	800	3.0	2.5	
Ipswich	1,381	364	1,745	3.2	2.8	
South Suffolk	507	174	681	2.4	2.0	
Suffolk Coastal	648	205	853	2.1	1.7	
Waveney	1,495	466	1,961	5.7	4.9	
West Suffolk	449	174	623	1.5	1.3	
LONDON						
Greater London						
Barking	1,091	376	1,467	5.1	4.6	
Battersea	1,533	580	2,113	4.5	3.8	
Beckenham	1,110	418	1,528	5.2	4.6	
Bethnal Green and Bow	3,673	1,117	4,790	5.4	4.1	
Bexleyheath and Crayford	563	246	809	3.1	2.7	
Brent East	2,299	780	3,079	11.2	9.4	
Brent North	1,054	382	1,436	5.6	4.8	
Brent South	2,453	855	3,308	6.4	5.4	
Brentford and Isleworth	880	407	1,287	1.7	1.6	
Bromley and Chislehurst	726	285	1,011	2.1	1.9	
Camberwell and Peckham	2,855	1,001	3,856	14.6	12.4	
Carshalton and Wallington	704	243	947	3.4	2.9	
Chingford and Woodford Green	730	334	1,064	4.9	4.0	
Chipping Barnet	818	344	1,162	3.2	2.8	
Cities of London and Westminster	1,649	740	2,389	0.3	0.3	
Croydon Central	1,623	628	2,251	3.2	2.8	
Croydon North	2,234	806	3,040	8.0	7.0	
Croydon South	686	320	1,006	3.2	2.8	
Dagenham	975	355	1,330	4.4	3.9	
Dulwich and West Norwood	2,293	963	3,256	16.0	14.3	
Ealing North	1,378	509	1,887	6.8	6.0	
Ealing Southall	2,019	736	2,755	5.3	4.7	
Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	2,269	802	3,071	4.4	3.9	
East Ham	2,398	726	3,124	12.3	10.7	
Edmonton	1,585	618				

C.23 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count area statistics

Parliamentary constituencies as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a P	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
WALES						
Aberavon	875	215	1,090	4.3	3.9	
Alyn and Deeside	807	231	1,038	2.7	2.3	
Blaenau Gwent	1,403	399	1,802	8.1	7.3	
Brecon and Radnorshire	663	266	929	4.0	2.9	
Bridgend	854	252	1,106	3.0	2.7	
Caernarfon	1,075	329	1,404	7.4	5.8	
Caerphilly	1,234	338	1,572	5.6	5.0	
Cardiff Central	1,125	295	1,420	2.0	1.8	
Cardiff North	510	144	654	1.8	1.6	
Cardiff South and Penarth	1,466	341	1,807	4.0	3.6	
Cardiff West	1,325	283	1,608	6.4	5.8	
Cardiff West and Penarth	682	229	911	6.4	5.0	
Cardiff West and South Pembrokeshire	1,015	329	1,344	5.2	4.1	
Ceredigion	688	254	942	4.1	2.8	
Clwyd	640	187	827	4.5	3.8	
Clwyd South	811	238	1,049	5.2	4.4	
Clwyd West	1,134	297	1,431	4.5	3.6	
Conwy	812	221	1,033	6.7	5.9	
Cynon Valley	598	196	794	3.3	2.9	
Delyn	756	188	944	5.6	5.0	
Gower	792	273	1,065	5.1	4.7	
Islwyn	1,031	321	1,352	6.4	5.0	
Llanelli	637	238	875	6.9	5.5	
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,262	293	1,555	6.5	5.8	
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	582	191	773	2.3	2.1	
Monmouth	332	125	457	2.2	1.5	
Montgomeryshire	976	288	1,264	6.5	5.9	
Neath	1,099	280	1,379	5.1	4.6	
Newport East	1,273	346	1,619	3.0	2.8	
Newport West	775	197	972	5.3	4.7	
Ogmore	838	231	1,069	2.9	2.6	
Pontypridd	1,021	299	1,320	6.0	4.7	
Preseli Pembrokeshire	980	243	1,223	6.6	6.0	
Rhondda	1,207	263	1,470	4.8	4.3	
Swansea East	1,239	328	1,567	3.3	3.0	
Swansea West	1,004	281	1,285	3.7	3.4	
Torfaen	872	267	1,139	4.3	3.6	
Vale of Clwyd	1,278	340	1,618	4.8	4.3	
Vale of Glamorgan	700	173	873	2.2	1.9	
Wrexham	1,420	435	1,855	9.9	7.5	
Ynys Mon						
SCOTLAND						
Aberdeen Central	780	183	963	1.7	1.5	
Aberdeen North	460	108	568	1.4	1.3	
Aberdeen South	527	171	698	1.6	1.5	
Airdrie and Shotts	1,537	429	1,966	6.3	5.7	
Angus	1,075	373	1,448	4.9	4.4	
Argyll and Bute	1,062	407	1,469	6.2	5.6	
Ayr	1,325	371	1,696	5.1	4.7	
Banff and Buchan	626	174	800	3.1	2.6	
Caitness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	1,231	305	1,536	7.2	6.1	
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	1,707	517	2,224	9.2	8.4	
Central Fife	1,751	520	2,271	7.4	6.7	
Clydebank and Milingavie	1,354	313	1,667	8.6	7.8	
Clydesdale	1,252	375	1,627	6.3	5.8	
Coatbridge and Chryston	1,193	338	1,531	7.9	7.1	
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	827	238	1,065	4.6	4.2	
Cunninghame North	1,423	431	1,854	9.8	8.9	
Cunninghame South	1,731	553	2,284	8.9	8.1	
Dumbarton	1,576	488	2,064	7.7	6.9	
Dumfries	1,104	393	1,497	3.8	3.3	
Dumfries East	2,042	509	2,551	11.1	10.6	
Dumfries West	1,725	409	2,134	5.3	5.1	
Dunfermline East	1,373	326	1,699	7.2	6.5	
Dunfermline West	1,217	325	1,542	5.1	4.6	
East Kilbride	1,012	321	1,333	3.3	3.0	
East Lothian	595	137	732	3.8	3.4	
Eastwood	745	204	949	5.8	4.5	
Edinburgh Central	1,016	307	1,323	1.7	1.5	
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	853	193	1,046	4.3	3.9	
Edinburgh North and Leith	1,142	290	1,432	1.7	1.5	
Edinburgh Pentlands	821	189	1,010	4.2	3.8	
Edinburgh South	710	185	895	3.8	3.4	
Edinburgh West	693	159	852	1.7	1.5	
Falkirk East	1,311	337	1,648	6.5	6.0	
Falkirk West	1,339	290	1,629	5.2	4.8	
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,011	352	1,363	5.7	5.0	
Glasgow Anniesland	1,379	290	1,669	10.1	9.2	
Glasgow Baillieston	1,538	369	1,907	9.4	8.4	
Glasgow Cathcart	1,096	214	1,310	7.9	7.2	
Glasgow Govan	1,472	374	1,846	4.8	4.3	
Glasgow Kelvin	1,511	402	1,913	1.1	1.0	
Glasgow Maryhill	1,748	384	2,132	5.8	5.2	
Glasgow Pollok	1,496	301	1,797	11.2	10.1	
Glasgow Rutherglen	978	207	1,185	7.1	6.4	
Glasgow Springburn	1,636	377	2,013	7.3	6.6	
Glasgow Shettleston	1,835	416	2,251	11.4	10.3	
Gordon	383	162	545	2.3	2.0	
Greenock and Inverclyde	818	190	1,008	3.5	3.2	
Hamilton North and Bellshill	1,357	405	1,762	3.7	3.3	
Hamilton South	1,055	330	1,385	10.3	9.3	
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	1,027	328	1,355	2.9	2.5	
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	1,784	560	2,344	7.7	7.0	
Kirkcaldy	1,758	483	2,241	7.9	7.2	
Linlithgow	1,119	357	1,476	5.6	5.2	
Livingston	1,193	350	1,543	4.1	3.7	
Midlothian	567	140	707	3.6	3.2	
Moray	769	263	1,032	4.1	3.5	
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,471	366	1,837	8.0	7.3	
North East Fife	700	255	955	3.9	3.5	
North Tayside	757	233	1,050	3.8	3.4	
Ochil	1,202	332	1,534	6.2	5.5	
Orkney and Shetland	321	129	450	2.2	1.8	
Paisley North	1,207	261	1,468	3.9	3.5	
Paisley South	1,311	275	1,586	6.0	5.4	
Perth	801	238	1,039	2.4	2.2	
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	1,329	419	1,748	7.5	6.4	
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	611	180	791	2.9	2.5	
Stirling	837	235	1,072	3.1	2.7	
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	825	215	1,040	5.0	4.5	
Tweeddale, Etrick and Lauderdale	621	159	780	3.4	3.0	
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	368	139	507	2.3	1.9	
West Renfrewshire	820	207	1,027	3.7	3.3	
Western Isles	660	154	814	6.9	6.9	
NORTHERN IRELAND						
Belfast East	1,138	272	1,410	3.4	3.0	
Belfast North	2,071	435	2,506	4.0	3.4	
Belfast South	1,431	457	1,888	2.7	2.4	
Belfast West	3,278	593	3,871	14.2	12.4	
East Antrim	1,413	456	1,869	6.0	5.2	
East Londonderry	1,607	547	2,154	6.7	5.8	
Fermanagh and South Tyrone	1,575	517	2,092	5.8	4.7	
Foyle	3,408	918	4,326	10.0	8.8	
Lagan Valley	819	266	1,085	3.0	2.5	
Mid Ulster	828	326	1,154	4.5	3.7	
Newry and Armagh	1,759	484	2,243	6.0	5.0	
North Antrim	1,327	503	1,830	4.7	3.9	
North Down	994	348	1,342	5.7	4.7	
South Antrim	987	338	1,325	3.5	3.0	
South Down	1,440	463	1,903	6.9	5.7	
Strangford	1,052	344	1,396	4.9	4.2	
Upper Bann	1,294	403	1,697	4.0	3.4	
West Tyrone	1,879	617	2,496	8.7	7.1	

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of claimants, employee jobs, self-employment jobs, HM armed forces and government-supported trainees) and as a percentage of the narrow-based estimate (claimants plus employee jobs). All the rates shown are calculated using mid-2000 based denominators.
b The rates for Birmingham Northfield have been revised back to April 2001. The revised series is available from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline, tel. 020 7533 6094. Please note, however, that the denominator for this constituency has not been updated for 1999 onwards due to concerns about the data. ONS is investigating this and will revise the figures at a later date.

P Provisional

UNEMPLOYMENT C.24

Claimant count area statistics

NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 areas as at December 13 2001

	Male	Female	All	Rate ^a	Per cent employee jobs and claimants	Per cent workforce jobs and claimants
NORTH EAST						
Tees Valley and Durham	22,084	5,446	27,530	6.3	5.7	
Hartlepool and Stockton-on-Tees	6,237	1,443	7,680	6.7	6.1	
South Teeside	7,267	1,800	9,067	7.5	6.9	
Darlington	1,658	450	2,108	4.6	4.2	
Durham CC	6,922	1,953	8,875	5.6	4.9	
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	27,878	6,276	34,154	5.7	5.1	
Northumberland	4,358	1,297	5,655	5.1	4.3	
Tyneside	17,502	3,731	21,233	5.7	5.3	
Sunderland	6,018	1,248	7,266	6.3	5.7	
NORTH WEST						
Cumbria	5,732	1,671	7,403	3.7	3.2	
West Cumbria	3,893	1,052	4,945	5.6	5.1	
East Cumbria	1,839	619	2,458	2.2	1.8	
Chester	8,858	2,540	11,398	2.4	2.1	
Hallam and Warrington	3,858	1,086	4,944	3.0	2.8	
Cheshire CC	5,000	1,454	6,454	2.0	1.8	
Greater Manchester	34,517	9,222	43,739	3.7	3.4	
Greater Manchester South	20,304	5,166	25,470	3.5	3.2	
Greater Manchester North	14,213	4,056	18,269	4.1	3.7	
Lancashire	15,725	4,385	20,110	3.5	3.1	
Blackburn with Darwen	2,084	533	2,617	4.2	3.8	
Blackpool	2,800	706	3,506	5.5	5.0	
Lancashire CC	10,841	3,146	13,987	3.1	2.7	
Mersesey	29,564	7,606	37,170	7.0	6.3	
East Merseyside	6,604	1,805	8,409	8.0	7.1	
Liverpool	12,613	3,119	15,732	7.2	6.7	
Salford	4,615	1,187	5,802	5.9	5.1	
Wirral	5,732	1,495	7,227	6.7	5.9	
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER						
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	16,129	4,723	20,852	6.0	5.3	
Kingston upon Hull, City of	7,089	1,846	8,935	7.7	7.1	
East Riding of Yorkshire	3,604	1,242	4,846	5.3	4.2</	

C.31 UNEMPLOYMENT

Claimant count flows: standardised^a

Thousands

UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2000	Dec 14	228.4	170.1	58.3	233.5	-1.0	166.9	66.6
2001	Jan 11	243.9	174.6	69.3	234.2	0.7	167.5	66.7
	Feb 8	261.5	187.5	74.0	232.8	-1.4	166.9	65.9
	Mar 8	229.4	166.9	62.5	229.3	-3.5	164.7	64.6
	Apr 12	226.3	163.5	62.8	228.5	-0.8	163.7	64.8
	May 10	201.0	146.3	54.7	224.1	-4.4	160.1	64.0
	Jun 14	208.3	149.1	59.2	222.4	-1.7	159.6	62.8
	Jul 12	247.3	169.7	77.6	217.6	-4.8	157.7	59.9
	Aug 9	240.0	165.6	74.4	220.4	2.8	160.0	60.4
	Sep 13	224.7	157.5	67.2	222.3	1.9	160.0	62.3
	Oct 11	239.2	170.5	68.7	226.8	4.5	162.7	64.1
	Nov 8	239.8	173.5	66.3	229.1	2.3	164.2	64.9
	Dec 13 P	226.3	168.5	57.7	228.8	-0.3	164.0	64.8

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
		All	Male	Female	All	Change since previous month	Male	Female
Month ending								
2000	Dec 14	219.0	156.7	62.3	240.3	-1.5	172.9	67.4
2001	Jan 11	172.0	123.3	48.7	244.6	4.3	176.6	68.0
	Feb 8	266.3	194.1	72.2	242.3	-2.3	174.2	68.1
	Mar 8	264.3	192.0	72.3	240.7	-1.6	173.1	67.6
	Apr 12	256.4	188.1	68.3	237.5	-3.2	170.7	66.8
	May 10	228.6	165.5	63.2	229.0	-8.5	166.0	63.0
	Jun 14	236.9	173.8	63.1	233.4	4.4	168.3	65.1
	Jul 12	232.3	168.4	63.8	228.8	-4.6	165.2	63.6
	Aug 9	227.7	162.8	64.9	224.2	-4.6	162.7	61.5
	Sep 13	253.2	175.9	77.2	223.8	-0.4	162.7	61.1
	Oct 11	263.0	184.6	78.4	223.2	-0.6	161.5	61.7
	Nov 8	231.4	164.2	67.2	223.8	0.6	161.5	62.3
	Dec 13 P	206.9	148.2	58.7	227.4	3.6	164.0	63.4

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3-week month.

P The latest national seasonally adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

CLAIMANT COUNT C.32

Claim history: number of previous claims
Claims starting during the quarter ending October 2001 by number of previous claims

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS

	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Thousands							
Region							
North East	8.0	6.1	4.7	3.9	3.2	15.8	41.7
North West	18.2	13.8	10.8	7.3	6.4	25.8	82.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	14.2	9.5	7.5	6.2	5.0	21.1	63.5
East Midlands	11.1	6.9	4.7	3.4	3.2	12.0	41.4
West Midlands	16.9	10.3	7.6	6.3	4.1	15.9	61.1
East	11.3	7.0	4.2	4.0	3.3	10.8	40.6
London	24.6	14.4	11.2	9.3	6.3	17.6	83.5
South East	13.8	8.7	6.0	5.0	4.1	14.2	51.9
South West	10.0	6.2	4.9	3.9	2.8	13.4	41.2
Wales	9.0	6.0	4.5	3.9	2.5	11.4	37.3
Scotland	15.4	10.9	9.1	7.1	5.7	27.0	75.3
Great Britain	152.6	99.8	75.2	60.4	46.5	185.1	619.5
Sex							
Male	84.6	60.5	50.4	44.6	34.9	158.5	433.3
Female	68.0	39.4	24.8	15.8	11.6	26.6	186.2
Percent							
Region							
North East	19	15	11	9	8	38	100
North West	22	17	13	9	8	31	100
Yorkshire and the Humber	22	15	12	10	8	33	100
East Midlands	27	17	11	8	8	29	100
West Midlands	28	17	12	10	7	26	100
East	28	17	10	10	8	27	100
London	29	17	13	11	8	21	100
South East	27	17	12	10	8	27	100
South West	24	15	12	10	7	33	100
Wales	24	16	12	10	7	31	100
Scotland	20	15	12	9	8	36	100
Great Britain	25	16	12	10	7	30	100
Sex							
Male	20	14	12	10	8	37	100
Female	37	21	13	8	6	14	100

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

Notes:
This analysis has been obtained from the claimant count cohort, a 5 per cent sample of computerised claims.
Outflows in this table started between 12 July and 11 October 2001 inclusive.
Previous claims in this table started after 11 July 1991.
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the regional percentages is ± 2.1 percentage points (Wales).
The widest 95 per cent confidence interval for the male/female percentages is ± 1.6 percentage points.
Outflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

C.34 UNEMPLOYMENT

Destination of leavers from the claimant count by duration of claim

Leavers between 8 November and 12 December 2001

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Duration of claim					Total
	Less than 13 weeks	13 to 26 weeks	26 to 52 weeks	52 to 104 weeks	More than 104 weeks	
Thousands	82.0	19.3	11.4	4.5	1.7	118.8
Found work	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.6
Works on average 16+ hours per week	3.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	6.4
Gone abroad	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	5.0
Claimed Income Support	4.4	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.9	10.9
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.7
Claimed another benefit	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Full-time education	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Approved training	6.3	1.8	4.4	3.2	2.3	17.9
Government-supported training	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Automatic credits	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Gone to prison	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Attending court	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Defective claim	2.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	3.7
Ceased claiming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deceased	7.7	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	12.4
Not known	32.6	7.9	5.7	1.9	0.7	48.9
Failed to sign	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1
New claim review						
Total	148.5	37.9	29.0	13.5	6.9	235.8
<i>As a percentage of those with a known destination</i>						
Found work	75.8	68.7	52.6	41.2	29.7	
Works on average 16+ hours per week	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	
Gone abroad	3.6	4.5	3.5	2.8	1.6	
Claimed Income Support	1.7	4.1	4.4	5.1	7.3	
Claimed Incapacity Benefit	4.0	7.5	9.9	13.4	14.7	
Claimed another benefit	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	
Full-time education	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Approved training	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	
Government-supported training	5.8	6.6	20.3	29.2	38.6	
Retirement age reached	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	
Automatic credits	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	
Gone to prison	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Attending court	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Defective claim	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ceased claiming	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.6	1.7	
Deceased	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	
New claim review	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: Computerised claims only.

Source: Benefits Agency administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

REDUNDANCIES C.41

Thousands, not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All	Male			Female				
		of whom:			of whom:				
		All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment	All made redundant	not now in employment	now in employment		
Spring 1995	181	98	84	114	60	54	68	38	30
Winter 1995/6	185	115	70	123	76	47	62	39	23
Spring 1996	171	100	71	119	68	51	52	32	19
Summer 1996	171	93	78	112	62	51	59	32	27
Autumn 1996	156	87	69	100	57	43	56	30	26
Winter 1996/7	153	90	62	102	62	40	51	29	22
Spring 1997	169	100	70	114	69	45	55	30	24
Summer 1997	161	89	72	101	56	46	60	33	27
Autumn 1997	141	74	67	90	49	42	51	25	26
Winter 1997/8	169	95	74	125	70	55	44	25	20
Spring 1998	170	101	69	107	62	45	63	40	24
Summer 1998	166	90	77	111	55	56	56	35	21
Autumn 1998	179	91	84	114	62	53	64	32	32
Winter 1998/9	212	134	77	144	91	52	68	43	25
Spring 1999	187	97	90	128	68	61	59	30	30
Summer 1999	171	93	78	109	56	53	62	37	25
Autumn 1999	168	89	78	107	55	52	61	34	27
Winter 1999/2000	193	118	75	122	77	45	71	40	30
Spring 2000	190	97	83	117	64	53	64	33	31
Summer 2000	157	85	72	99	57	42	59	28	31
Autumn 2000	163	81	82	105	50	55	58	31	27
Winter 2000/2001	167	96	72	110	64	47	57	32	25
Spring 2001	169	85	84	111	59	53	58	26	31
Summer 2001	179	98	81	116	61	55	63	37	26
Autumn 2001	193	104	89	125	70	55	68	35	33

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

REDUNDANCIES BY GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION C.42

Not seasonally adjusted

	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Redundancies (thousands)															
All															
Autumn 2000	163	162	142	*	22	16	12	17	14	19	21	12	*	14	*
Winter 2000/2001	167	165	141	*	24	12	12	19	12	16	21	16	*	13	*
Spring 2001	169	167	139	*	22	11	14	17	14	19	19	14	*	20	*
Summer 2001	179	175	149	*	22	14	12	19	20	16	26	11	*	17	*
Autumn 2001	193	190	168	*	25	22	12	14	17	23	32	13	*	15	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)															
All															
Autumn 2000	7	7	7	*	8	7	6	8	6	6	6	6	*	7	*
Winter 2000/2001	7	7	7	*	9	6	7	9	5	6	6	8	*	6	*
Spring 2001	7	7	7	*	8	5	8	8	6	7	5	7	*	10	*
Summer 2001	7	7	7	*	8	7	7	8	8	5	7	5	*	8	*
Autumn 2001	8	8	8	*	9	10	7	6	7	8	9	6	*	7	*

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY C.43

Not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Agriculture and fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels and restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance and insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education and health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
All									
Autumn 2000	*	*	52	14	36	16	25	12	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	63	14	31	12	25	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	57	15	34	13	28	*	*
Summer 2001	*	*	70	11	29	17	35	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	71	15	29	11	44	12	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
All									
Autumn 2000	*	*	12	11	7	9	7	2	*
Winter 2000/2001	*	*	14	11	6	7	7	*	*
Spring 2001	*	*	13	12	7	7	7	*	*
Summer 2001	*	*	16	8	6	10	9	*	*
Autumn 2001	*	*	16	11	6	6	11	2	*

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

C.51 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom ^b	Australia ^d	Austria ^d	Belgium ^f	Canada ^d	Denmark	Finland ^d	France ^e	Germany ^{d,f} (FR)
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a											
1992	9.1	7.0	10.2	10.5	..	7.2	11.2	9.2	11.6	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.3	10.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	10.2	16.4	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.0	9.4	9.5	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	16.6	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.7	8.6	8.2	3.9	9.9	9.4	7.2	15.4	11.7	8.2
1996	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	4.4	9.7	9.6	6.8	14.6	12.4	8.9
1997	10.6	6.6	6.8	8.3	4.4	9.4	9.1	5.6	12.7	12.3	9.9
1998	9.9	6.4	6.3	7.7	4.5	9.5	8.3	5.2	11.4	11.8	9.3
1999	9.1	6.1	5.9	7.0	3.9	8.8	7.6	5.2	10.2	11.2	8.6
2000	8.2	5.7	5.4	6.3	3.7	7.0	6.8	4.7	9.8	9.5	7.9
2000 Dec	7.8	5.6	5.2	6.3	3.5	6.8	6.8	4.7	9.3	9.1	7.7
2001 Jan	7.8	5.7	5.2	6.3	3.6	6.8	6.9	4.6	9.3	9.0	7.7
Feb	7.7	5.6	5.1	6.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	4.7	9.2	9.0	7.7
Mar	7.7	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.7	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.9	7.8
Apr	7.7	5.8	4.9	6.8	3.7	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.1	8.9	7.8
May	7.7	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.9	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.9	7.8
Jun	7.7	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.8	6.8	7.0	4.6	9.0	8.9	7.9
Jul	7.7	5.9	5.1	6.9	3.9	6.8	7.0	4.5	9.1	8.9	7.9
Aug	7.7	6.0	5.1	6.8	3.9	6.8	7.2	4.4	9.1	9.0	7.9
Sep	7.7	6.1	5.1	6.7	4.0	6.9	7.2	4.4	9.2	9.0	7.9
Oct	7.8	6.3	5.1	7.1	4.0	7.0	7.3	4.4	9.2	9.1	8.0
Nov	7.8	6.4	..	6.7	4.0	7.0	7.5	..	9.2	9.2	8.0
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
2000 Dec	..	..	1,034	615	188	461	1,103	150	242	2,165	..
2001 Jan	..	..	1,006	617	199	462	1,113	149	240	2,122	..
Feb	..	..	997	646	195	463	1,123	151	238	2,103	..
Mar	..	..	986	633	192	463	1,143	151	237	2,085	..
Apr	..	..	980	671	189	464	1,139	149	236	2,063	..
May	..	..	976	676	195	469	1,137	145	235	2,069	..
Jun	..	..	963	681	198	466	1,132	144	235	2,077	..
Jul	..	..	952	674	202	469	1,141	142	236	2,117	..
Aug	..	..	947	669	205	466	1,173	142	237	2,128	..
Sep	..	..	947	658	210	484	1,163	140	239	2,141	..
Oct	..	..	954	697	212	487	1,187	140	240	2,168	..
Nov	..	..	960	661	217	472	1,232	139	241	2,201	..
Dec	..	..	964	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.2	6.7	6.9	11.1	7.5	5.0	9.2	9.0	9.5
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c											
1992	..	..	2,779	897	193	473	1,602	315	293	2,776	2,994
1993	..	..	2,919	914	222	550	1,647	345	405	2,999	3,443
1994	..	..	2,639	829	215	589	1,515	340	409	3,094	3,693
1995	..	..	2,326	739	216	597	1,393	285	382	2,985	3,622
1996	..	..	2,122	751	231	588	1,437	242	363	3,063	3,980
1997	..	..	1,602	760	233	570	1,379	217	315	3,102	4,400
1998	..	..	1,362	721	238	541	1,277	180	285	2,977	4,266
1999	..	..	1,263	659	222	508	1,190	155	261	2,772	4,093
2000	..	..	1,102	611	194	474	1,090	147	253	2,338	3,879
2000 Dec	..	..	1,011	617	217	460	1,015	139	210	2,209	3,809
2001 Jan	..	..	1,078	648	258	467	1,188	170	248	2,232	4,093
Feb	..	..	1,073	722	248	460	1,183	162	248	2,178	4,113
Mar	..	..	1,041	676	211	448	1,212	157	247	2,084	4,000
Apr	..	..	1,006	669	191	443	1,194	150	267	2,019	3,868
May	..	..	981	672	175	436	1,159	134	304	1,964	3,721
Jun	..	..	948	654	163	431	1,106	130	256	1,943	3,694
Jul	..	..	962	618	164	484	1,205	140	204	2,022	3,799
Aug	..	..	973	644	171	510	1,242	144	206	2,136	3,789
Sep	..	..	940	673	176	513	1,069	130	223	2,178	3,743
Oct	..	..	918	660	196	503	1,090	129	214	2,224	3,725
Nov	..	..	926	630	225	471	1,157	127	226	2,259	3,789
Dec	..	..	949	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate (%): latest month	..	..	3.1	6.4	8.0	11.5	7.1	4.5	8.8	..	9.2

a ILO unemployment as a percentage of the labour force. The standardised ILO rates shown are sourced from ONS (for the UK) and the OECD (for all other countries) and are the most suitable rates for making international comparisons. The rates for all countries apart from Switzerland are based on Labour Force Survey data. For Switzerland, the rates are based on registered unemployment.
 b The ILO unemployment rate for the UK is an average for 3 months centred on the middle month.
 c Levels of other complementary measures of unemployment are: claimant count for UK; registered unemployed for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland; LFS for Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the USA; and a combination of LFS and registered unemployed for the Netherlands.
 d The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment excludes: the armed forces for Australia, Canada, Germany, and the USA; conscripts for Finland, Italy; those aged 65 and over in Ireland; and the self-employed for Austria.
 e The rate of other complementary measures of unemployment for France and Ireland is derived from the LFS and from registered unemployed.
 f The seasonally adjusted rate of other complementary measures of unemployment refers to October for Netherlands and November for Germany. For Belgium, both the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted rates refer to October and for Italy to July.

UNEMPLOYMENT C.51 Selected countries

Thousands and per cent

	Greece	Irish Republic ^{d,e}	Italy ^{d,f}	Japan	Luxembourg	Netherlands ^f	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United States ^d
STANDARDISED ILO RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^a												
1992	7.9	15.4	8.9	2.2	2.1	5.6	6.0	4.3	18.4	5.6	3.1	7.5
1993	8.6	15.6	10.2	2.5	2.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	22.7	9.1	4.0	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.2	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	6.9	24.1	9.4	3.8	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	8.8	3.5	5.6
1996	9.6	11.7	11.7	3.4	3.0	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.2	9.6	3.9	5.4
1997	9.8	9.9	11.7	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.1	6.8	20.8	9.9	4.2	4.9
1998	10.9	7.5	11.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.3	5.2	18.8	8.3	3.5	4.5
1999	11.6	5.6	11.4	4.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	15.9	7.2	3.0	4.2
2000	11.1	4.2	10.5	4.7	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.1	14.1	5.9	..	4.0
2000 Dec	..	3.8	9.9	4.9	2.4	2.7	..	4.0	13.5	5.2	..	4.0
2001 Jan	..	3.8	9.8	4.9	2.3	2.6	..	4.1	13.4	5.3	..	4.2
Feb	..	3.8	9.7	4.7	2.3	2.4	3.5	4.2	13.3	5.2	2.5	4.2
Mar	..	3.8	9.6	4.7	2.3	2.3	..	4.2	13.3	5.2	..	4.3
Apr	..	3.8	9.5	4.8	2.4	2.2	..	4.2	13.2	5.0	..	4.5
May	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	3.4	4.1	13.2	5.1	2.6	4.4
Jun	..	3.8	9.5	4.9	2.4	2.3	..	4.1	13.1	4.9	..	4.6
Jul	..	3.8	9.5	5.0	2.5	2.2	..	4.1	13.0	4.9	..	4.6
Aug	..	3.8	9.4	5.0	2.5	2.2	3.6	4.1	13.0	4.9	..	4.9
Sep	..	3.9	9.4	5.3	2.5	2.2	..	4.1	13.0	5.0	..	5.0
Oct	..	3.9	9.3	5.4	2.5	2.2	..	4.0	13.0	5.1	..	5.4
Nov	..	4.1	..	5.4	2.5	..	..	4.2	13.0	5.0	..	5.6
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
2000 Dec	..	139	..	3,320	4.8	..	66	..	1,536	143	65	5,656
2001 Jan	..	138	2,344	3,290	4.8	..	62	..	1,558	148	66	5,887
Feb	..	138	..	3,180	4.7	..	61	..	1,532	149	63	5,888
Mar	..	138	..	3,200	4.7	..	62	..	1,525	148	62	6,061
Apr	..	139	2,270	3,230	4.8	..	61	..	1,518	148	63	6,310
May	..	140	..	3,290	4.8	..	59	..	1,501	147	63	6,210
Jun	..	141	..	3,300	5.0	..	59	..	1,498	146	64	6,465
Jul	..	140	2,250	3,380	5.0	..	59	..	1,517	141	65	6,545
Aug	..	141	..	3,340	5.0	..	60	..	1,523	..	66	6,972
Sep	..	141	..	3,560	4.8	..	65	..	1,530	147	67	7,064
Oct	..	147	2,198	3,600	5.2	..	65	..	1,549	147	72	7,665
Nov	..	154	..	3,700	5.2	..	71	..	1,551	142	77	8,026
Dec	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	1,553	..	..	8,259
Rate (%): latest month	..	4.1	9.4	5.5	..	1.9	..	..	..	4.0	2.1	5.8
OTHER COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED^c												
1992	185	283	2,535	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2,260	215	92	9,613
1993	176	294	2,299	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2,538	325	163	8,940
1994	180	282	2,508	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2,647	332	171	7,997
1995	184	278	2,638	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449	329	153	7,404
1996	185	279	2,654	2,250	6.7	441	91	468	2,275	344	169	7,236
1997	290	254	2,688	2,303	6.4	375	74	443	2,119	344	188	6,739
1998	..	290	2,744	2,787	5.5	286	56	401	1,890	222	140	6,210
1999	..	193	2,670	3,171	5.4	222	60	357	1,652	208	99	5,880
2000	..	155	2,495	3,198	5.0	187	63	327	1,558	178	72	5,655
2000 Dec	..	142	..	2,980	5.0	187	61	326	1,556	154	70	5,227
2001 Jan	..	142	2,379	3,170	5.3	184	70	339	1,621	152	72	6,587
Feb	..	140	..	3,180	5.1	176	65	342	1,599	143	70	6,464
Mar	..	136	..	3,430	4.9	155	62	339	1,578	134	66	6,453
Apr	..	137										

D.1 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MGSF	YBSK	YBZL	YBZO	YBZR	YBZU	YBZX	YCAD
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	28,565	27,762	713	4,425	7,614	9,952	5,059	803
1994	28,578	27,773	729	4,173	7,702	10,025	5,144	805
1995	28,618	27,807	752	4,009	7,743	10,119	5,184	811
1996	28,806	28,018	826	3,915	7,752	10,264	5,261	788
1997	29,004	28,182	868	3,793	7,783	10,267	5,471	822
1998	29,049	28,258	853	3,710	7,708	10,318	5,668	791
1999	29,356	28,525	846	3,706	7,593	10,525	5,856	830
2000	29,574	28,736	848	3,750	7,414	10,724	6,000	839
2001	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	29,552	28,711	823	3,731	7,293	10,801	6,062	841
Oct-Dec	29,562	28,726	819	3,723	7,289	10,820	6,076	835
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	29,617	28,787	829	3,734	7,280	10,857	6,087	830
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	29,623	28,795	819	3,731	7,261	10,876	6,108	828
Jan-Mar 2001	29,598	28,780	815	3,732	7,230	10,894	6,110	818
Feb-Apr	29,619	28,798	810	3,747	7,215	10,894	6,132	821
Mar-May (Spr)	29,634	28,812	810	3,743	7,204	10,910	6,145	822
Apr-Jun	29,659	28,826	811	3,777	7,189	10,900	6,150	833
May-Jul	29,646	28,788	810	3,761	7,155	10,908	6,154	858
Jun-Aug (Sum)	29,668	28,809	805	3,781	7,120	10,915	6,189	859
Jul-Sep	29,663	28,798	815	3,763	7,107	10,930	6,184	865
Aug-Oct	29,699	28,840	828	3,792	7,098	10,934	6,187	859
Sep-Nov (Aut)	29,748	28,871	831	3,821	7,084	10,941	6,195	877
Changes Over last 3 months	80	62	26	41	-36	26	6	18
Percent	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	-0.5	0.2	0.1	2.1
Over last 12 months	197	161	8	90	-210	140	133	36
Percent	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.4	-2.9	1.3	2.2	4.3
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,099	15,831	365	2,431	4,395	5,471	3,170	268
1994	16,078	15,803	376	2,301	4,446	5,493	3,187	275
1995	16,090	15,793	387	2,207	4,455	5,559	3,186	297
1996	16,136	15,859	434	2,145	4,432	5,609	3,238	277
1997	16,184	15,905	434	2,082	4,428	5,608	3,352	280
1998	16,181	15,900	431	2,020	4,385	5,624	3,439	282
1999	16,318	16,025	436	2,012	4,282	5,747	3,548	294
2000	16,411	16,121	430	2,038	4,185	5,862	3,605	290
2001	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	16,378	16,092	422	2,013	4,120	5,898	3,639	286
Oct-Dec	16,399	16,118	419	2,023	4,113	5,910	3,653	281
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	16,420	16,143	425	2,031	4,107	5,920	3,661	276
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	16,433	16,155	422	2,035	4,096	5,932	3,671	278
Jan-Mar 2001	16,428	16,160	422	2,035	4,088	5,941	3,674	267
Feb-Apr	16,413	16,143	420	2,030	4,073	5,937	3,683	269
Mar-May (Spr)	16,406	16,136	415	2,031	4,064	5,937	3,688	269
Apr-Jun	16,406	16,129	416	2,048	4,056	5,924	3,686	277
May-Jul	16,421	16,135	414	2,049	4,046	5,940	3,685	286
Jun-Aug (Sum)	16,453	16,171	421	2,069	4,024	5,939	3,717	282
Jul-Sep	16,458	16,172	422	2,056	4,016	5,962	3,716	286
Aug-Oct	16,469	16,183	429	2,065	4,012	5,963	3,714	285
Sep-Nov (Aut)	16,482	16,191	429	2,077	4,001	5,965	3,719	291
Changes Over last 3 months	29	20	7	8	-23	26	2	9
Percent	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.1	3.2
Over last 12 months	104	99	7	63	-119	67	81	5
Percent	0.6	0.6	1.6	3.2	-2.9	1.1	2.2	1.8
Female								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	12,466	11,931	348	1,994	3,219	4,481	1,889	535
1994	12,500	11,970	353	1,872	3,256	4,532	1,957	530
1995	12,528	12,013	365	1,802	3,288	4,561	1,998	514
1996	12,670	12,159	392	1,770	3,320	4,655	2,023	511
1997	12,819	12,277	434	1,711	3,356	4,658	2,119	542
1998	12,868	12,369	422	1,689	3,323	4,695	2,229	509
1999	13,037	12,501	410	1,694	3,311	4,778	2,308	537
2000	13,163	12,615	417	1,711	3,229	4,861	2,395	548
2001	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	13,174	12,619	401	1,718	3,173	4,903	2,424	555
Oct-Dec	13,163	12,609	399	1,700	3,176	4,910	2,423	554
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	13,198	12,644	404	1,703	3,174	4,937	2,426	554
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	13,190	12,640	398	1,696	3,165	4,944	2,438	550
Jan-Mar 2001	13,170	12,620	392	1,697	3,142	4,952	2,436	550
Feb-Apr	13,207	12,655	390	1,716	3,142	4,957	2,449	552
Mar-May (Spr)	13,228	12,675	395	1,711	3,140	4,973	2,457	553
Apr-Jun	13,253	12,697	395	1,729	3,133	4,977	2,464	556
May-Jul	13,225	12,652	396	1,712	3,108	4,968	2,469	572
Jun-Aug (Sum)	13,215	12,638	384	1,712	3,095	4,976	2,471	577
Jul-Sep	13,205	12,626	392	1,707	3,091	4,969	2,468	579
Aug-Oct	13,230	12,656	399	1,727	3,086	4,970	2,473	574
Sep-Nov (Aut)	13,267	12,680	402	1,744	3,082	4,976	2,476	586
Changes Over last 3 months	51	42	18	32	-13	0	5	9
Percent	0.4	0.3	4.8	1.9	-0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5
Over last 12 months	93	62	1	26	-91	73	52	31
Percent	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.5	-2.9	1.5	2.2	5.8

a Denominator—all persons in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic activity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged over 16							
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	MGWG	MGSO	YCAG	YCAJ	YCAM	YCAP	MGWP	MGWS
All								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	62.9	78.8	53.8	77.9	82.9	85.4	68.4	7.9
1994	62.8	78.6	56.2	76.2	83.0	85.1	68.5	7.9
1995	62.7	78.4	55.9	75.9	83.1	85.1	68.1	8.0
1996	62.8	78.6	58.1	77.1	83.0	84.8	68.1	7.7
1997	63.0	78.6	59.5	76.7	83.7	84.5	68.5	8.1
1998	62.8	78.4	58.7	75.6	83.9	84.3	68.7	7.7
1999	63.2	78.8	58.6	75.5	84.5	84.9	69.4	8.1
2000	63.5	79.1	58.9	76.0	84.8	85.2	69.7	8.2
2001	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	63.3	78.8	56.9	75.3	84.4	85.0	69.8	8.2
Oct-Dec	63.3	78.8	56.5	75.0	84.5	85.0	69.9	8.1
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	63.4	78.9	57.1	75.2	84.6	85.2	69.9	8.1
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	63.3	78.9	56.4	75.0	84.6	85.2	70.1	8.1
Jan-Mar 2001	63.3	78.8	56.0	75.0	84.4	85.2	70.0	8.0
Feb-Apr	63.3	78.8	55.6	75.2	84.4	85.1	70.1	8.0
Mar-May (Spr)	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.0	84.4	85.1	70.2	8.0
Apr-Jun	63.3	78.8	55.5	75.6	84.4	84.9	70.1	8.1
May-Jul	63.2	78.7	55.3	75.3	84.2	84.8	70.1	8.3
Jun-Aug (Sum)	63.3	78.7	54.9	75.6	84.0	84.8	70.4	8.4
Jul-Sep	63.2	78.6	55.4	75.1	84.0	84.8	70.3	8.4
Aug-Oct	63.3	78.7	56.3	75.6	84.1	84.7	70.2	8.4
Sep-Nov (Aut)	63.4	78.8	56.3	76.1	84.2	84.6	70.2	8.5
Changes Over last 3 months	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.2
Over last 12 months	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.3
Male								
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	73.2	86.0	53.6	83.8	94.5	93.9	72.8	7.5
1994	72.9	85.6	56.4	82.2	94.6	93.3	72.3	7.7
1995	72.6	85.2	56.2	81.8	94.2	93.1	71.5	8.2
1996	72.4	85.1	59.5	82.6	93.4	92.5	71.8	7.6

D.3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity by age

Thousands, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged							
	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All	MGSI	YBSN	YCAS	YCAV	YCAV	YCBP	MGWA	MGWD
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	16,836	7,481	613	1,258	1,573	1,701	2,336	9,355
1994	16,909	7,564	569	1,304	1,572	1,756	2,363	9,345
1995	17,023	7,676	592	1,271	1,576	1,805	2,432	9,347
1996	17,030	7,645	597	1,166	1,584	1,836	2,463	9,384
1997	17,032	7,663	590	1,155	1,512	1,887	2,519	9,370
1998	17,204	7,768	601	1,194	1,476	1,917	2,579	9,436
1999	17,075	7,652	599	1,204	1,392	1,869	2,588	9,423
2000	17,007	7,577	592	1,185	1,327	1,868	2,604	9,430
2001	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	17,155	7,722	624	1,227	1,347	1,906	2,619	9,433
Oct-Dec	17,165	7,726	630	1,240	1,333	1,904	2,618	9,439
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	17,131	7,686	622	1,234	1,324	1,886	2,619	9,445
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	17,146	7,698	634	1,242	1,326	1,886	2,610	9,448
Jan-Mar 2001	17,192	7,733	641	1,246	1,338	1,887	2,621	9,459
Feb-Apr	17,191	7,736	648	1,236	1,336	1,905	2,611	9,456
Mar-May (Spr)	17,198	7,743	650	1,245	1,329	1,909	2,611	9,456
Apr-Jun	17,194	7,749	651	1,216	1,326	1,937	2,619	9,445
May-Jul	17,227	7,807	654	1,236	1,342	1,948	2,627	9,420
Jun-Aug (Sum)	17,226	7,806	661	1,222	1,359	1,941	2,604	9,420
Jul-Sep	17,251	7,832	654	1,246	1,350	1,963	2,618	9,418
Aug-Oct	17,234	7,806	644	1,224	1,338	1,977	2,623	9,428
Sep-Nov (Aut)	17,205	7,790	644	1,202	1,331	1,989	2,624	9,414
Changes Over last 3 months	-21	-15	-17	-20	-27	28	20	-6
Percent	-0.1	-0.2	-2.6	-1.6	-2.0	1.4	0.8	-0.1
Over last 12 months	50	69	20	-25	-15	83	5	-19
Percent	0.3	0.9	3.2	-2.0	-1.1	4.4	0.2	-0.2
Male	MGSI	YBSO	YCAT	YCAW	YCAZ	YCBC	MGWB	MGWE
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	5,886	2,583	315	470	257	355	1,187	3,303
1994	5,971	2,657	290	498	253	353	1,220	3,315
1995	6,065	2,747	302	491	275	410	1,270	3,318
1996	6,147	2,782	295	451	313	454	1,270	3,364
1997	6,228	2,839	312	446	302	488	1,291	3,389
1998	6,366	2,952	313	484	294	521	1,340	3,414
1999	6,339	2,918	304	482	298	495	1,338	3,420
2000	6,343	2,899	307	477	270	479	1,367	3,444
2001	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	6,459	2,997	319	515	286	506	1,372	3,462
Oct-Dec	6,451	2,982	323	508	284	504	1,364	3,469
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	6,444	2,968	318	502	282	504	1,362	3,476
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	6,444	2,967	322	501	284	502	1,358	3,477
Jan-Mar 2001	6,463	2,973	323	504	284	502	1,361	3,490
Feb-Apr	6,491	3,001	327	511	290	517	1,357	3,490
Mar-May (Spr)	6,512	3,019	332	513	290	527	1,358	3,493
Apr-Jun	6,525	3,038	333	499	289	551	1,366	3,487
May-Jul	6,523	3,042	336	500	290	544	1,373	3,481
Jun-Aug (Sum)	6,504	3,017	329	483	303	555	1,346	3,487
Jul-Sep	6,511	3,025	330	499	301	542	1,352	3,486
Aug-Oct	6,512	3,022	325	494	294	551	1,359	3,491
Sep-Nov (Aut)	6,511	3,023	327	485	294	559	1,358	3,489
Changes Over last 3 months	7	6	-3	2	-9	4	12	1
Percent	0.1	0.2	-0.9	0.3	-3.0	0.7	0.9	0.0
Over last 12 months	52	25	8	-30	8	54	-14	27
Percent	0.8	0.9	2.4	-5.8	2.9	10.6	-1.0	0.8
Female	MGSK	YBSP	YCAU	YCAC	YCBA	YCBD	MGWC	MGWF
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	10,949	4,897	298	788	1,316	1,347	1,149	6,052
1994	10,938	4,907	278	807	1,319	1,360	1,143	6,031
1995	10,958	4,929	290	780	1,302	1,396	1,162	6,029
1996	10,883	4,863	302	714	1,271	1,382	1,193	6,020
1997	10,805	4,824	278	709	1,210	1,399	1,228	5,981
1998	10,838	4,815	288	710	1,182	1,396	1,239	6,023
1999	10,736	4,734	285	712	1,095	1,382	1,249	6,003
2000	10,663	4,677	285	709	1,057	1,389	1,237	5,986
2001	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	10,696	4,725	305	712	1,061	1,400	1,247	5,971
Oct-Dec	10,714	4,743	307	732	1,049	1,401	1,254	5,970
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	10,687	4,717	304	732	1,042	1,383	1,257	5,969
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	10,702	4,731	311	741	1,042	1,385	1,252	5,971
Jan-Mar 2001	10,729	4,760	318	742	1,054	1,385	1,260	5,969
Feb-Apr	10,700	4,735	321	725	1,046	1,389	1,254	5,966
Mar-May (Spr)	10,687	4,724	318	732	1,039	1,382	1,253	5,963
Apr-Jun	10,689	4,711	318	717	1,037	1,386	1,253	5,958
May-Jul	10,705	4,765	318	737	1,052	1,404	1,254	5,939
Jun-Aug (Sum)	10,721	4,789	332	739	1,055	1,405	1,258	5,933
Jul-Sep	10,740	4,808	325	747	1,050	1,420	1,266	5,932
Aug-Oct	10,722	4,784	319	731	1,044	1,427	1,265	5,937
Sep-Nov (Aut)	10,693	4,768	317	717	1,037	1,430	1,266	5,926
Changes Over last 3 months	-28	-21	-14	-21	-18	24	8	-7
Percent	-0.3	-0.4	-4.4	-2.9	-1.7	1.7	0.6	-0.1
Over last 12 months	-2	43	12	5	-24	30	19	-46
Percent	0.0	0.9	4.1	0.7	-2.2	2.1	1.6	-0.8

a Denominator=all persons in the relevant age group.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+8; 2=3+4+5+6+7.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Economic inactivity rates^a by age

Per cent, seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	All aged							
	16 and over	16-59/64	16-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (M) 50-59 (F)	65+ (M) 60+ (F)
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All	YBTC	YBTL	LWEX	LWFA	LWFD	LWFG	LWFF	LWFM
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	37.1	21.2	46.2	22.1	17.1	14.6	31.6	92.1
1994	37.2	21.4	43.9	23.8	17.0	14.9	31.5	92.1
1995	37.3	21.6	44.1	24.1	16.9	15.1	31.9	92.0
1996	37.2	21.4	41.9	22.9	17.0	15.2	31.9	92.3
1997	37.0	21.4	40.5	23.3	16.3	15.5	31.5	91.9
1998	37.2	21.6	41.3	24.4	16.1	15.7	31.3	92.3
1999	36.8	21.2	41.4	24.5	15.5	15.1	30.6	91.9
2000	36.5	20.9	41.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	30.3	91.8
2001	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
3-month averages Sep-Nov 2000 (Aut)	36.7	21.2	43.1	24.7	15.6	15.0	30.2	91.8
Oct-Dec	36.7	21.2	43.5	25.0	15.5	15.0	30.1	91.9
Nov 2000-Jan 2001	36.6	21.1	42.9	24.8	15.4	14.8	30.1	91.9
Dec 2000-Feb 2001 (Win)	36.7	21.1	43.6	25.0	15.4	14.8	29.9	91.9
Jan-Mar 2001	36.7	21.2	44.0	25.0	15.6	14.8	30.0	92.0
Feb-Apr	36.7	21.2	44.4	24.8	15.6	14.9	29.9	92.0
Mar-May (Spr)	36.7	21.2	44.5	25.0	15.6	14.9	29.8	92.0
Apr-Jun	36.7	21.2	44.5	24.4	15.6	15.1	29.9	91.9
May-Jul	36.8	21.3	44.7	24.7	15.8	15.2	29.9	91.7
Jun-Aug (Sum)	36.7	21.3	45.1	24.4	16.0	15.2	29.6	91.6
Jul-Sep	36.8	21.4	44.6	24.9	16.0	15.2	29.7	91.6
Aug-Oct	36.7	21.3	43.7	24.4	15.9	15.3	29.8	91.6
Sep-Nov (Aut)	36.6	21.2	43.7	23.9	15.8	15.4	29.8	91.5
Changes Over last 3 months	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Over last 12 months	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.8	0.2	0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Male	YBTD	YBTN	LWEY	LWFB	LWFE	LWFH	LWFK	LWFN
Spring quarters (Mar-May)								
1993	26.8	14.0	46.4	16.2	5.5	6.1	27.2	92.5
1994	27.1	14.4	43.6	17.8	5.4			

E.1 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Public sector			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMM	LNMQ	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNNI	LNNJ	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100								
1995)	100.0			100.0				
1996)	103.6			103.0				
1997) Annual averages	108.0			105.3				
1998)	113.5			108.6				
1999)	119.0			113.0				
2000)	124.3			117.3				
1999 Nov	119.1	121.3	5.0	5.0	114.4	114.8	3.8	3.9
Dec	124.9	121.9	5.8	5.3	115.1	114.9	3.8	3.9
2000 Jan	123.2	122.9	6.1	5.7	115.1	116.2	4.4	4.0
Feb	125.3	122.8	5.3	5.7	116.3	116.6	4.4	4.2
Mar	129.3	123.4	5.2	5.5	115.1	116.4	3.7	4.2
Apr	122.5	122.8	4.5	5.0	116.7	116.8	4.2	4.1
May	122.4	123.2	4.1	4.6	117.0	116.7	3.2	3.7
Jun	123.3	123.5	3.8	4.2	118.0	117.6	3.5	3.6
Jul	123.6	124.2	4.0	4.0	117.4	117.4	3.4	3.4
Aug	122.5	125.0	4.3	4.0	118.0	117.7	3.4	3.4
Sep	122.3	125.4	4.2	4.2	117.7	118.0	3.3	3.4
Oct	122.7	125.9	4.0	4.2	117.6	118.6	3.5	3.4
Nov	124.0	126.7	4.4	4.2	118.5	119.4	4.0	3.6
Dec	131.1	127.7	4.7	4.4	120.2	119.8	4.3	3.9
2001 Jan	128.6	128.0	4.1	4.4	119.0	120.1	3.3	3.9
Feb	133.8	131.0	6.7	5.2	119.5	120.2	3.0	3.5
Mar	134.7	128.5	4.1	5.0	120.2	121.6	4.5	3.6
Apr	128.4	128.7	4.8	5.2	123.4	123.2	5.5	4.3
May	127.6	128.8	4.6	4.5	123.6	123.5	5.8	5.3
Jun	129.2	129.5	4.8	4.7	124.5	123.9	5.3	5.5
Jul	128.8	129.7	4.4	4.6	125.1	124.3	5.8	5.6
Aug	127.7	130.4	4.3	4.5	125.4	124.6	5.9	5.7
Sep	127.6	130.8	4.3	4.3	124.5	124.6	5.5	5.7
Oct R	128.1	131.4	4.4	4.3	124.3	125.3	5.6	5.7
Nov P	128.5	131.6	3.9	4.2	124.2	125.3	5.0	5.4

SIC 1992	Private sector				of which: Private sector services ^b			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNKX	LNKY	Per cent change over previous 12 months		JJGF	JJGH	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100								
1995)	100.0			100.0				
1996)	103.7			103.5				
1997) Annual averages	108.7			108.8				
1998)	114.7			115.2				
1999)	120.4			121.4				
2000)	126.1			127.2				
1999 Nov	120.3	122.9	5.3	5.2	120.1	124.0	5.7	5.6
Dec	127.3	123.7	6.3	5.7	129.0	124.7	6.7	6.1
2000 Jan	125.2	124.5	6.5	6.0	126.9	125.4	7.0	6.4
Feb	127.6	124.3	5.5	6.1	130.3	125.4	5.7	6.5
Mar	132.9	125.2	5.5	5.8	136.0	126.5	5.8	6.2
Apr	123.9	124.3	4.6	5.2	124.6	125.4	4.8	5.5
May	123.7	124.8	4.3	4.8	124.2	125.8	3.9	4.8
Jun	124.7	125.0	3.9	4.3	125.5	125.9	3.5	4.1
Jul	125.1	125.9	4.1	4.1	125.7	127.0	4.0	3.8
Aug	123.6	126.9	4.5	4.2	124.5	128.3	4.8	4.1
Sep	123.4	127.2	4.5	4.4	123.5	128.4	4.4	4.4
Oct	124.0	127.7	4.2	4.4	124.0	128.9	4.3	4.5
Nov	125.3	128.5	4.5	4.4	124.9	129.4	4.4	4.4
Dec	133.8	129.5	4.7	4.5	135.8	130.8	4.9	4.5
2001 Jan	131.0	129.8	4.3	4.5	133.3	131.1	4.5	4.6
Feb	137.4	133.6	7.5	5.5	141.9	136.3	8.6	6.0
Mar	138.3	130.2	4.0	5.3	141.1	131.1	3.6	5.6
Apr	129.6	130.2	4.7	5.4	129.9	130.9	4.4	5.6
May	128.7	130.2	4.3	4.3	128.6	130.7	3.9	4.0
Jun	130.4	131.0	4.7	4.6	130.9	131.5	4.5	4.3
Jul	129.7	131.0	4.1	4.4	129.7	131.6	3.6	4.0
Aug	128.3	131.8	3.9	4.2	128.5	132.5	3.3	3.8
Sep	128.3	132.4	4.1	4.0	128.1	133.3	3.8	3.6
Oct R	129.0	132.9	4.1	4.0	128.9	134.0	4.0	3.7
Nov P	129.6	133.1	3.6	3.9	129.4	134.3	3.8	3.9

a The headline rate is the change in the average seasonally adjusted index values for the last three months compared with the same period a year ago. For further details please see the article in the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends*, p227.

b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article in the May 2000 edition of *Labour Market Trends*, pp 201-3.

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.1

Average Earnings Index: all employee jobs: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Production (Divisions 10-41)				of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMO	LNMS	Per cent change over previous 12 months		LNMN	LNMR	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100								
1995)	100.0			100.0				
1996)	104.4			104.4				
1997) Annual averages	108.5			108.8				
1998)	113.4			113.7				
1999)	117.8			118.3				
2000)	122.9			123.8				
1999 Nov	119.5	119.8	4.4	4.2	120.3	120.5	4.7	4.5
Dec	122.8	120.4	5.2	4.6	123.7	121.1	5.6	4.9
2000 Jan	121.2	121.7	5.4	5.0	121.8	122.2	5.6	5.3
Feb	121.6	120.7	4.4	5.0	122.1	121.3	4.6	5.3
Mar	125.4	120.9	4.1	4.6	126.1	121.7	4.4	4.9
Apr	122.0	121.2	3.9	4.1	122.8	122.2	4.4	4.5
May	121.9	122.3	4.7	4.2	122.7	123.2	5.1	4.6
Jun	121.8	122.2	4.2	4.3	122.4	123.1	4.5	4.7
Jul	123.0	122.8	4.1	4.4	124.0	123.7	4.5	4.7
Aug	120.9	123.1	3.8	4.1	121.8	124.1	4.1	4.3
Sep	121.6	123.9	4.2	4.0	122.6	124.9	4.5	4.3
Oct	122.8	124.3	4.0	4.0	123.9	125.3	4.3	4.3
Nov	124.7	125.3	4.6	4.3	125.8	126.3	4.9	4.5
Dec	128.4	125.7	4.5	4.4	129.6	126.9	4.8	4.6
2001 Jan	125.4	125.9	3.5	4.2	126.3	126.9	3.8	4.5
Feb	127.9	126.8	5.1	4.3	128.3	127.6	5.2	4.6
Mar	131.8	127.2	5.2	4.6	132.7	128.2	5.3	4.8
Apr	128.1	127.5	5.2	5.2	129.0	128.6	5.2	5.3
May	127.3	127.8	4.5	5.0	128.4	129.0	4.7	5.1
Jun	127.5	128.3	4.9	4.9	128.2	129.3	5.0	5.0
Jul	128.1	128.3	4.5	4.6	129.3	129.4	4.6	4.8
Aug	126.3	128.8	4.6	4.7	127.4	129.9	4.7	4.8
Sep	126.8	129.0	4.1	4.4	128.0	130.2	4.2	4.5
Oct R	127.6	129.1	3.9	4.2	128.8	130.3	4.0	4.3
Nov P	128.0	128.5	2.6	3.5	129.2	129.7	2.7	3.6

SIC 1992	Services (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
	LNMP	LNMT	Per cent change over previous 12 months	
Monthly rate			Headline rate ^a	
1995=100				
1995)	100.0			
1996)	103.3			
1997) Annual averages	107.9			
1998)	113.4			
1999)	119.2			
2000)	124.5			
1999 Nov	118.6	121.5	5.3	5.2
Dec	125.2	122.1	5.9	5.5
2000 Jan	123.7	123.1	6.3	5.8
Feb	126.5	123.0	5.4	5.9
Mar	130.2	123.7	5.3	5.7
Apr	122.4	123.0	4.7	5.1
May	122.3	123.3	3.7	4.5
Jun	123.5	123.6	3.5	4.0
Jul	123.5	124.4	3.9	3.7
Aug	122.8	125.5	4.4	3.9
Sep	122.0	125.6	4.1	4.1
Oct	122.3	126.1	4.1	4.2
Nov	123.2	126.8	4.3	4.2
Dec	131.6	127.9	4.8	4.4
2001 Jan	129.5	128.3	4.3	4.4
Feb	135.8	132.0	7.3	5.4
Mar	135.5	128.6	3.9	5.2
Apr	128.1	128.7	4.6	5.3
May	127.2	128.7	4.4	4.3
Jun	129.1	129.4	4.6	4.5
Jul	128.5	129.6	4.2	4.4
Aug	127.6	130.4	3.9	4.2
Sep	127.1	131.0	4.3	4.1
Oct R	127.6	131.7	4.4	4.2
Nov P	128.0	132.0	4.1	4.2

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 819002

E.2 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Agriculture and forestry ^c	Mining and quarrying	Food products, beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ng n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery)	Machinery and equip-ment n.e.c.
March 1996=100		(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
		LOTJ	LOTK	LOTL	LOTM	LOTN	LOTO	LOTP	LOTQ	LOTR	LOTS	LOTT	LOTU	LOTV
1997	Annual averages	104.8	103.6	105.1	105.0	107.0	104.4	105.2	105.4	105.1	107.7	104.8	105.1	105.1
1998	Nov	108.8	108.1	107.3	109.2	111.6	108.5	111.5	110.5	109.4	113.0	108.3	109.4	109.4
1999	Jan ^a	109.8	110.0	111.2	111.8	114.7	112.8	119.0	113.7	113.1	115.8	109.3	111.8	111.8
2000	Jan	112.7	114.6	114.5	109.3	121.6	116.1	124.2	117.6	119.1	124.1	111.5	117.0	117.0
1998	Nov	110.0	109.0	108.7	109.8	111.8	110.7	112.9	111.7	110.3	113.7	108.4	110.0	110.0
1999	Jan ^a	110.6	109.9	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
1999	Feb ^a	110.7	110.1	108.6	110.2	111.6	111.4	115.3	111.7	110.4	111.7	108.6	109.9	109.9
1999	Mar	109.8	109.6	107.5	110.0	111.1	111.1	115.6	111.6	110.1	110.9	108.0	109.7	109.7
1999	Apr	109.1	109.1	107.4	110.5	111.3	110.7	115.5	111.4	110.5	111.4	107.7	109.6	109.6
1999	May	108.8	108.9	107.9	110.4	111.8	110.7	116.6	111.4	111.4	112.0	108.1	110.1	110.1
1999	Jun	109.1	109.3	109.2	110.9	112.6	111.2	117.4	111.8	112.2	114.0	108.7	110.7	110.7
1999	Jul	109.4	109.5	110.6	111.0	113.4	111.8	118.5	112.2	112.6	115.2	109.5	111.3	111.3
1999	Aug	109.4	109.8	111.6	111.4	114.3	112.1	118.7	112.5	113.0	117.0	110.0	111.7	111.7
1999	Sep	109.7	110.0	112.3	111.1	115.0	112.7	119.1	113.3	113.6	117.2	109.8	112.0	112.0
1999	Oct	109.8	110.3	112.3	111.5	116.0	113.4	119.8	114.2	114.1	117.4	110.0	112.0	112.0
1999	Nov	110.3	110.6	113.0	112.1	116.8	114.2	120.2	115.6	114.4	117.2	110.0	112.4	112.4
1999	Dec	110.9	110.8	113.7	113.6	117.7	114.6	121.1	116.8	114.6	118.4	110.7	113.4	113.4
2000	Jan	111.0	111.2	114.4	114.1	118.3	115.2	122.2	117.1	115.2	119.1	110.1	114.3	114.3
2000	Jan	111.3	111.8	113.4	112.0	118.1	114.8	122.9	116.9	116.3	120.5	110.0	114.4	114.4
2000	Feb	111.4	112.4	112.4	110.9	118.3	114.5	123.0	115.5	117.8	120.5	110.0	114.6	114.6
2000	Mar	112.1	113.1	111.8	108.6	118.6	114.1	122.9	115.0	118.5	120.6	110.6	115.3	115.3
2000	Apr	112.1	114.6	112.0	108.7	119.3	114.4	123.3	114.7	119.3	120.6	110.4	116.9	116.9
2000	May	112.0	115.8	112.6	107.2	119.2	115.0	123.6	115.7	120.2	121.4	110.8	116.3	116.3
2000	Jun	111.9	116.1	113.5	107.6	119.6	115.2	123.7	117.0	120.6	122.8	111.0	117.1	117.1
2000	Jul	112.3	114.8	114.7	108.0	120.3	115.6	123.8	118.3	120.1	125.8	111.9	117.8	117.8
2000	Aug	112.5	113.9	115.2	108.2	121.4	115.7	124.0	118.6	119.0	126.7	111.4	118.0	118.0
2000	Sep	112.7	113.7	115.6	109.0	122.3	116.9	124.2	118.9	118.5	127.1	111.2	117.3	117.3
2000	Oct	113.0	113.9	116.2	109.7	123.4	117.7	124.3	118.7	118.3	125.4	111.6	117.4	117.4
2000	Nov	114.0	114.7	117.4	111.3	124.7	118.5	124.8	119.4	118.3	126.2	112.7	117.9	117.9
2000	Dec	114.1	115.5	117.1	112.0	125.9	118.3	126.0	119.3	118.9	125.9	113.2	118.4	118.4
2001	Jan	113.9	116.2	117.2	112.5	126.7	118.4	127.1	119.7	119.4	125.8	113.1	118.9	118.9
2001	Feb	113.7	116.4	116.7	113.3	126.8	118.2	127.8	119.6	120.5	124.9	113.1	118.1	118.1
2001	Mar	114.5	116.7	117.6	113.4	127.1	118.3	128.7	119.9	120.7	125.9	113.7	118.7	118.7
2001	Apr	115.1	118.0	117.5	113.9	128.4	119.1	128.8	120.1	121.1	126.3	115.0	120.1	120.1
2001	May	115.5	119.3	118.1	113.8	129.9	120.0	129.0	121.2	120.9	127.2	116.5	120.1	120.1
2001	Jun	115.8	120.1	118.6	113.6	131.5	120.7	129.3	122.1	121.3	127.3	118.2	121.3	121.3
2001	Jul	116.4	120.0	119.2	114.0	131.9	120.8	130.1	122.8	121.1	127.9	118.7	121.6	121.6
2001	Aug	116.1	119.8	118.9	114.1	131.9	121.1	130.5	122.5	121.1	128.5	118.3	121.2	121.2
2001	Sep	116.0	119.5	119.3	114.4	131.8	122.1	130.4	122.8	121.1	128.7	117.6	120.9	120.9
2001	Oct R	116.4	119.7	120.5	114.5	132.2	122.7	130.1	123.4	121.8	129.4	117.4	120.8	120.8
2001	Nov P	117.1	120.0	121.2	115.0	133.1	123.4	130.6	124.8	122.1	129.5	117.4	121.2	121.2

^a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See article on pp267-8 of the May 1999 issue of *Labour Market Trends* for further details.
^b The average of the latest three months.
^c As a result of a discontinuity in the reporting of data for the agricultural sector, this series is not available before August 1999. Therefore there is no index for this series based on March 1996 as with the other series.
^d Excluding sea transport.
^e The index for the sector education, health and social work is based on a sample which excludes representatives of the private health and social work sector until June 1998. Monthly movements in the index for this sector therefore exclude private health and social work up to May 1998.
^f Excluding private domestic and personal services.

Note: The data contained in this table are not comparable with those previously published in Table E.3. Excluding bonuses and averaging the data over a three-month period render the data fundamentally different to the previous indices which included bonuses and related to single months only.

R Revised
P Provisional

EARNINGS E.2

Average Earnings Index:^a all employee jobs: by industry (three-month averages,^b unadjusted): excluding bonuses

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992		Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication ^d	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work ^e	Other services ^f
March 1996=100		(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)
		LOTW	LOTX	LOTY	LOTZ	LOUA	LOUB	LOUC	LOUD	LOUE	LOUF	LOUG	LOUH	LOUI
1997	Annual averages	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1998	Nov	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1998	Dec	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Jan ^a	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Feb ^a	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Mar	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Apr	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	May	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Jun	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Jul	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Aug	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Sep	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Oct	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Nov	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
1999	Dec	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Jan	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Feb	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Mar	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Apr	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	May	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Jun	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Jul	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Aug	105.7	101.6	101.0	103.4	104.9	97.9	106.3	103.9	106.7	104.1	101.0	104.6	106.2
2000	Sep	105.7	101.6</											

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Public sector				
Whole economy (Division 01-93)					of which: Private sector services ^b				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNMM	LOUJ	LOJH	LOUP	LNNI	LOUO	LOJM	LOUR	
Jan ^a	115.7	4.5	4.4	0.1	110.3	3.7	3.7	0.0	
Feb ^a	118.7	5.1	3.8	1.3	111.1	4.3	3.8	0.5	
Mar	122.5	5.0	3.5	1.5	110.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	
Apr	117.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	111.9	4.7	4.1	0.6	
May	117.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	113.3	4.6	3.9	0.7	
Jun	119.0	5.3	4.1	1.2	114.4	5.2	4.6	0.6	
Jul	119.3	4.3	3.3	1.0	113.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	
Aug	117.6	4.8	3.5	1.3	114.0	3.3	2.9	0.4	
Sep	117.6	4.4	3.5	0.9	114.0	3.6	3.2	0.4	
Oct	118.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	113.9	3.9	3.5	0.4	
Nov	119.1	4.9	3.4	1.5	114.4	4.2	3.8	0.4	
Dec	124.9	6.3	3.6	2.7	115.1	3.9	3.5	0.4	
2000	Jan	123.2	6.5	4.6	1.9	115.1	4.3	3.9	0.4
Feb	125.3	5.6	4.9	0.7	116.3	4.7	4.6	0.1	
Mar	129.3	5.6	4.5	1.1	115.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	
Apr	122.5	4.3	4.2	0.1	116.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	
May	122.4	3.9	4.6	-0.7	117.0	3.3	3.5	-0.2	
Jun	123.3	3.7	4.4	-0.7	118.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	
Jul	123.6	3.6	4.2	-0.6	117.4	3.5	3.7	-0.2	
Aug	122.5	4.2	4.3	-0.1	118.0	3.5	3.6	-0.1	
Sep	122.3	4.0	4.1	-0.1	117.7	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
Oct	122.7	3.9	4.4	-0.5	117.6	3.3	3.4	-0.1	
Nov	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	118.5	3.6	3.8	-0.2	
Dec	131.1	5.0	4.6	0.4	120.2	4.5	3.9	0.6	
2001	Jan	128.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	119.0	3.4	3.6	-0.2
Feb	133.8	4.1	4.1	2.7	119.5	2.7	2.9	-0.2	
Mar	134.7	4.2	4.8	-0.6	120.2	4.4	4.7	-0.3	
Apr	128.4	4.8	5.3	-0.5	123.4	5.7	6.2	-0.5	
May	127.6	4.3	5.2	-0.9	123.6	5.6	5.8	-0.2	
Jun	129.2	4.8	5.2	-0.4	124.5	5.5	5.7	-0.2	
Jul	128.8	4.2	5.2	-1.0	125.1	6.6	6.7	-0.1	
Aug	127.7	4.3	5.2	-0.9	125.4	6.3	6.2	0.1	
Sep	127.6	4.3	5.0	-0.7	124.5	5.7	5.8	-0.1	
Oct R	128.1	4.4	5.0	-0.6	124.3	5.7	5.7	0.0	
Nov P	128.5	3.7	4.6	-0.9	124.2	4.8	4.8	0.0	

Private sector					of which: Private sector services ^b				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a	
1999	LNKX	LOUN	LOJL	LOUQ	JJGF	JJGG	JJGK	JJGN	
Jan ^a	117.0	4.7	4.6	0.1	118.0	4.9	..	..
Feb ^a	120.6	5.3	3.7	1.6	122.7	6.0	..	..
Mar	125.4	5.3	3.5	1.8	127.9	5.7	..	..
Apr	118.8	3.6	3.2	0.4	119.3	3.3	..	..
May	118.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	120.1	4.2	..	..
Jun	120.1	5.4	3.9	1.5	121.6	6.4	..	..
Jul	120.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	121.7	4.9	..	..
Aug	118.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	119.0	5.9	..	..
Sep	118.4	4.6	3.6	1.0	118.6	4.8	..	..
Oct	119.2	5.4	3.6	1.8	119.0	5.7	..	..
Nov	120.3	5.1	3.3	1.8	120.1	5.3	..	..
Dec	127.3	6.8	3.6	3.2	129.0	7.2	..	..
2000	Jan	125.2	7.0	4.8	2.2	126.9	7.6
Feb	127.6	5.8	4.9	0.9	130.3	6.2	5.0	1.2	
Mar	132.9	6.0	4.6	1.4	136.0	6.4	4.6	1.8	
Apr	123.9	4.3	4.2	0.1	124.6	4.4	4.1	0.3	
May	123.7	4.0	4.9	-0.9	124.2	3.4	5.1	-1.7	
Jun	124.7	3.8	4.7	-0.9	125.5	3.2	4.8	-1.6	
Jul	125.1	3.6	4.3	-0.7	125.7	3.3	4.2	-0.9	
Aug	123.6	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.5	4.6	4.8	-0.2	
Sep	123.4	4.2	4.3	-0.1	123.5	4.2	4.6	-0.4	
Oct	124.0	4.0	4.6	-0.6	124.0	4.1	5.1	-1.0	
Nov	125.3	4.2	4.8	-0.6	124.9	4.0	5.2	-1.2	
Dec	133.8	5.1	4.8	0.3	135.8	5.3	5.0	0.3	
2001	Jan	131.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	133.3	5.0	3.4	1.6
Feb	137.4	7.7	4.4	3.3	141.9	8.9	4.3	4.6	
Mar	138.3	4.1	4.8	-0.7	141.1	3.8	5.0	-1.2	
Apr	129.6	4.6	5.2	-0.6	129.9	4.3	5.1	-0.8	
May	128.7	4.0	5.0	-1.0	128.6	3.6	4.8	-1.2	
Jun	130.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	130.9	4.3	5.0	-0.7	
Jul	129.7	3.7	4.8	-1.1	129.7	3.2	4.7	-1.5	
Aug	128.3	3.8	5.0	-1.2	128.5	3.1	4.9	-1.8	
Sep	128.3	4.0	4.9	-0.9	128.1	3.7	4.8	-1.1	
Oct R	129.0	4.1	4.8	-0.7	128.9	4.0	4.8	-0.8	
Nov P	129.6	3.4	4.6	-1.2	129.4	3.6	4.8	-1.2	

^a As a result of a change in the survey questionnaire the series excluding bonuses, and thus the bonus effects series, are subject to a discontinuity between January and February 1999. See pp267-8, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999 for further details.

^b For further information on the new series, private sector services, please see the article on pp201-203, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000.

R Revised
P Provisional

E.4 EARNINGS

Average Earnings Index:^a main industrial sectors: effect of bonus payments

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992					Production (Divisions 10-41)					of which: Manufacturing (Divisions 15-37)				
1995=100	Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)			Index including bonus	Change on year (%)				
		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		Including bonus	Excluding bonus ^a	Bonus effect ^a		
1999	LNMO	LOUL	LOJJ	LOUS	LNMN	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT	LNMM	LOUK	LOJI	LOUT		
Jan ^a	114.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5	115.1	4.1	3.6	0.5		
Feb ^a	116.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8	116.7	3.5	2.7	0.8		
Mar	120.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9	120.7	3.5	2.6	0.9		
Apr	117.3	3.5	2.5	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0	117.5	3.6	2.6	1.0		
May	116.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7	116.7	3.5	2.8	0.7		
Jun	116.6	3.3	2.9	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4	117.1	3.4	3.0	0.4		
Jul	118.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	118.7	3.6	2.9	0.7		
Aug	116.5	3.8	3.5	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3	117.0	4.1	3.8	0.3		
Sep	116.8	4.2	3.9	0.3	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1	117.4	4.4	4.3	0.1		
Oct	118.3	4.3	4.0	0.3	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2	119.0	4.6	4.4	0.2		
Nov	119.5	4.5	4.1	0.4	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	120.3	4.8	4.5	0.3		
Dec	122.8	5.5	3.8	1.7	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8	123.7	6.0	4.2	1.8		
2000	Jan	121.2	5.6	4.3	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3	121.8	5.8	4.5	1.3	
Feb	121.6	4.6	4.9	-0.3	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5	122.1	4.6	5.1	-0.5		
Mar	125.4	4.2	4.8	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6	126.1	4.5	5.1	-0.6		
Apr	122.0	4.0	4.2	-0.2	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1	122.8	4.5	4.6	-0.1		
May	121.9	4.8	4.2	0.6	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5	122.7	5.2	4.7	0.5		
Jun	121.8	4.4	4.3	0.1	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2	122.4	4.5	4.7	-0.2		
Jul	123.0	4.0	4.1	-0.1	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	124.0	4.4	4.4	0.0		
Aug	120.9	3.8	3.5	0.3	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4	121.8	4.1	3.7	0.4		
Sep	121.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6	122.6	4.4	3.8	0.6		
Oct	122.8	3.9	3.5	0.4	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5	123.9	4.2	3.7	0.5		
Nov	124.7	4.4	3.8	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6	125.8	4.6	4.0	0.6		
Dec	128.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6	129.6	4.8	4.2	0.6		
2001	Jan	125.4	3.5	4.2	-0.7	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8	126.3	3.7	4.5	-0.8	
Feb	127.9	5.2	4.3	0.9	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6	128.3	5.1	4.5	0.6		
Mar	131.8	5.1	4.4	0.7	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6	132.7	5.2	4.6	0.6		
Apr	128.1	5.0	5.0	0.0	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1	129.0	5.1	5.2	-0.1		
May	127.3	4.4	5.0	-0.6	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5	128.4	4.6	5.1	-0.5		
Jun	127.5	4.7	5.0	-0.3	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5	128.2	4.7	5.2	-0.5		
Jul	128.1	4.2	4.7	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5	129.3	4.3	4.8	-0.5		
Aug	126.3	4.5	4.9	-0.4	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3	127.4	4.6	4.9	-0.3		
Sep	126.8	4.3	4.5	-0.2	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3	128.0	4.4	4.7	-0.3		
Oct R	127.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4	128.8	4.0	4.4	-0.4		
Nov P	128.0	2.6	3.7	-1.1	129.2	2.7	3.6	-0.9						

E.21 UNIT WAGE COSTS^a

Index for manufacturing and whole economy

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Whole economy	
SIC 1992 1995=100	LNNQ	Per cent change from a year earlier	LNNK	LOJE	Per cent change from a year earlier
1992	94.9	0.2	99.1	2.3	
1993	94.8	-0.2	99.4	0.3	
1994	95.3	0.5	98.5	-0.9	
1995	100.0	4.9	100.0	1.6	
1996	105.0	5.0	101.4	1.4	
1997	108.5	3.3	104.6	3.1	
1998	112.4	3.6	107.5	2.8	
1999	112.8	0.4	111.6	3.8	
2000	111.7	-1.0	113.9	2.0	
1998 Q1	111.3	4.9	106.2	3.0	
Q2	111.8	3.3	107.0	2.9	
Q3	112.9	3.7	107.9	2.6	
Q4	113.4	2.7	109.0	2.7	
1999 Q1	113.6	2.1	110.6	4.2	
Q2	112.9	0.9	111.4	4.1	
Q3	112.1	-0.7	111.7	3.6	
Q4	112.6	-0.7	112.7	3.4	
2000 Q1	112.9	-0.7	113.2	2.4	
Q2	111.7	-1.0	112.8	1.3	
Q3	111.0	-1.0	114.2	2.2	
Q4	111.1	-1.3	115.2	2.2	
2001 Q1	112.1	-0.7	116.7	3.0	
Q2	114.4	2.4	117.1	3.8	
Q3	114.8	3.4	117.8	3.1	
1999 Jul	112.0	-0.3			
Aug	112.2	-0.6			
Sep	112.1	-1.4			
Oct	112.6	-0.7			
Nov	112.0	-1.5			
Dec	113.2	0.0			
2000 Jan	114.2	0.6			
Feb	112.8	-1.0			
Mar	111.7	-1.5			
Apr	112.2	-0.5			
May	111.7	-0.6			
Jun	111.2	-2.0			
July	111.4	-0.6			
Aug	110.5	-1.5			
Sep	111.0	-1.0			
Oct	111.0	-1.4			
Nov	111.3	-0.7			
Dec	111.0	-1.9			
2001 Jan	111.8	-2.1			
Feb	112.0	-0.7			
Mar	112.4	0.7			
Apr	113.9	1.6			
May	115.1	3.0			
Jun	114.1	2.6			
Jul	115.3	3.5			
Aug	113.8	3.0			
Sep	115.2	3.8			
Oct P	115.3	3.8			
Nov P	115.0	3.4			
Three months ending 1999 Jul	112.6	0.6			
Aug	112.6	0.2			
Sep	112.1	-0.7			
Oct	112.3	-0.9			
Nov	112.2	-1.2			
Dec	112.6	-0.7			
2000 Jan	113.1	-0.3			
Feb	113.4	-0.1			
Mar	112.9	-0.7			
Apr	112.2	-1.0			
May	111.9	-0.9			
Jun	111.7	-1.0			
Jul	111.5	-1.4			
Aug	111.0	-1.0			
Sep	111.0	-1.3			
Oct	110.8	-1.3			
Nov	111.1	-1.0			
Dec	111.1	-1.3			
2001 Jan	111.4	-1.6			
Feb	111.6	-1.6			
Mar	112.1	-0.7			
Apr	112.8	0.5			
May	113.8	1.7			
Jun	114.4	2.4			
Jul	114.8	3.0			
Aug	114.4	3.0			
Sep	114.8	3.4			
Oct P	114.8	3.5			
Nov P	115.2	3.7			

Source: Employment, Earnings and Productivity Division, ONS
Customer Helpline: 01633 812766

a Wages and salaries per unit of output.
P Provisional

Note: Manufacturing estimates are based on the seasonally adjusted monthly index of average earnings, manufacturing productivity jobs and the manufacturing index of production. Whole economy estimates are based on gross value added at basic prices, total wages and salaries, and productivity jobs.

The full productivity and unit wage costs data sets with associated articles can be found on the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity.

Data in this table have been revised due to the incorporation of the latest ABI benchmark for 2000 and revisions to the 1999 benchmark.

EARNINGS E.31

Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

1995=100	Great Britain (a,b)	Belgium (c)	Canada (d)	Denmark (d)	France (e,f)	Germany (FR) (g)	Greece (d)	Irish Republic (d)	Italy (c,h)	Japan (b,i)	Netherlands (c)	Spain (b,d,j)	Sweden (d,k)	United States (d)
Annual averages														
1995	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1996	104.3	102.0	103.2	103.8	102.6	103.5	108.6	103.7	103.1	102.5	101.9	105.3	106.6	103.0
1997	108.8	104.0	103.8	107.7	105.4	105.1	117.1	107.4	106.8	105.4	104.8	109.6	111.4	106.0
1998	113.7	106.0	105.7	112.5	107.6	107.0	121.3	112.8	109.8	104.3	108.2	112.6	115.3	109.0
1999	118.3	108.0	106.9	117.2	110.3	109.8	..	119.0	112.3	103.2	111.5	115.5	117.4	112.0
2000	123.7	111.0	109.4	121.3	116.0	112.8	..	125.5	114.6	105.1	115.0	118.3	121.3	120.0
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q2	117.3	108.0	106.7	116.6	109.5	109.8	..	118.2	111.9	103.5	110.7	115.4	118.1	115.0
Q3	119.0	109.0	107.4	117.4	110.9	110.1	..	119.2	112.8	103.4	112.7	115.7	116.4	116.0
Q4	120.6	109.0	107.5	118.7	111.9	111.2	..	122.6	113.0	104.0	112.7	116.5	118.7	117.0
2000 Q1	121.8	110.0	109.0	120.1	114.5	111.2	..	121.1	113.6	106.4	113.5	117.3	120.3	119.0
Q2	122.8	110.0	109.2	120.5	115.4	112.4	..	125.0	114.7	105.9	114.6	117.6	122.4	120.0
Q3	124.2	112.0	110.0	121.8	116.7	113.7	..	126.7	115.1	105.1	116.0	118.6	120.7	121.0
Q4	126.2	112.0	109.6	122.9	117.5	113.9	..	129.3	115.2	105.1	115.9	119.4	121.9	122.0
2001 Q1	127.6	113.0	109.5	124.4	119.4	113.4	..	130.7	115.8	106.9	117.7	..	123.1	123.0
Q2	129.0	115.0	110.5	126.2	120.3	..	..	135.9	116.1	106.6	119.3	..	126.1	125.0
Q3	129.8	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.7	120.7	..	..	126.0
1999 Nov	120.5	..	106.3	118.7	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	106.3	112.7	..	118.6
Dec	121.1	109.0	108.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	113.0	99.4	112.8	..	119.7
2000 Jan	122.2	..	109.6	..	..	111.2	..	..	..	106.8	113.3	..	120.9	118.0
Feb	121.3	..	110.4	120.1	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.1	113.5	..	120.2
Mar	121.7	110.0	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	113.6	107.3	113.8	..	119.9
Apr	122.2	..	110.0	..	..	112.4	..	..	..	114.3	106.9	114.6	..	122.7
May	123.2	..	110.8	120.5	..	..	..	..	..	114.9	106.4	114.6	..	121.7
Jun	123.1	110.0	110.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.0	104.3	114.7	..	122.8
Jul	123.7	..	109.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	102.2	115.7	..	121.5
Aug	124.1	..	110.1	121.8	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.2	115.8	..	119.4
Sep	124.9	112.0	110.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.1	106.9	116.6	..	121.3
Oct	125.3	..	109.8	..	..	113.9	..	..	..	115.2	106.6	115.9	..	121.6
Nov	126.3	..	109.8	122.9	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	105.3	115.9	..	121.2
Dec	126.9	112.0	109.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.2	103.2	116.0	..	122.9
2001 Jan	126.9	..	108.9	..	..	113.4	..	..	..	115.7	106.1	117.6	..	122.2
Feb	127.6	..	109.7	124.4	..	..	..	..	..	115.9	107.3	117.6	..	123.5
Mar	128.2	113.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.0	107.3	117.9	..	123.8
Apr	128.6	..	110.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.9	118.9	..	126.4
May	129.0	..	110.3	126.2	..	..	..	..	..	116.1	106.2	119.3	..	126.0
Jun	129.3	115.0	110.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	116.3	106.5	119.6	..	124.1
Jul	129.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117.1	102.8	120.7	..	123.3
Aug	129.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.9	120.7	..	126.0
Sep	130.2	117.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106.4	120.7	..	126.0
Oct	130.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov P	129.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Increases on a year earlier														
Annual averages														
1996	4	2	3	4	3	4	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3
1997	4	2	1	4	3	2	8	4	4	3	3	4	5	3
1998	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	3	-1	3	3	4	3
1999	4	2	1	4	3	3	..	5	2	-1	3	3	2	3
2000	5	3	2	3	5	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	7
Quarterly averages														
1999 Q2	4	2	-1	4	2	2	..	5	2	-1	3	3	1	3
Q3	4	3	1	4	3	3	..	6	2	0	3	3	1	4
Q4	5	3	1	4	3	3	..	7	2	0	3	3	2	4
2000 Q1	5	3	3	4	5	3	..	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Q2	5	2	4	3	5	2	..	6	2	4	2	4	4	4
Q3	4	3	2	4	5	3	..	6	2	2	3	3	4	4
Q4	5	3	2	4	5	2	..	..	2	1	3	2	3	4
2001 Q1	5	3	0	4	4	2	..	8	2	0	4	..	2	3
Q2	5	5	1	5	4	..	..	9	1	1	4	..	3	4
Q3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	..	..	4
Monthly														
1999 Nov	5	..	1	0	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	4
Dec	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	-1	3	..	2	6
2000 Jan	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	7
Feb	5	..	4	-1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	3	7
Mar	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	3	7
Apr	4	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	4	..	4	6
May	5	..	5	-3	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	..	2	7
Jun	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
Jul	4	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	4	4	..	5	7
Aug	4													

F.1 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people participating in training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND	Thousands				
	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training ^c	Life skills ^d	Work-based training for young people
Period ending					
31 Mar 1991			193.2		193.2
29 Mar 1992			233.2		233.2
28 Mar 1993			231.8		231.8
27 Mar 1994			234.1		234.1
26 Mar 1995			224.2		224.2
24 Mar 1996	24.8		211.0		235.8
30 Mar 1997	75.8		189.1		264.9
29 Mar 1998	110.8	0.9	153.6		265.2
28 Mar 1999	126.5	27.8	112.0		266.3
26 Mar 2000	131.4	69.4	69.1	3.6	273.5
25 Mar 2001	119.0	88.4	44.1	7.7	259.1
1998-1999					
28 Jun	107.2	4.0	126.3		237.5
27 Sep	119.9	15.7	130.3		265.8
27 Dec	125.2	21.7	121.0		267.8
28 Mar	126.5	27.8	112.0		266.3
1999-2000					
27 Jun	122.8	32.9	91.9		247.6
26 Sep	130.6	54.8	87.6		273.0
26 Dec	133.6	65.0	79.0	1.9	279.6
26 Mar	131.4	69.4	69.1	3.6	273.5
2000-01					
25 Jun	127.1	71.6	58.8	4.4	261.8
24 Sep	131.4	86.1	58.0	6.4	282.0
24 Dec	134.1	91.1	53.4	7.5	286.0
25 Mar ^e	119.0	88.4	44.1	7.7	259.1
2001-02					
24 Jun	114.4	88.5	37.8	7.0	247.8
23 Sep	117.3	105.7	41.5	9.2	273.7

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

Not applicable

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
 b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
 c Preparatory learning was included in OT from 26 March 2001. Figures for this category are included in the OT figures.
 d LSCs introduced in England in September 1999.
 e 25 March 2001 figures in this table are from TEC Management Information. There is a discontinuity in the series because data now comes from the Individualised Learner Record. The numbers of young people in training on 25 March 2001 according to this new data source are 116,400 AMAS, 85,400 FMAs, 40,200 OT and 6,600 LSCs. Under the new system, training providers have a greater incentive to supply timely information about young people leaving training.

F.2 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of starts on training and enterprise programmes

ENGLAND	Thousands				
	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a	Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b	Other training ^c	Life skills ^d	Work-based training for young people ^e
In financial year (Apr-Mar)					
1991-1992			227.4		227.4
1992-1993			236.4		236.4
1993-1994			238.7		238.7
1994-1995			251.8		251.8
1995-1996	25.8		250.7		259.8
1996-1997	70.3		235.8		285.1
1997-1998	83.3	0.9	181.9		252.5
1998-1999	82.3	36.8	119.1		222.6
1999-2000	84.1	86.6	78.8	6.0	237.7
2000-2001	84.6	103.7	57.0	23.8	247.6
1998-1999					
Apr-Jun	12.0	3.5	15.8		27.6
Jul-Sep	31.0	13.7	53.0		93.4
Oct-Dec	21.4	9.3	27.0		54.1
Jan-Mar	17.8	10.4	23.2		47.5
1999-2000					
Apr-Jun	12.1	10.6	11.5		30.6
Jul-Sep	28.4	31.7	31.9		87.2
Oct-Dec	23.9	23.3	18.6	2.2	63.3
Jan-Mar	19.7	21.0	16.8	3.9	56.6
2000-01					
Apr-Jun	14.3	15.8	8.9	3.6	38.5
Jul-Sep	28.2	35.8	21.6	7.2	88.1
Oct-Dec	24.9	26.1	14.3	6.6	66.7
Jan-Mar	17.3	26.0	12.2	6.3	54.3
2001-02					
Apr-Jun	11.9	19.5	7.7	5.0	44.2
Jul-Sep	21.5	37.6	16.9	8.6	84.7

Source: TEC management information (to 25/03/01)
LSC Individualised Learner Record (from 26/03/01)

Not applicable

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
 b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
 c Preparatory learning was introduced on 26 March 2001. Figures for this category are included in the OT figures.
 d LSCs introduced in England in September 1999.
 e Does not equate the sum of the starts on AMA, FMA, OT & LS until 26 March 2001 because it excludes conversions between programmes whereas, from 27 March 1995 - 25 March 2001, the figures for individual programmes include conversions from other programmes.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: destination of leavers and completers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who were:				COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed	Completers	In a job	In a positive outcome ^b	Unemployed
Month of leaving^a							
In financial year (Apr-Mar)							
1990-91 ^c	33	36	53	47	38	41	48
1991-92	31	36	55	55	35	40	51
1992-93	34	40	52	60	37	43	49
1993-94	36	43	48	60	40	47	45
1994-95	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
1995-96	39	44	47	69	41	46	45
1996-97	44	49	42	71	46	51	41
1997-98	44	48	45	71	46	50	43
1998-99	41	45	47	71	42	47	46
1999-2000	40	46	48	71	42	47	47
2000-2001	42	46	47	73	43	47	46
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	43	48	44	72	44	49	44
Jul-Sep	40	45	47	71	41	47	46
Oct-Dec	40	44	48	70	42	46	46
Jan-Mar	39	43	49	70	40	44	49
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	41	46	47	72	42	48	45
Jul-Sep	40	46	48	71	42	48	46
Oct-Dec	40	45	49	71	41	46	48
Jan-Mar	41	45	48	72	42	46	47
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	42	46	47	72	43	47	46
Jul-Sep	42	47	47	72	44	49	45
Oct-Dec	43	46	47	73	44	48	46
Jan-Mar	40	44	49	75	41	45	48

Source: WBLA trainee database

- a Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 b "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
 c Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
 Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for adults: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	ALL LEAVERS Percentage of survey respondents who:		COMPLETERS Percentage of those who completed who:	
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Month of leaving^a				
In financial year (Apr-Mar)				
1990-91 ^b	32	28	48	43
1991-92	35	29	49	42
1992-93	41	34	55	49
1993-94 ^c	42	36	57	51
1994-95	46	39	59	53
1995-96	48	42	60	54
1996-97	44	38	54	49
1997-98	44	37	54	48
1998-99	47	40	58	51
1999-2000	47	40	58	50
2000-2001	49	41	58	50
1998-1999				
Apr-Jun	48	42	59	52
Jul-Sep	48	41	59	52
Oct-Dec	44	38	55	49
Jan-Mar	47	40	58	51
1999-2000				
Apr-Jun	47	40	58	51
Jul-Sep	47	40	58	51
Oct-Dec	45	38	56	49
Jan-Mar	47	41	58	51
2000-2001				
Apr-Jun	47	39	57	49
Jul-Sep	49	41	59	50
Oct-Dec	49	40	58	50
Jan-Mar	50	43	59	52

Source: WBLA follow-up survey

- a Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.
 b Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.
 c The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.

F.5 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: qualifications of leavers

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who:			Other training survey respondents who:			Work-based training for young people survey respondents who:			
	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^d	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above ^d	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 ^d	Gained any full qualification at level 3 or above ^d
In financial year (Apr-Mar)													
1990-91	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	39	..	51	39	..	..
1991-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	34	23	52	34	15	7
1992-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	35	27	48	35	18	8
1993-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	38	31	50	38	20	10
1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	40	34	50	40	22	12
1995-96 ^e	36	28	9	..	..	..	52	43	38	51	43	25	13
1996-97	52	43	22	..	..	..	52	44	40	52	44	26	14
1997-98	55	47	27	..	..	..	53	45	40	53	45	27	15
1998-99	64	57	36	..	..	..	54	46	40	55	47	28	18
1999-2000	74	67	48	46	39	36	52	45	38	59	52	26	24
2000-2001	75	68	49	55	48	45	48	40	33	60	53	26	23
1998-1999													
Apr-Jun	60	51	30	..	..	..	55	47	42	56	48	28	15
Jul-Sep	67	59	39	..	..	..	57	49	44	58	50	27	19
Oct-Dec	62	54	34	..	..	..	50	41	36	51	43	23	16
Jan-Mar	66	60	40	..	..	..	52	44	39	54	47	24	19
1999-2000													
Apr-Jun	71	63	41	..	..	..	56	48	41	57	49	26	18
Jul-Sep	78	71	52	..	..	..	54	46	40	57	50	23	24
Oct-Dec	73	66	47	41	35	32	48	40	34	51	45	20	20
Jan-Mar	72	66	47	48	41	38	51	43	36	57	50	25	21
2000-2001													
Apr-Jun	72	65	43	54	46	43	49	42	34	58	50	26	20
Jul-Sep	79	72	55	56	49	46	51	43	36	62	55	25	26
Oct-Dec	71	65	48	49	43	40	43	35	28	54	48	23	21
Jan-Mar	75	69	48	58	51	47	46	39	30	61	55	28	23

Source: WBLYP trainee database

.. Not applicable
... Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from Nov 1999 leavers onwards.
c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.
d Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

F.6 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Work-based training for young people: destination of leavers

ENGLAND	Advanced Modern Apprenticeships ^a survey respondents who were:			Foundation Modern Apprenticeships ^b survey respondents who were:			Other training survey respondents who were:			Work-based training for young people survey respondents who were:		
	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed	In a job	In a positive outcome ^c	Unemployed
In financial year (Apr-Mar)												
1990-91	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	74	20	58	74	20
1991-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	67	25	51	67	25
1992-93	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	67	28	50	67	28
1993-94	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	70	25	54	70	25
1994-95	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	72	22	58	72	22
1995-96	67	86	12	..	..	..	63	76	18	63	76	18
1996-97	75	89	9	..	..	..	66	79	15	67	80	15
1997-98	80	90	7	..	..	..	65	79	14	68	81	13
1998-99	82	92	6	..	..	..	64	77	15	69	82	12
1999-2000	84	93	5	68	88	11	62	76	16	71	83	12
2000-2001	86	94	4	69	89	10	61	74	17	72	86	10
1998-1999												
Apr-Jun	82	92	6	..	..	..	66	78	14	70	81	12
Jul-Sep	80	92	6	..	..	..	62	79	13	65	82	12
Oct-Dec	84	93	6	..	..	..	63	74	17	69	80	11
Jan-Mar	84	93	6	..	..	..	66	78	15	72	83	14
1999-2000												
Apr-Jun	83	93	6	..	..	..	66	77	15	71	83	12
Jul-Sep	82	92	5	..	..	..	60	77	15	67	84	12
Oct-Dec	86	93	5	67	86	13	60	73	18	70	82	11
Jan-Mar	87	94	4	68	89	10	63	75	18	72	85	13
2000-2001												
Apr-Jun	84	94	5	68	88	10	62	75	17	71	85	11
Jul-Sep	85	93	4	63	89	9	59	76	16	69	86	10
Oct-Dec	88	94	4	70	89	11	60	72	19	73	86	11
Jan-Mar	88	95	4	73	90	9	62	74	18	76	87	10

Source: WBLYP trainee database

.. Not applicable
... Not available

- a Formerly known as Modern Apprenticeships; launched as an initiative in September 1994 and was fully operational from September 1995.
b Formerly known as National Traineeships; introduced nationally in September 1997. FMA follow-up survey results from November 1999 leavers onwards.
c "In a positive outcome" includes those in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Other training: outcomes for completers

ENGLAND	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan who:						
	Percentage of those completing their agreed training plan ^a	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Gained any full qualification at level 2 or above	Were in a job	Were in a positive outcome ^b	Were unemployed
In financial year (Apr-Mar)							
1990-91	37	73	62	..	75	83	14
1991-92	42	72	58	41	69	77	17
1992-93	43	71	58	47	67	76	20
1993-94	45	72	61	53	68	79	17
1994-95	46	72	64	56	72	81	14
1995-96 ^e	51	70	64	58	75	85	11
1996-97	54	70	64	59	77	87	9
1997-98	54	71	65	59	76	86	8
1998-99	54	71	65	59	74	84	9
1999-2000	55	68	62	56	73	83	10
2000-2001	55	63	57	49	73	83	10
1998-1999							
Apr-Jun	55	71	65	59	75	84	9
Jul-Sep	57	74	68	62	71	84	8
Oct-Dec	48	69	63	57	74	82	11
Jan-Mar	55	69	63	57	76	85	9
1999-2000							
Apr-Jun	56	71	65	58	76	85	10
Jul-Sep	57	70	64	57	71	83	10
Oct-Dec	51	65	60	52	72	82	11
Jan-Mar	56	65	59	51	74	83	11
2000-2001							
Apr-Jun	54	63	58	50	73	83	11
Jul-Sep	57	67	60	53	72	84	9
Oct-Dec	49	61	54	46	73	82	12
Jan-Mar	56	59	55	44	75	83	11

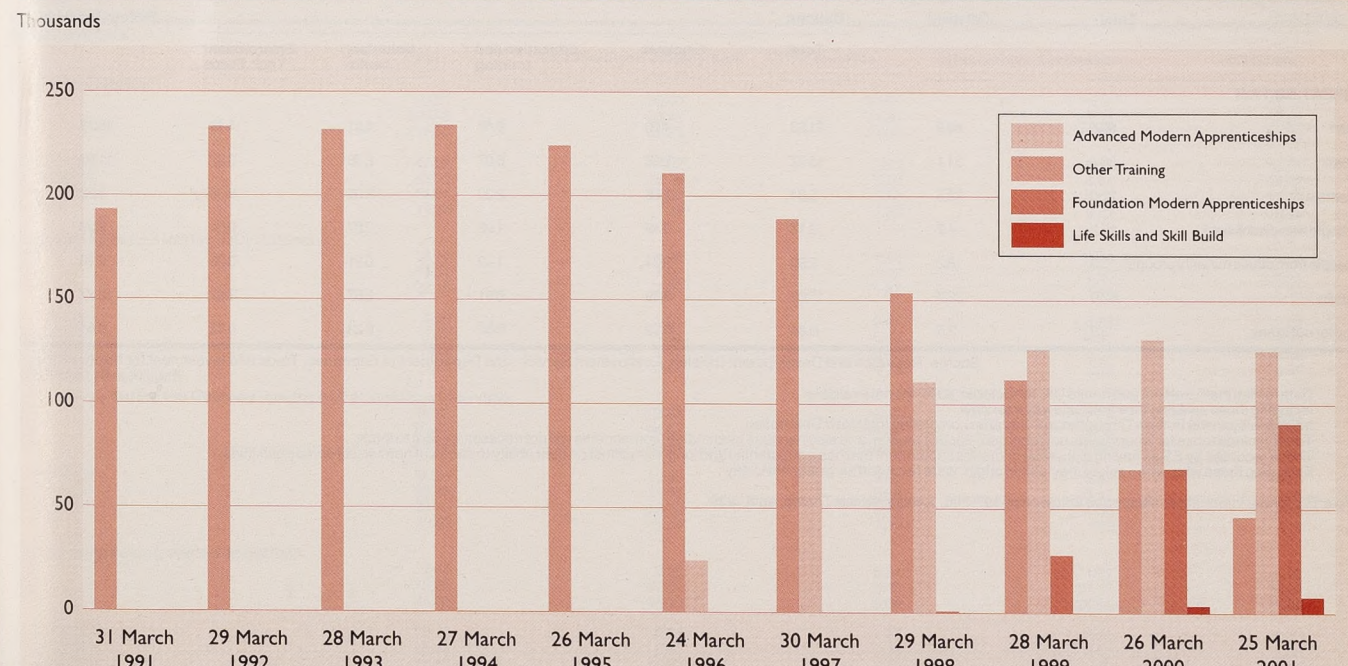
Source: WBLYP trainee database

.. Not available

- a Those who responded "No" to the question, "Did you leave your last training programme before you were due to finish?"
b In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.
c From April 1995 the definition of Youth Training leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another. Many of these transferring learners will not have gained a qualification. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions gaining qualifications.

Note: From April 1995 the definition of leavers changed slightly - see Technical Note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4.97 for details (copies available from Tracy Unwin, DFES, tel no 0114 259 4699).

Numbers on work-based training for young people; England; 1990-91 to 2000-2001



Source: TEC management information

F.11 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24 summary figures

Year/quarter/month	Thousands								
	Number on New Deal at quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in quarter/month		
	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
UNITED KINGDOM*									
Jan-Mar 1999	114.6	39.9	154.7	38.3	15.7	54.1	29.0	11.0	40.1
Apr-Jun 1999	115.1	40.3	155.6	34.9	13.5	48.4	34.4	13.0	47.4
Jul-Sep 1999	108.3	38.9	147.3	36.7	15.0	51.8	43.6	16.4	60.0
Oct-Dec 1999	103.5	36.6	140.1	29.3	12.2	43.1	38.4	16.1	53.9
GREAT BRITAIN									
1998	101.1	33.5	134.6	157.2	57.3	214.5	56.1	23.8	79.9
1999	98.8	34.1	133.0	136.2	55.0	191.3	138.5	54.4	192.9
2000	80.1	28.1	108.5	124.1	51.5	175.9	142.7	57.5	200.4
Jan-Mar 2001	71.5	26.2	98.0	33.1	13.7	46.8	34.8	13.7	48.6
Apr-Jun 2001	72.5	25.5	98.2	10.5	4.0	14.4	13.6	5.0	18.7
Jul-Sep 2001	65.5	24.1	89.8	8.0	3.7	11.7	13.7	5.2	18.9
Oct 2001	58.4	22.0	80.6	7.2	3.1	10.2	14.3	5.1	19.4

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each quarter/month.
b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
c Those who have left during Gateway either to go into an unsubsidised job or for some other reason, plus those who have left an option without returning to ES.
d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for January 2000 to October 2001 are not available.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.12 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Numbers participating in New Deal 18-24: end-October 2001^a

GREAT BRITAIN	Thousands							
	Total	Gateway ^b	Options					Follow-Through ^c
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	
All ^d	80.6	43.9	21.63	4.06	8.47	4.91	4.19	15.13
Male	58.4	31.1	15.77	2.98	6.07	2.86	3.87	11.50
Female	22.0	12.5	5.84	1.08	2.39	2.05	0.33	3.62
People with disabilities ^e	10.2	4.7	3.17	0.49	1.28	0.87	0.54	2.29
People from ethnic minority groups ^f	13.3	8.2	2.90	0.34	1.49	0.81	0.26	2.26
White	62.9	32.7	17.89	3.59	6.61	3.87	3.82	12.27
Prefer not to say	3.9	2.5	0.84	0.13	0.37	0.23	0.12	0.61

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Data for Northern Ireland, and hence UK, for October 2001 are not available.
b Including those awaiting their first Gateway interview.
c Individuals join the Follow-Through stage only after completing their New Deal option.
d Totals include those for whom sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
e Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
f Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES New Deal 18-24: numbers leaving Gateway by immediate destination^a

F.13

Year/quarter/month of leaving	Thousands									
	Total	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Options				Other			
			Total	Employer	Education and training	Voluntary sector	Environment Task Force	Transfer to other benefits	Other	Not known ^c
GREAT BRITAIN										
All										
1998	129.7	33.97	57.23	13.31	28.67	7.90	7.34	9.73	9.88	18.89
1999	210.4	53.19	86.69	14.05	36.02	18.63	18.09	16.52	17.76	36.37
2000	206.5	58.35	67.70	11.13	25.12	16.33	15.12	16.98	20.85	42.66
Jan-Mar 2001	44.9	12.09	15.18	2.70	4.97	3.87	3.65	4.46	4.41	8.79
Apr-Jun 2001	43.0	12.75	12.82	2.49	3.79	3.49	3.05	4.06	4.09	9.26
Jul-Sep 2001	49.1	14.10	13.92	2.07	5.58	3.27	3.00	4.14	5.65	11.25
Oct 2001	15.9	5.16	3.45	0.56	1.22	0.89	0.79	1.34	1.94	4.00
Males										
1998	92.9	24.83	42.11	9.91	20.61	4.72	6.87	5.31	6.73	13.88
1999	151.9	39.30	64.05	10.28	25.85	11.00	16.92	8.73	12.57	27.22
2000	148.5	42.73	49.87	8.16	18.03	9.58	14.09	8.96	14.77	32.14
Jan-Mar 2001	32.1	8.73	11.29	1.93	3.64	2.30	3.42	2.42	3.14	6.55
Apr-Jun 2001	30.9	9.26	9.53	1.84	2.86	2.02	2.81	2.19	2.93	6.97
Jul-Sep 2001	35.5	10.42	10.22	1.54	4.03	1.88	2.77	2.28	4.00	8.61
Oct 2001	11.5	3.74	2.50	0.40	0.86	0.51	0.73	0.75	1.39	3.11
Females										
1998	36.8	9.14	15.11	3.40	8.05	3.18	0.48	4.42	3.14	5.00
1999	58.5	13.89	22.64	3.67	10.17	7.63	1.18	7.79	5.19	9.04
2000	57.9	15.59	17.81	2.97	7.08	6.74	1.03	8.01	6.07	10.44
Jan-Mar 2001	12.8	3.36	3.87	0.76	1.32	1.56	0.23	2.04	1.27	2.22
Apr-Jun 2001	12.1	3.48	3.29	0.65	0.93	1.47	0.24	1.87	1.15	2.27
Jul-Sep 2001	13.5	3.68	3.69	0.53	1.55	1.39	0.22	1.87	1.65	2.63
Oct 2001	4.4	1.41	.95	0.16	0.36	0.38	0.06	0.59	0.55	0.88

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service; and Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for Northern Ireland
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
b Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as not known. Evidence suggests that a significant proportion of those recorded as destination not known who are later contacted in follow-up surveys find work.
c Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES Immediate destinations on leaving New Deal 18-24, by stage of New Deal process reached

F.14

GREAT BRITAIN	Thousands				
	Total	Unsubsidised employment	Other benefits	Other known destination	Not known
All New Deal leavers					
1998	80.01	36.40	10.51	11.34	21.77
1999	193.43	74.42	21.80	39.33	57.88
2000	215.55	81.23	23.01	46.06	65.25
Jan-Mar 2001	47.64	17.92	5.94	9.87	13.91
Apr-Jun 2001	46.32	18.06	5.40	8.64	14.22
Jul-Sep 2001	54.64	20.63	5.70	10.60	17.71
Oct 2001	19.44	7.49	1.82	3.89	6.24
Those leaving before having a first interview					
1998	13.14	4.98	1.20	2.48	4.48
1999	20.51	7.08	1.77	3.56	8.11
2000	22.15	7.09	1.87	3.66	9.54
Jan-Mar 2001	4.95	1.61	0.47	0.78	2.09
Apr-Jun 2001	4.87	1.66	0.42	0.57	2.23
Jul-Sep 2001	5.44	1.77	0.43	0.77	2.48
Oct 2001	1.81	0.57	0.14	0.26	0.84
Those leaving during the Gateway, having had at least one interview					
1998	59.22	28.83	8.47	7.79	14.13
1999	99.47	44.67	14.57	14.58	25.66
2000	99.17	43.51	14.38	15.46	25.84
Jan-Mar 2001	24.80	10.48	4.00	3.62	6.70
Apr-Jun 2001	25.28	11.09	3.66	3.47	7.06
Jul-Sep 2001	29.70	12.32	3.73	4.86	8.78
Oct 2001	10.63	4.59	1.20	1.68	3.16
Those leaving having started an option^a					
1998	7.64	2.58	0.84	1.07	3.15
1999	73.25	22.61	5.45	21.15	24.04
2000	81.88	25.13	6.09	25.15	25.52
Jan-Mar 2001	18.10	5.88	1.49	5.54	5.19
Apr-Jun 2001	16.69	5.45	1.36	4.80	5.09
Jul-Sep 2001	21.62	6.89	1.71	5.62	7.40
Oct 2001	7.00	2.34	0.48	1.95	2.24

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service
Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Virtually all of these are individuals who have left their option and have not returned to claim JSA. Some of these may start a new JSA claim within 13 weeks of leaving the option, in which case they will re-enter the New Deal Follow-Through. The numbers leaving from Follow-Through are too small to be worth separately identifying.
b The numbers of leavers in individual months January to June are too small to show separately.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999.

F.15 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of 18 to 24-year-olds into employment from New Deal^a

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
1998		44.40	36.27	8.14	16.96	16.22	0.74
1999		87.10	76.06	11.04	32.78	31.57	1.21
2000		96.89	86.62	10.27	22.37	20.99	1.39
Jan-Mar 2001		18.34	16.37	1.96	4.85	4.40	0.45
Apr-Jun 2001		19.26	17.36	1.90	4.93	4.43	0.50
Jul-Sep 2001		18.64	17.01	1.64	4.96	4.50	0.46
Oct 2001		7.10	6.53	0.57	0.69	0.67	0.02
Male							
1998		32.49	26.49	6.00	13.40	12.85	0.55
1999		64.34	56.17	8.16	25.48	22.89	2.59
2000		68.45	61.04	7.41	17.52	13.33	4.19
Jan-Mar 2001		12.62	11.68	0.94	3.51	3.20	0.31
Apr-Jun 2001		12.91	11.61	1.30	3.98	3.62	0.36
Jul-Sep 2001		13.53	12.35	1.19	3.78	3.44	0.33
Oct 2001		5.13	4.73	0.40	0.50	0.49	0.01
Female							
1998		11.91	9.78	2.13	3.56	3.37	0.19
1999		22.75	19.88	2.87	7.23	6.92	0.31
2000		24.93	22.22	2.71	5.46	5.05	0.42
Jan-Mar 2001		4.94	4.54	0.40	1.19	1.14	0.05
Apr-Jun 2001		4.89	4.40	0.49	1.26	1.14	0.12
Jul-Sep 2001		5.10	4.65	0.45	1.18	1.05	0.13
Oct 2001		1.97	1.80	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.01
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1998		4.90	4.22	0.69	1.91	1.86	0.05
1999		9.77	8.77	1.00	3.62	2.35	1.27
2000		10.68	9.90	0.78	2.68	2.02	0.66
Jan-Mar 2001		2.16	2.01	0.15	0.60	0.56	0.04
Apr-Jun 2001		1.99	1.84	0.16	0.56	0.53	0.03
Jul-Sep 2001		2.12	2.00	0.13	0.54	0.49	0.04
Oct 2001		0.78	0.73	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim benefit, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are in, sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

F.16 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

New Deal 25+ summary figures

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number on New Deal at year/quarter/month end ^a			Number of starts ^b in year/quarter/month			Number of leavers ^c in year/quarter/month			
	Year/quarter/month	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d	Male	Female	All ^d
1999		272.0	48.8	321.5	118.6	22.2	141.5	98.7	18.8	117.8
2000		245.5	45.2	293.4	69.6	13.5	84.0	79.6	14.8	95.1
Jan-Mar 2001		160.7	29.4	191.9	23.5	4.7	28.5	26.2	4.9	31.4
Apr-Jun 2001		106.1	19.4	126.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	3.8	25.3
Jul 2001		23.0	4.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.9	6.3
Aug 2001		17.6	3.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.0	6.4
Sep 2001		14.4	2.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.5	3.8
Oct 2001		12.0	2.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	3.0

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Figures refer to the last Friday of each year/quarter/month.
- b Those identified by ES as having joined New Deal, including those who have received an initial invitation, but not yet attended their first interview.
- c Those who have completed the Advisory Interview Process and not taken up an opportunity, plus those who have started unsubsidised employment or left JSA for reasons other than starting on the Employer Subsidy or other provision. Subsequent data may be revised upwards as leavers from WBTA/TfW and current ES provision are monitored.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

F.17 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers participating in New Deal 25+: end-October 2001

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Total	Advisory Interview Process ^a	Employer subsidy	Education and training opportunities	Work-based learning for adults ^b	Follow-Through ^c
All^d	14.5	8.6	0.55	0.23	1.29	2.77
Male	12.0	7.0	0.47	0.20	1.05	2.34
Female	2.4	1.4	0.08	0.03	0.24	0.41
People from ethnic minority groups ^e	1.7	1.0	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.31
People with disabilities ^f	3.2	1.9	0.16	0.06	0.27	0.62

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Including those awaiting their first advisory interview. While on the advisory process, clients may participate in provision such as Programme Centres, Jobclub, Jobplan or Worktrials.
- b In Scotland, Training for Work is the equivalent programme.
- c Individuals join the follow-through stage on returning from the employer subsidy, unsubsidised employment, or WBTA/TfW within three months of completing training/leaving JSA; plus those completing education and training opportunities.
- d Totals include those whose sex is not recorded. For this reason, and also because of rounding, components will not necessarily sum to totals.
- e Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.
- f Those recorded by ES as having a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial long-term effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Numbers leaving Advisory Interview Process of New Deal 25+, by destination^a

F.18

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	All	Left New Deal				On JSA ^e	Still on New Deal		On JSA Education and training opportunities
		Left JSA	Unsubsidised employment ^b	Transfer to other benefits	Other ^c		Left JSA	Work-Based Learning for Adults/TfW	
Year/quarter/month of leaving									
All									
1999	125.5	15.92	13.05	5.21	11.08	59.51	6.67	10.27	3.80
2000	133.5	17.76	13.84	5.87	10.25	67.85	5.46	10.14	2.30
Jan-Mar 2001	28.2	3.90	3.72	1.57	1.98	13.48	1.23	2.17	0.17
Apr-Jun 2001	23.6	2.76	2.04	0.89	1.27	14.92	0.68	0.14	0.02
Jul-Sep 2001	13.9	1.26	0.79	0.44	0.74	9.64	0.22	0.11	0.01
Oct 2001	2.2	0.24	0.13	0.10	0.18	1.39	0.04	0.01	0.00
Males									
1999	105.2	13.25	10.57	4.14	9.02	50.76	5.67	8.56	3.27
2000	111.5	14.64	11.18	4.68	8.43	57.46	4.66	8.48	1.98
Jan-Mar 2001	23.7	3.24	3.03	1.26	1.65	11.39	1.07	1.85	0.15
Apr-Jun 2001	19.9	2.31	1.66	0.74	1.06	12.69	0.57	0.11	0.02
Jul-Sep 2001	11.7	1.06	0.66	0.35	0.65	8.13	0.18	0.01	0.01
Oct 2001	1.9	0.20	0.11	0.08	0.15	1.19	0.03	0.00	0.00
Females									
1999	20.0	2.62	2.45	1.05	2.03	8.65	0.94	1.69	0.51
2000	20.8	2.87	2.56	1.11	1.67	9.99	0.74	1.57	0.31
Jan-Mar 2001	4.3	0.61	0.65	0.29	0.30	2.01	0.15	0.30	0.02
Apr-Jun 2001	3.6	0.42	0.37	0.14	0.20	2.17	0.10	0.02	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001	2.1	0.19	0.13	0.08	0.08	1.46	0.03	0.00	0.00
Oct 2001	0.3	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a Includes those leaving before receipt of a first interview.
- b Where there is no leaving code recorded on JUVOS, or where the leaving code is recorded as 'not known', or simply 'ceased claiming' or 'failed to attend'. As more data are added, the numbers in this category may be revised downwards.
- c At the end of the advisory process, clients may return to normal jobseeker activity including regular fortnightly reviews.
- d Those who are recorded by ES as having been placed into unsubsidised employment, plus those who are recorded as having terminated their JSA claim in order to go into a job. This will undercount the total number going into a job: some who go into a job will not, for whatever reason, record this as the reason for termination of their JSA claim. These will be counted as 'not known'.
- e Includes, for example, gone abroad.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING MEASURES

Number of people into employment from New Deal 25+^a

F.19

Thousands

GREAT BRITAIN	Number into sustained employment ^b			Number into other employment ^c			
	Year/quarter/month	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^d	Total	Unsubsidised	Subsidised ^e
All^f							
1999		23.01	17.91	5.10	4.51	4.09	0.42
2000		26.47	21.58	4.89	3.15	2.92	0.23
Jan-Mar 2001		5.42	4.41	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.13
Apr-Jun 2001		3.85	3.23	0.62	0.66	0.59	0.08
Jul-Sep 2001		1.98	1.77	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.04
Oct 2001		0.42	0.38	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.00
Male							
1999		19.27	14.93	4.34	3.92	3.56	0.36
2000		22.06	17.88	4.18	2.72	2.52	0.20
Jan-Mar 2001		4.56	3.68	0.88	0.85	0.74	0.11
Apr-Jun 2001		3.20	2.69	0.51	0.57	0.50	0.07
Jul-Sep 2001		1.66	1.48	0.18	0.23	0.21	0.03
Oct 2001		0.36	0.32	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.00
Female							
1999		3.63	2.92	0.71	0.58	0.52	0.06
2000		4.08	3.43	0.65	0.42	0.38	0.03
Jan-Mar 2001		0.79	0.68	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.01
Apr-Jun 2001		0.60	0.50	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.01
Jul-Sep 2001		0.30	0.27	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.01
Oct 2001		0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
People from ethnic minority groups^g							
1999		2.18	1.89	0.28	0.38	0.35	0.03
2000		2.36	2.13	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.02
Jan-Mar 2001		0.53	0.48	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.00
Apr-Jun 2001		0.34	0.31	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.00
Jul-Sep 2001		0.18	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Oct 2001		0.05	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00

Source: Research and Development Division, Employment Service Enquiries: 0114 259 6365

- a The table counts the number of individuals into employment from 25+ New Deal. On this basis, a New Deal participant is only ever counted once as starting employment. If a participant has a sustained spell of unsubsidised employment after having had a sustained spell of subsidised employment, then the unsubsidised employment always takes priority.
- b A job from which the participant does not return to claim JSA, or transfer to another option, within 13 weeks. This includes those who have been in employment for less than 13 weeks, but who have not yet returned to JSA.
- c Excluding those who have been in sustained employment, this comprises those employed for less than 13 weeks.
- d Excluding those who have been, or are, in sustained unsubsidised employment.
- e Excluding those who have been in unsubsidised employment for less than 13 weeks.
- f Totals include those whose sex is not recorded.
- g Excluding those who, when asked their ethnic origin, were recorded as 'prefer not to say'.

Note: For further information, please see article on pp197-206, Labour Market Trends, April 1999.

G.1 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands									
	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS		
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level
	DPCB			DRYW		DRZL		DTQR		
1997	283.3			226.5		225.3		140.0		
1998	295.8			218.3		217.2		115.5		
1999	314.2			230.4		227.2		121.4		
2000	359.1			223.1		221.1		111.6		
1999	Apr	295.7	-2.8	-2.5	229.6	-4.9	232.3	-5.8	126.5	-0.6
	May	304.6	8.9	1.1	224.4	0.8	219.4	-2.6	118.1	-0.1
	Jun	305.6	1.0	2.4	226.2	1.5	225.2	1.4	121.0	1.4
	Jul	307.8	2.2	4.0	231.2	0.5	227.6	-1.6	123.0	-1.2
	Aug	315.8	8.0	3.7	234.0	3.2	226.5	2.4	121.8	1.2
	Sep	314.7	-1.1	3.0	230.2	1.3	229.0	1.3	122.7	0.6
	Oct	336.5	21.8	9.6	235.0	1.3	219.6	-2.7	120.3	-0.9
	Nov	338.5	2.0	7.6	235.3	0.4	233.6	2.4	123.1	0.4
	Dec	347.4	8.9	10.9	236.7	2.2	231.1	0.7	122.6	0.0
2000	Jan	340.3	-7.1	1.3	227.9	-2.4	240.6	7.0	121.1	0.3
	Feb	341.7	1.4	1.1	226.1	-3.1	223.6	-3.3	116.4	-2.2
	Mar	344.6	2.9	-0.9	228.8	-2.6	224.1	-2.3	115.7	-2.3
	Apr	355.7	11.1	5.1	225.3	-0.9	218.9	-7.2	111.4	-3.2
	May	354.3	-1.4	4.2	213.2	-4.3	213.9	-3.2	108.1	-2.8
	Jun	357.2	2.9	4.2	222.3	-2.2	218.6	-1.8	109.5	-2.1
	Jul	362.9	5.7	2.4	220.6	-1.6	214.6	-1.4	107.3	-1.4
	Aug	361.6	-1.3	2.4	219.0	1.9	219.2	1.8	109.9	0.6
	Sep	365.6	4.0	2.8	225.6	1.1	221.8	1.1	111.3	0.6
	Oct	364.5	-1.1	0.5	221.3	0.2	217.1	0.8	109.9	0.9
	Nov	374.3	9.8	4.2	220.2	0.4	211.8	-2.5	107.1	-0.9
	Dec	376.5	2.2	3.6	222.8	-0.9	220.4	-0.5	108.4	-1.0
2001	Jan	395.7	19.2	10.4	224.9	1.2	212.1	-1.7	110.2	0.1
	Feb	391.6	-4.1	5.8	233.2	4.3	237.6	8.6	108.6	0.5
	Mar	394.9	3.3	6.1	232.8	3.3	226.1	1.9	109.1	0.2
	Apr	387.8	-7.1	-2.6	237.6	4.2	241.1	9.7	117.5	2.4

Source: Employment Service administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancies statistics has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.

Vacancies notified to and placings made by Jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through Jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

G.2 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:^a seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
	DPCL	IBWE	BCQG	BCQF	BCQE	DPCO	BCQB	DPCP	BCQD	VAST	BCQJ	BCQK	BCQL	BCQM	DPCB	
1999	Apr	12.0	35.8	21.3	19.5	35.0	23.7	31.5	35.5	25.3	239.6	16.2	31.0	286.8	..	295.7
	May	14.8	35.7	22.2	20.9	35.3	32.6	32.1	36.6	26.0	247.2	16.3	32.2	295.7	..	304.6
	Jun	15.6	35.7	22.6	21.0	34.5	23.4	32.1	36.7	26.3	247.9	16.2	32.6	296.7	..	305.6
	Jul	16.7	35.2	23.1	21.1	33.8	22.9	31.9	37.0	27.6	249.3	16.5	33.1	298.9	..	307.8
	Aug	18.8	35.7	23.9	21.8	33.6	24.0	32.6	38.2	28.5	257.1	16.6	33.2	306.9	..	315.8
	Sep	19.1	35.8	24.0	21.2	33.2	23.4	32.3	38.1	28.9	256.0	16.2	33.6	305.8	..	314.7
	Oct	20.5	37.1	25.6	22.7	37.3	24.9	35.0	40.8	30.4	274.3	18.0	35.3	327.6	..	336.5
	Nov	20.7	38.1	26.2	23.0	35.9	24.7	35.0	40.8	30.5	274.9	18.9	35.8	329.6	..	338.5
	Dec	21.0	40.4	27.0	23.1	36.7	24.6	37.1	41.4	31.1	282.4	19.2	36.9	338.5	..	347.4
2000	Jan	20.6	38.8	27.3	22.6	34.6	24.6	34.9	40.9	31.0	275.3	19.2	36.9	331.4	..	340.3
	Feb	20.3	39.4	28.3	22.1	33.3	24.4	36.1	41.0	31.6	276.5	19.0	37.3	332.8	..	341.7
	Mar	19.9	39.5	29.4	22.2	35.2	24.0	36.2	40.5	32.3	279.2	19.0	37.5	335.7	..	344.6
	Apr	19.5	41.2	31.0	22.5	35.9	25.2	36.7	41.9	34.7	288.6	19.8	38.4	346.8	..	355.7
	May	19.0	41.3	31.7	22.6	35.8	25.3	36.0	42.5	34.1	288.3	18.9	38.2	345.4	..	354.3
	Jun	18.5	41.0	32.7	22.9	36.1	25.0	36.5	43.7	34.5	290.9	18.9	38.5	348.3	..	357.2
	Jul	18.7	41.4	33.3	22.9	36.0	25.3	37.6	45.1	35.1	295.4	19.1	39.5	354.0	..	362.9
	Aug	18.7	40.8	33.6	22.5	36.6	24.7	37.3	44.5	35.4	294.1	19.3	39.3	352.7	..	361.6
	Sep	19.3	42.1	34.6	22.7	36.6	24.3	35.3	45.3	35.5	295.7	19.1	41.9	356.7	..	365.6
	Oct	19.6	42.4	35.3	20.9	36.2	23.4	35.8	45.0	35.8	294.4	18.4	42.8	355.6	..	364.5
	Nov	20.7	43.0	37.1	22.0	36.5	23.6	36.9	45.7	36.9	302.4	18.7	44.3	365.4	..	374.3
	Dec	21.2	42.0	37.5	22.5	37.2	23.8	36.9	46.0	37.1	304.2	18.9	44.5	367.6	..	376.5
2001	Jan	22.4	44.0	39.5	23.5	39.7	24.5	39.0	47.1	39.6	319.3	19.8	47.7	386.8	..	395.7
	Feb	23.8	44.9	38.8	24.7	39.0	24.9	36.4	48.0	37.3	317.9	19.6	45.3	382.7	..	391.6
	Mar	25.6	46.3	39.3	25.3	39.8	25.4	35.7	47.0	36.3	320.6	20.2	45.1	386.0	..	394.9
	Apr	25.2	46.7	39.4	23.9	39.4	26.4	32.6	44.8	35.9	314.2	20.6	44.2	378.9	..	387.8

Source: Employment Service administrative system
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the figures for Northern Ireland).

Note: For further information, please see the article 'Jobcentre vacancy statistics' on pp159-162, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001.

Publication of Jobcentre vacancies statistics has been deferred due to distortions to the data. This table contains vacancy data only up to April 2001. See notes to Table G.3.

The vacancy data for Northern Ireland have been suspended since March 1999 and the figures between March and April 1999 and between September and October 1999 for Great Britain have been affected by corrections by the Employment Service to the recorded stock of unfilled vacancies. There has also been a minor change in the definition of notified vacancies between April and May 2000. See notes to Table G.3.

OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres^a and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Thousands															
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	
	DPCQ	IBWF	BCRG	BCRF	BCRE	DPCT	BCRB	DPCU	BCRD	VASU	BCRJ	BCRK	BCRL	BCRM	BCOM	
1997	10.1	34.4	21.0	20.4	23.1	23.6	35.1	34.4	25.4	227.5	18.1	31.5	277.0	6.8	283.9	
1998	11.0	41.1	22.6	20.5	30.5	24.1	28.2	34.8	26.1	236.9	17.9	31.0	287.7	8.9	296.6	
1999	16.4	37.1	24.1	21.3	35.7	24.0	32.1	37.7	27.8	256.1	17.1	33.0	306.2	..	..
2000	19.7	41.2	32.8	22.3	35.9	24.4	36.4	43.6	34.6	290.9	19.0	40.1	349.9	..	..
2000	Apr	17.7	38.5	30.5	20.9	33.9	24.0	34.3	40.7	35.7	276.0	19.5	37.0	332.5	..	..
	May	18.0	39.2	31.3	21.2	33.7	24.7	34.2	42.0	35.9	280.4	19.0	35.8	335.1	..	..
	Jun	18.5	40.3	32.9	22.6	35.1	25.2	36.3	45.1	37.6	293.6	19.5	36.7	349.8	..	..
	Jul	18.7	40.4	33.5	22.2	34.8	25.7	37.5	46.2	36.8	295.9	19.3	37.6	352.8	..	..
	Aug	19.2	40.7	34.0	21.5	35.8	24.7	36.1	44.7	35.9	292.5	19.2	38.5	350.2	..	..
	Sep	21.9	46.4	37.5	24.0	39.5	26.4	36.2	48.5	38.0	318.4	20.4	45.4	384.1	..	..
	Oct	23.9	50.6	40.8	25.4	43.4	27.5	41.3	51.6	39.6	344.1	20.4	49.0	413.4	..	..
	Nov	23.4	49.1	40.6	25.9	42.4	26.5	42.0	50.7	38.5	339.0	19.6	49.5	408.1	..	..
	Dec	20.8	41.3	36.4	23.4	37.9	23.5	38.5	45.4	34.0	301.2	18.0	45.4	364.5	..	..
2001	Jan	20.3	40.0	35.3	22.0	36.1	21.6	36.6	41.0	33.1	286.1	18.1	45.3	349.4	..	..
	Feb	20.6	40.9	34.6	22.3	35.6	21.8	33.8	42.6	32.5	284.8	18.0	42.7	345.5	..	..
	Mar	22.9	43.0	36.2	22.9	37.0	23.2	33.9	44.2	34.0	297.3	19.4	43.9	360.6	..	..
	Apr	23.6	44.5	38.7	22.1	37.2	24.9	30.1	42.6	35.9	299.8	20.1	42.7	362.5	..	..
Vacancies at career offices ^b	DPCV	IBWJ	BCSG	BCSF	BCSE</											

G.21 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY

Educational status, economic activity and inactivity of young people

September to November 2001

Thousands and per cent, not seasonally adjusted^a

UNITED KINGDOM	Economically active		Total in employment			ILO unemployed			Economically inactive				
	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	Total	Not in FTE ^b	In FTE ^b	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
LEVELS													
All	16-17	861	368	503	691	272	419	170	85	84	614	70	543
	18-24	3,832	3,270	561	3,421	2,922	499	411	348	62	1,192	494	697
	All under 25	4,693	3,628	1,065	4,112	3,194	918	580	434	147	1,805	565	1,241
Male	16-17	443	224	219	354	170	184	89	54	35	312	31	281
	18-24	2,075	1,799	276	1,826	1,579	247	249	220	29	487	123	363
	All under 25	2,518	2,023	495	2,180	1,749	431	338	274	64	798	155	644
Female	16-17	418	134	284	337	102	235	80	31	49	302	39	263
	18-24	1,757	1,471	286	1,595	1,343	252	162	128	34	705	371	334
	All under 25	2,174	1,605	570	1,932	1,445	487	242	160	82	1,007	410	597
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	58.4	83.6	48.1	46.9	63.6	40.0	19.7	23.9	16.7	41.6	16.4	51.9
	18-24	76.3	86.9	44.6	68.1	77.6	39.7	10.7	11.1	23.7	13.1	55.4	
	All under 25	72.2	86.5	46.2	63.3	76.2	39.8	12.4	12.0	27.8	13.5	53.8	
Male	16-17	58.7	87.7	43.9	46.9	66.6	36.8	20.2	24.1	16.2	41.3	12.3	56.1
	18-24	81.0	93.6	43.2	71.3	82.1	38.7	12.0	12.2	10.4	19.0	6.4	56.8
	All under 25	75.9	92.9	43.5	65.7	80.3	37.8	13.4	13.5	13.0	24.1	7.1	56.5
Female	16-17	58.1	77.4	52.0	46.9	59.1	43.0	19.2	23.6	17.2	41.9	22.6	48.0
	18-24	71.4	79.9	46.1	64.8	72.9	40.7	9.2	8.7	11.7	28.6	20.1	53.9
	All under 25	68.4	79.7	48.8	60.7	71.7	41.8	11.1	10.0	14.5	31.6	20.3	51.2
CHANGES ON YEAR													
LEVELS													
All	16-17	13	30	-18	20	30	-10	-7	0	-7	15	9	7
	18-24	100	88	12	82	65	18	17	23	-6	-35	-13	-22
	All under 25	112	118	-6	102	95	8	10	24	-13	-19	-4	-15
Male	16-17	9	23	-14	17	21	-4	-8	2	-11	6	-1	6
	18-24	65	42	24	44	15	30	21	27	-6	-32	-8	-24
	All under 25	74	65	9	61	35	26	13	30	-17	-26	-8	-18
Female	16-17	4	7	-3	3	9	-7	1	-2	3	10	9	0
	18-24	34	46	-12	38	50	-12	-4	-4	-3	-6	-6	3
	All under 25	38	53	-15	41	59	-18	-2	-6	4	7	4	3
RATES(%)^c													
All	16-17	-0.3	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	1.3	-0.5	-1.1	-2.1	-0.9	0.3	0.6	1.2
	18-24	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3
	All under 25	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.3	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2
Male	16-17	0.0	1.4	-2.1	1.4	2.4	-0.1	-2.3	-1.6	-3.6	0.0	-1.4	2.1
	18-24	1.5	0.5	3.7	0.8	-0.7	4.7	0.7	1.3	-3.4	-1.5	-0.5	-3.7
	All under 25	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	-0.5	2.6	0.1	1.1	-3.7	-1.2	-0.6	-1.1
Female	16-17	-0.5	-3.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-1.0	0.2	-2.9	1.3	0.5	3.6	0.3
	18-24	0.5	0.8	-1.2	0.7	1.2	-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.8	1.2
	All under 25	0.2	0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.9	-1.1	-0.3	-0.7	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.8

Source: Labour Force Survey
Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 020 7533 6094

a This table is not seasonally adjusted because of the discontinuity between winter 1996/7 and spring 1997.
b Full-time education.
c Denominator = All persons in the relevant age group for economically active, total in employment and economically inactive; economically active for ILO unemployment.

Note: Relationship between columns: 1=2+3; 1=4+7; 4=5+6; 7=8+9; 10=11+12.

G.22 OTHER LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

Jobseekers with disabilities: placements into employment

Great Britain

Placed into employment by Jobcentre advisory service

3 November - 7 December 2001

7,493^a

a This figure includes job entries achieved by Employment Service call centres. The data in this table fall outside the scope of National Statistics.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS H.1

Background economic indicators: seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM	Output		GDP 1995 prices		GDP market prices		Index of output UK						Index of production OECD Countries					
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	Production industries ^a		Manufacturing industries ^b		Service industries		Construction output					
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)				
	YBEZ	ABMI	CKYW	CKYY	GDQS	GDQB												
1994	97.2	696.9	98.3	98.5	96.9	100.0												
1995	100.0	719.2	2.9	100.0	1.7	100.0												
1996	102.6	738.0	2.6	101.3	1.3	100.7												
1997	106.2	763.5	3.4	102.4	1.1	102.0												
1998	109.3	786.3	3.0	103.4	1.0	102.8												
1999	111.7	803.0	2.1	104.2	0.8	103.1												
2000	115.1 R	827.5 R	3.0	106.0	1.7	105.1												
2001	..	..	..	..	..	..						
2000 Q4	116.3 R	209.0 R	2.7 R	106.2	1.0	106.1												
2001 Q1	117.1 R	210.5 R	3.0 R	105.5 R	0.9 R	105.3												
Q2	117.7 R	211.6 R	2.7 R	104.4	-1.7 R	103.4												
Q3	118.2 R	212.5 R	2.2 R	103.6	-3.2 R	102.2												
Q4	..	..	..	..	..	..						
	Income		Prices		Inventories													
	Real household disposable income £ billion		Gross trading profits of companies ^c £ billion		RPI		RPIX		Producer Price Index ^{b,d,e,f}		Changes on year 1995 prices ^g							
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)						
	OSXS	CAED	CZBH	CDKQ	PLKW	CAFU												
1994	97.5	1.7	117.5	17.3	2.4	2.3	91.9	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.8						
1995	100.0	2.6	125.2	6.6	3.5	2.9	100.0	8.8	9.5	4.1	4.1	4.5						
1996	102.4	2.4	133.5	6.7	2.4	3.0	98.8	-1.2	-4.3	1.9	2.6	1.8						
1997	106.8	4.3	145.7	9.1	3.1	2.8	90.6	-8.3	-6.4	0.2	0.9	3.8						
1998	106.4	-0.4	151.0	3.6	3.4	2.6	82.4	-9.1	-4.2	-0.1	0.6	4.2						
1999	110.1	3.5	154.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	83.7	1.6	-3.1	-0.4	1.2	5.0						
2000	114.7	4.2	156.2	1.4	3.0	2.1	93.3	11.5	3.2	0.8	2.6	2.5						
2001	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.1	92.4	-1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	..		
2000 Q4	117.2 R	3.7	39.4 R	0.6 R	3.1	2.1	96.7	9.9	3.8	0.8	2.6	0.3 R						
2001 Q1	119.8 R	6.9	38.0 R	-1.7 R	2.6	1.9	95.0	4.9	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.6						
Q2	119.7 R	4.5	38.3 R	-0.2 R	1.9	2.3	95.2	4.4	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1 R						
Q3	119.8 R	4.4	38.3 R	-3.8	1.8	2.4	91.6	-3.4	-1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3 R						
Q4	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.0	87.9	-9.1	-3.6	0.0	-1.0	..		
	Expenditure		Fixed investments		Household final consumption expenditure 1995 prices		Retail sales volume		Retail sales value ^d		All industries ^h		Manufacturing industries ⁱ		Service industries		General government final consumption	
	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)	1995=100	Change on year (%)
	ABJR	EAPS	EAFY	NPEL	APIN	APIT	NMRV											
1994	435.4	3.1	98.8	3.7	96.3	4.7	71.8	4.8	15.0	56.8	..	138.6	1.0					
1995	443.4	1.8	100.0	1.2	100.0	3.8	77.4	7.8	17.6	59.8	5.3	141.0	1.7					
1996	460.8	3.9	103.1	3.1	105.4	5.4	84.5	9.1	17.8	66.7	11.5	142.7	1.2					
1997	478.7	3.9	108.6	5.3	112.0	6.3	93.4	10.5	19.8	73.5	10.3	142.8	0.1					
1998	496.5	3.7	111.7	2.9	116.4	3.9	111.0	18.9	20.7	4.4	90.3	22.8	145.0	1.5				
1999	517.8	4.3	115.6	3.5	120.3	3.4	112.9	17.8	17.7	-14.1	95.1	5.3	149.1	2.8				
2000	539.0 R	4.1	120.8	4.5	124.7	3.7	116.7	5.1	17.8	0.1	100.9	6.1	151.9	1.9				
2001	..	..	127.9	5.9	132.6	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2000 Q4	136.5 R	3.7	122.7	4.4	145.4	4.5	31.4	9.5	4.5	-1.2	26.9	11.5	38.0 R	1.1 R				
2001 Q1	137.6 R	3.3	124.7	4.7	119.8	4.8	29.7 R	6.7 R	4.5	-1.8	25.3	8.3 R	38.6 R	2.6 R				
Q2	139.1 R	3.7	126.9	6.1	127.4	7.1	30.5	3.9 R	4.4 R	3.1 R	26.1	4.0 R	38.9 R	2.3 R				
Q3	140.6 R	4.0	128.7															

H.11 RETAIL PRICES

Summary of recent movements

UNITED KINGDOM	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)		Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)		Housing	
			Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
	CHAW	CZBH	CHMK	CDKQ	CBZW	CBZX	CHAZ	CZBI
2000 Dec	172.2	2.9	169.3	2.0	161.3	1.7	162.5	1.5
2001 Jan	171.1	2.7	168.1	1.8	160.2	1.5	161.1	1.3
Feb	172.0	2.7	169.0	1.9	161.1	1.6	162.0	1.4
Mar	172.2	2.3	169.6	1.9	162.1	1.8	162.7	1.4
Apr	173.1	1.8	170.8	2.0	162.9	2.2	163.2	1.2
May	174.2	2.1	172.1	2.4	164.4	2.8	164.7	1.9
Jun	174.4	1.9	172.5	2.4	164.9	2.8	165.1	1.9
Jul	173.3	1.6	171.4	2.2	163.9	2.6	163.6	1.5
Aug	174.0	2.1	172.0	2.6	164.6	3.1	164.7	2.0
Sep	174.6	1.7	172.8	2.3	165.4	2.8	164.9	1.7
Oct	174.3	1.6	172.6	2.3	165.2	2.8	164.7	1.7
Nov	173.6	0.9	172.2	1.8	164.6	2.2	164.3	1.1
Dec	173.4	0.7	172.5	1.9	165.0	2.3	164.5	1.2

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

H.12 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for 11 December 2001

UNITED KINGDOM		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over		Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			
			1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	CHAW	173.4	-0.1	0.7					
Food and catering	CHBS	163.8	0.4	3.4	Tobacco	CHBE	289.2	0.2	4.3
Alcohol and tobacco	CHBT	218.2	-0.3	2.8	Cigarettes	DOBN	295.4		4
Housing and household expenditure	CHBU	180.0	-0.3	0.1	Tobacco	DOBO	232.1		5
Personal expenditure	CHBV	136.1	-0.2	-1.2	Housing	CHBF	217.3	-1.3	-1.3
Travel and leisure	CHBW	170.6	-0.2	-0.1	Rent	DOBP	248.3		3
Consumer durables	CHBY	106.1	0.9	-2.3	Mortgage interest payments	DOBO	188.2		-24
Seasonal food	CHBP	140.0	2.8	6.1	Depreciation (Jan 1995=100)	CHOO	163.4		8
Food excluding seasonal	CHBB	150.4	0.1	2.5	Community charge and rates/council tax	DOBR	201.2		6
All items excluding seasonal food	CHAX	174.3	-0.2	0.6	Water and other payments	DOBS	268.9		4
All items excluding food	CHAY	177.9	-0.2	0.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	DOBT	239.2		6
Other indices					Do-it-yourself materials	DOBU	157.3		1
All items excluding:					Dwelling insurance and ground rent	DOBV	216.6		5
Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	CHMK	172.5	0.2	1.9	Fuel and light	CHBG	125.3	-0.2	1.1
Housing	CHAZ	164.5	0.1	1.2	Coal and solid fuels	DOBW	148.5		6
Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY) ^a	CBZW	165.0	0.1	2.3	Electricity	DOBX	128.4		1
Mortgage interest payments and council tax	DQAD	171.3	0.1	1.7	Gas	DOBY	119.7		5
Mortgage interest payments and depreciation	CHON	170.5	0.2	1.7	Oil and other fuels	DOBZ	133.7		-23
Food	CHBA	149.1	0.5	3.0	Household goods	CHBH	145.5	2.0	1.3
Bread	DOAA	144.2		5	Furniture	DOCA	158.2		2
Cereals	DOAB	138.9		1	Furnishings	DOCB	153.3		2
Biscuits and cakes	DOAC	162.8		3	Electrical appliances	DOCC	90.5		0
Beef	DOAD	131.6		3	Other household equipment	DOCD	141.9		-1
Lamb	DOAE	160.3		10	Household consumables	DOCE	162.8		0
of which, home-killed lamb	DOAF	158.5		4	Pet care	DOCF	154.3		2
Pork	DOAG	144.5		4	Household services	CHBI	162.4	0.2	2.9
Bacon	DOAH	172.4		7	Postage	DOCG	158.7		1
Poultry	DOAI	107.7		5	Telephone, telemessages etc	DOCH	89.9		-3
Other meat	DOAJ	141.7		6	Domestic services	DOCI	228.3		6
Fish	DOAK	155.0		2	Fees and subscriptions	DOCJ	210.4		6
of which, fresh fish	DOAL	164.5		2	Clothing and footwear	CHBJ	107.3	-0.5	-4.4
Butter	DOAM	162.4		-1	Men's outerwear	DOCK	108.2		-3
Oil and fats	DOAN	133.3		-1	Women's outerwear	DOCL	94.4		-7
Cheese	DOAO	167.5		7	Children's outerwear	DOCM	106.7		-4
Eggs	DOAP	151.2		-3	Other clothing	DOCN	153.3		-3
Milk fresh	DOAQ	162.9		6	Footwear	DOCO	115.3		-1
Milk products	DOAR	139.7		0	Personal goods and services	CHBQ	193.4	0.1	3.2
Tea	DOAS	161.6		6	Personal articles	DOCP	130.3		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	DOAT	115.2		-1	Chemists goods	DOCQ	191.6		1
Soft drinks	DOAU	185.5		0	Personal services	DOCR	287.6		6
Sugar and preserves	DOAV	133.9		2	Motoring expenditure	CHBK	175.5	-0.6	-3.0
Sweets and chocolates	DOAW	161.6		2	Purchase of motor vehicles	DOCS	121.9		0
Potatoes	DOAX	154.6		-2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	DOCT	225.0		5
of which, unprocessed potatoes	DOAY	149.5		-2	Petrol and oil	DOCU	204.7		-13
Vegetables	DOAZ	123.5		8	Vehicles tax and insurance	DOCV	268.1		2
of which, other fresh vegetables	DOBA	113.9		11	Fares and other travel costs	CHBR	191.9	0.1	3.0
Fruit	DOBB	154.4		8	Rail fares	DOCW	214.8		4
of which, other fresh fruit	DOBC	152.4		9	Bus and coach fares	DOCX	214.9		4
Other foods	DOBD	153.2		1	Other travel costs	DOCY	166.2		2
Catering	CHBC	215.5	0.2	4.3	Leisure goods	CHBL	108.9	0.1	-1.6
Restaurant meals	DOBE	210.7		4	Audio-visual equipment	DOCZ	33.7		-11
Canteen meals	DOBF	252.6		6	Tapes and discs	DODA	109.3		-3
Take-aways and snacks	DOBG	208.7		4	Toys, photographic and sports goods	DODB	108.4		2
Alcoholic drink	CHBD	191.8	-0.4	2.2	Books and newspapers	DODC	212.1		5
Beer	DOBH	208.0		2	Gardening products	DODD	148.8		-2
on sales	DOBI	218.3		3	Leisure services	CHBM	226.1	0.3	6.3
off sales	DOBJ	157.5		-2	Television licences and rentals	DODE	138.7		7
Wines and spirits	DOBK	170.2		2	Entertainment and other recreation	DODF	275.9		5
on sales	DOBL	206.1		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993=100)	CHMQ	152.5		7
off sales	DOBM	149.7		1	UK holidays (Jan 1994=100)	CHMS	131.6		4

Enquiries: 020 7533 5874

a The taxes excluded are Council Tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

See general notes under Table H.13.

RETAIL PRICES H.13

Average retail prices of selected items

Shown below are key items selected from the General Index of Retail Prices. The average prices for these goods have been derived from prices collected in more than 147 areas in the United Kingdom.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the price ranges in the final column below. These show the range within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell.

Average prices on 11 December 2001

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Cheese, per kg				
Best beef mince	CZPI	550	417	Cheddar type	CZNW	189	521	339-679
Topside	CZPH	512	647	Eggs				
Rump steak ^a	CZPF	583	822	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	CZNV	145	171	128-238
Stewing steak	CZPE	525	487	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	CZNU	170	152	115-230
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Milk				
Loin (with bone)	CZPD	498	857	Pasteurised, per pint ^b	CZNT	239	37	28-41
Shoulder (with bone)	CZPC	389	338	598-1209				
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea				
Loin (with bone)	CZPA	108	609	Loose, per 125g	CZNR	189	84	74-99
Leg (with bone)	CZOZ	124	468	Tea bags, per 250g	CZNO	237	149	107-189
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee				
Loin (with bone)	CZOX	556	454	Pure, instant, per 100g	CZNP	241	181	162-219
Shoulder (without bone)	DOLN	353	343	Ground (filter line), 227g	CZNO	207	195	129-229
Bacon, per kg				Sugar				
Gammon ^a	CZOU	574	590	Granulated, per kg	CZNN	184	58	49-85
Back ^a	DOIF	624	678	485-725				
Ham				476-1116				
Ham (not shoulder), 113g	CZOR	731	97	69-129	Fresh vegetables			
Sausages, per kg ^c				Potatoes, old loose, per kg ^c	CZNM	510	87	39-109
Pork	CZOQ	634	330	Potatoes, new loose, per kg ^c	CZNK	424	87	42-159
Canned meats				Tomatoes, per kg ^c	CZNJ	618	131	118-174
Comed beef, 340g	CZOO	207	96	Cabbage, hearted, per kg ^c	CZNH	501	66	49-79
79-119				Cauliflower, each	CZNG	590	69	59-79
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Brussel sprouts, per kg ^c	CZNF	498	87	77-130
Frozen	CZON	142	169	Carrots, per kg ^c	CZNE	629	46	39-59
Fresh or chilled	CZOM	570	222	Onions, per kg ^c	CZND	636	68	55-78
117-208				Mushrooms, per kg ^c	CZNC	603	260	238-316
181-284				Cucumber, each	CZNB	587	88	69-99
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Lettuce - iceberg, each	CZNA	606	62	57-79
Cod filets	CZOL	368	881	Broccoli, per kg	SDHY	431	141	128-176
Salmon filets	ZPTX	327	913	659-1199				
599-1299				Fresh fruit				
Bread				Apples, cooking, per kg ^c	CZMZ	554	116	96-130
White loaf, sliced, 800g	CZOH	227	53	Apples, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMY	578	120	99-139
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	CZOG	164	74	Pears, dessert, per kg ^c	CZMX	564	131	106-159
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	CZOE	202	57	Oranges, each	CZMW	523	24	19-30
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	CZOD	139	74	Bananas, per kg ^c	CZMV	606	106	86-119
63-108				Grapes, per kg ^c	CZMU	442	478	249-659
Flour				Avocado pear, each	DOHT	353	70	49-99
Self raising, per 1.5kg	CZOC	208	60	Grapefruit, each	DOHN	569	36	29-45
39-79				Items other than food				
Butter				Draught bitter, per pint	CZMT	529	183	155-220
Home produced, per 250g	CZOB	227	77	Draught lager, per pint	CZMS	534	206	183-240
Imported, per 250g	DOHX	232	87	Whisky per nip	CZMR	534	150	125-182
78-99				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	CZMP	697	417	359-453
Margarine				Coal, per 50kg	CZMO	118	823	700-1085
Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g	DOIB	208	81	Smokeless fuel, per 50kg	CZMN	119	1051	870-1450
42-100				Lead replacement petrol, per litre ^d	CZMM	483	77	74-79
				Ultra low sulphur diesel, per litre ^d	CZML	519	75	73-77

H.15 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier

	All items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
	CZBH	CCYY	CZCB	CZCF	CZCM	CZCP	CZCX	CZDC	CZDJ	CZDO	CZDU	CZDY	CZED	CZEH	CZEN
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
1996 Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
1997 Jan 14	2.8	1.0	3.9	3.1	6.4	3.4	-1.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	4.3	5.8	3.4	1.1	4.0
1998 Jan 13	3.3	0.6	3.7	3.2	9.4	8.8	-5.8	1.0	2.7	-0.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	-0.8	5.1
1999 Jan 19	2.4	2.8	4.0	3.6	8.0	4.2	-1.0	1.4	2.8	-1.9	5.2	0.6	2.3	-2.9	3.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
1999 Dec 14	1.8	-1.6	3.4	1.9	9.9	2.4	1.0	-0.6	3.3	-3.5	1.9	4.9	3.6	-5.0	4.6
2000 Jan 18	2.0	-2.0	3.6	1.6	7.5	4.5	0.9	-0.7	3.9	-3.5	1.4	4.9	3.3	-4.7	4.6
Feb 15	2.3	-2.1	3.7	1.4	8.5	5.8	1.0	-1.2	3.8	-2.5	1.0	5.0	3.2	-4.3	4.9
Mar 14	2.6	-2.1	3.7	1.6	4.9	8.2	0.8	-2.0	3.7	-2.8	1.7	4.8	3.3	-4.5	5.2
Apr 11	3.0	-1.7	3.3	1.6	9.8	9.4	-0.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.0	0.8	3.7	3.7	-4.1	4.6
May 16	3.1	-1.2	3.5	1.6	9.9	9.8	-0.9	-1.4	3.1	-2.5	1.3	3.9	3.4	-3.8	4.7
Jun 13	3.3	-0.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	10.1	-1.2	-0.9	3.2	-3.0	0.6	5.4	3.2	-3.9	4.9
Jul 18	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	8.1	10.3	-1.4	-0.9	3.6	-5.3	0.7	4.6	3.1	-3.7	4.9
Aug 15	3.0	0.6	3.4	1.4	8.4	10.3	-1.4	-1.1	2.8	-5.2	0.7	2.5	3.6	-2.8	5.0
Sep 12	3.3	0.8	3.6	1.6	9.1	10.3	-0.3	-0.4	3.1	-5.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	-2.6	5.5
Oct 17	3.1	1.2	3.5	1.6	9.2	9.7	0.0	-0.5	2.3	-4.6	1.1	2.0	3.1	-2.6	5.3
Nov 14	3.2	1.3	3.6	1.8	9.2	9.4	-0.6	-0.5	2.3	-4.2	1.3	3.3	3.2	-2.3	4.9
Dec 12	2.9	1.3	3.7	1.7	9.2	8.8	-1.3	-0.8	1.5	-4.2	1.4	2.6	3.2	-2.6	5.1
2001 Jan 16	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.7	9.1	8.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-3.7	2.2	1.0	3.6	-3.3	5.4
Feb 13	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.8	9.1	7.8	-1.8	0.4	0.3	-4.0	2.8	1.3	3.6	-2.7	5.5
Mar 20	2.3	3.3	3.7	1.9	10.5	5.8	-1.8	1.0	-0.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.8	3.6	-2.4	5.4
Apr 10	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.3	-5.4	3.5	-1.2	3.3	-2.5	6.1
May 15	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.0	4.4	3.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	-5.3	3.5	0.1	3.7	-2.1	6.2
Jun 12	1.9	5.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.4	3.3	-1.5	5.7
Jul 17	1.6	2.9	4.3	2.2	4.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.6	-3.9	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	6.5
Aug 14	2.1	3.6	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	-3.0	3.3	0.4	2.8	-1.6	6.6
Sep 18	1.7	3.2	4.2	2.0	4.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	-3.8	3.6	-0.3	2.7	-1.6	5.7
Oct 16	1.6	3.3	4.4	2.3	4.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.2	-4.3	3.3	-0.1	2.8	-1.9	5.8
Nov 13	0.9	2.6	4.4	2.2	4.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	-4.7	3.1	-2.8	3.0	-2.1	6.2
Dec 11	0.7	3.0	4.3	2.2	4.3	-1.3	1.1	1.3	2.9	-4.4	3.2	-3.0	3.0	-1.6	6.3

Note: See general notes under Table H.13.

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National Statistics Website

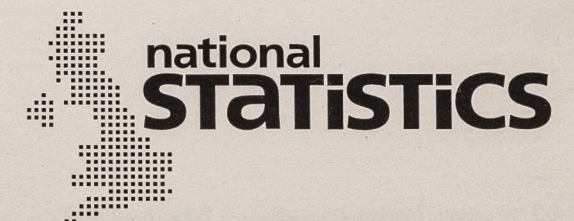
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H.21 RETAIL PRICES

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100		European Union (15)	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
		CLNJ	CHVJ	CLMV	CLMW	CLMX	CLMY	CLMZ	CLNA
Annual averages									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		101.7	101.8	101.2	101.5	101.9	101.2	101.3	101.5
1998		103.0	103.4	102.0	102.4	103.3	102.6	102.0	102.1
1999		104.3	104.8	102.5	103.6	105.4	103.9	102.5	102.8
2000		106.4	105.6	104.5	106.4	108.3	107.0	104.4	104.9
Monthly									
1999	Nov	104.8	105.3	103.0	104.1	106.4	104.6	102.9	103.0
	Dec	105.1	105.5	103.9	104.5	106.6	104.9	103.4	103.4
2000	Jan	105.0	104.5	103.5	103.1	106.5	104.8	103.3	103.8
	Feb	105.4	104.9	104.3	105.2	107.0	105.6	103.5	104.2
	Mar	105.8	105.1	104.4	105.7	107.8	106.3	104.0	104.4
	Apr	106.0	105.5	104.2	105.9	108.0	106.5	104.0	104.3
	May	106.1	105.7	104.1	106.2	108.4	107.0	104.2	104.2
	Jun	106.5	105.9	104.5	106.6	108.8	107.4	104.5	104.9
	Jul	106.5	105.4	104.2	105.5	108.3	106.9	104.3	105.4
	Aug	106.5	105.4	104.3	107.1	108.0	107.0	104.5	105.2
	Sep	107.1	106.2	104.7	107.9	109.0	108.1	105.1	105.7
	Oct	107.2	106.1	105.0	107.7	109.2	108.2	105.0	105.4
	Nov	107.5	106.4	105.4	107.9	109.3	108.1	105.2	105.7
	Dec	107.5	106.4	105.8	107.6	109.1	107.9	105.2	105.8
2001	Jan	107.3	105.4	105.8	105.9	108.9	107.8	104.7	106.1
	Feb	107.8	105.7	106.2	107.8	109.5	108.5	105.0	106.8
	Mar	108.2	106.1	106.4	108.0	110.2	109.0	105.5	107.0
	Apr	108.8	106.7	106.9	109.0	110.8	109.5	106.1	107.3
	May	109.4	107.5	107.1	109.5	111.4	110.5	106.8	107.9
	Jun	109.5	107.7	107.2	109.8	111.2	110.6	106.8	108.1
	Jul	109.3	106.9	107.2	108.4	110.8	109.7	106.6	108.1
	Aug	109.4	107.3	106.9	109.8	110.7	109.9	106.6	107.9
	Sep	109.7	107.6	107.3	110.0	111.3	110.9	106.8	107.9
	Oct	109.6	107.4	107.4R	109.8	111.4	110.8	106.9	107.5
	Nov	109.5P	107.2	107.4P	109.8	111.2	110.4	106.6P	107.3
Percentage change on a year earlier									
		CLNX	CJYR	CLNL	CLNM	CLNN	CLNO	CLNP	CLNQ
Annual averages									
1996 ^b		2.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.2
1997		1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
1998		1.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6
1999		1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
2000		2.1	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	1.8	2.1
Monthly									
1999	Nov	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0
	Dec	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.4
2000	Jan	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.9
	Feb	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.5	2.1
	Mar	1.9	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.1
	Apr	1.7	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6
	May	1.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.5
	Jun	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0
	Jul	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
	Aug	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.8
	Sep	2.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.6
	Oct	2.4	1.0	2.2	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.4
	Nov	2.6	1.0	2.3	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.6
	Dec	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.7	2.3
2001	Jan	2.2	0.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.4	2.2
	Feb	2.3	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.4	2.5
	Mar	2.3	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.5
	Apr	2.6	1.1	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.9
	May	3.1	1.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.6
	Jun	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	3.1
	Jul	2.6	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6
	Aug	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.6
	Sep	2.4	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.1
	Oct	2.2	1.2	2.3R	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.0
	Nov	1.8P	0.8	1.9P	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.3P	1.5

a Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht Treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in a Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.

b Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

c Figures for Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.

P Provisional

RETAIL PRICES H.21

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)^a

1996=100		Greece	Irish Republic ^c	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
		CLNB	CLNC	CLND	CLNE	CLNF	CLNG	CLNH	CLNI
Annual averages									
1996		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1997		105.4	101.2	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9
1998		110.2	103.4	103.9	102.4	103.7	104.2	103.7	102.9
1999		112.8	106.0	105.7	103.4	105.8	106.4	106.0	103.4
2000		115.8	111.5	108.4	107.3	108.2	109.4	109.7	104.8
Monthly									
1999	Nov	113.7	107.2	106.5	104.5	106.6	107.3	106.9	103.8
	Dec	114.7	108.5	106.7	104.9	106.1	107.5	107.3	104.1
2000	Jan	113.2	108.2	106.9	104.3	105.8	107.3	107.7	103.5
	Feb	112.7	109.1	107.3	105.4	106.4	107.0	107.9	104.0
	Mar	115.6	109.8	107.7	105.9	107.6	107.2	108.4	104.6
	Apr	116.3	110.5	107.7	106.6	108.0	108.4	108.8	104.4
	May	116.6	111.3	108.1	106.6	108.3	109.1	109.0	105.0
	Jun	115.9	111.9	108.4	108.1	108.3	109.7	109.3	105.0
	Jul	113.9	111.9	108.6	107.0	108.0	110.2	110.0	104.4
	Aug	114.1	112.5	108.6	107.7	108.4	110.3	110.4	104.5
	Sep	116.5	112.8	108.9	108.5	109.4	110.2	110.8	105.4
	Oct	117.8	113.4	109.2	108.9	109.8	110.5	111.0	105.6
	Nov	118.3	113.6	109.6	109.2	109.7	111.2	111.3	105.7
	Dec	118.9	113.5	109.7	109.4	109.2	111.6	111.6	105.5
2001	Jan	116.8	112.4	109.8	107.3	110.7	112.0	111.8	105.2
	Feb	116.6	113.4	110.2	108.5	111.7	112.2	112.2	105.6
	Mar	119.3	114.3	110.5	109.1	113.0	112.7	112.7	106.4
	Apr	120.6	115.2	110.9	109.5	113.9	113.4	113.2	107.5
	May	121.2	115.9	111.2	110.7	114.2	114.4	113.6	108.3
	Jun	121.1	116.7	111.5	111.0	113.8	114.7	113.9	108.1
	Jul	118.7	116.4	111.6	109.6	113.7	114.9	114.2	107.4
	Aug	118.7	116.7	111.6	110.4	114.0	114.7	114.6	107.6
	Sep	121.2	117.1	111.7	110.6	115.2R	114.7	114.6	108.9
	Oct	121.6	117.7	111.9	110.7	115.3	115.1	114.5	108.7
	Nov	121.7	117.5	112.1	110.7	115.0P	115.5	114.4	108.8
Percentage change on a year earlier									
		CLNR	CLNT	CLNU	CLNV	CLNW	CLNY	CLNZ	CLOA
Annual averages									
1996 ^b		7.9	2.2	4.0	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.8
1997		5.4	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
1998		4.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.0
1999		2.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.6
2000		2.9	5.3	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.5	1.3
Monthly									
1999	Nov	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7	0.8
	Dec	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.2
2000	Jan	2.4	4.4	2.2	3.5	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.0
	Feb	2.6	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4
	Mar	2.8	5.0	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.4
	Apr	2.1	5.0	2.4	3.2	1.7	1.9	3.0	1.0
	May	2.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4	3.2	1.3
	Jun	2.2	5.4	2.7	4.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.4
	Jul	2.6	5.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	1.3
	Aug	2.9	5.7	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.6	3.6	1.4
	Sep	3.0	5.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.7	1.3
	Oct	3.8	6.0	2.7	4.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	1.3
	Nov	4.0	6.0	2.9	4.5	2.9	3.6	4.1	1.8
	Dec	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.0	1.3
2001	Jan	3.2	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	3.8	1.6
	Feb	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.9	4.9	4.0	1.5
	Mar	3.2							

Statistical enquiry points

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings	
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01633 819002
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	01633 819002
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, regions, agreements, pension categories, age, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked	01633 819024/11
Labour Force Survey (quarterly): weekly and hourly earnings; distribution; men and women, occupation, region; earnings of low-paid workers	020 7533 6094
International comparisons of earnings and labour costs	01633 819002
Economic activity and inactivity	020 7533 6094
Employment	
Annual Employment Statistics	01928 792733
Annual and sub-regional estimates	01928 792733
	annual.employment.figures@ons.gov.uk
Workforce jobs series— short-term estimates	01633 812079
Total workforce hours worked per week	01633 812766
	steven.dunstan@ons.gov.uk
Labour Force Survey: full- and part-time; self-employment; temporary work; second jobs; occupations; men and women; ethnicity; region; people with disabilities; hours worked (usual and actual for groups of workers)	020 7533 6094
General ONS enquiries	0845 601 3034
Labour disputes	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey	020 7533 6094
New Deal (ES)	0114 259 6425
Producer Price Index	01633 812106
	ppi@ons.gov.uk
Productivity and unit wage costs	01633 812766
Qualifications (DfES)	0114 259 3787
Redundancy statistics	020 7533 6094
Retail Prices Index	
Ansafone service	020 7533 5866
Enquiries	020 7533 5874

Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages (DfES)	0114 259 4350
Small firms (DTI)	0114 259 7538
	maggie.o'neill@sfsheffield.dti.gov.uk
Trade unions (DTI)	020 7215 5780
Training (DfES)	
Work-Based Learning for Adults, Foundation and Advanced Modern Apprenticeships and Other Training for Young People	0114 259 3327
Job-related training	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas	
Composition and review of	020 7533 6114
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ILO unemployment (LFS) and claimant count	020 7533 6094
Vacancies	
Notified to Jobcentres and their stocks of unfilled vacancies	020 7533 6094
Youth Cohort Study (DfES)	0114 259 4218

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics	020 7533 6094
Reconciliation of different sources of labour market data	020 7533 6178
Subnational labour markets	020 7533 6138
Low pay estimates	020 7533 6167

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	020 7533 6094
	labour.market@ons.gov.uk
Recorded announcement of headline statistics on economic activity, inactivity, employment, unemployment, vacancies, earnings, productivity and unit wage costs	020 7533 6178
Skills and Enterprise Network	0114 259 4075

RPI data can be found in *Focus on Consumer Price Indices* available from www.statistics.gov.uk/rpi/.

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Labour Market Trends is available on the National Statistics website (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/products/p550.asp>).

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The *labour market statistics First Release Historical Supplement* is at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/themes/labour_market/LMS_FR_HS.asp.

Nomis® (the on-line labour market statistics database): www.nomisweb.co.uk. See advert on page S27. 0191 374 2468

National Statistics DataBank service. 020 7533 5675

LFS data from 1984 (some from 1979) are in the *LFS Historical Supplement* available from the bookshelf area of the National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk/bookshelf.

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